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*Amesbury*





*C. E. Potter*







# NEW—ENGLAND

## HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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### JOHN ALBION ANDREW.

[Communicated by SAMUEL BURNHAM, A.M.]

THE pen of the biographer and the tongue of the orator have long since given their tributes to the memory of John Albion Andrew; but it is fitting that the pages of the official organ of that Society of which he was an honored President, should contain a recognition of his virtues; a testimonial of the high esteem in which he was held; a portrayal, inadequate though it be, of his character.<sup>1</sup> Of him as a man, a citizen, a lawyer, a magistrate, and a statesman; of his services in the varied stations he was called upon to occupy, others have written and spoken with that detail which a truthful record demanded; and as the years pass on, and the principles for which he lived and labored, with all the generous devotion of his great heart, shall ripen into a rich fruitage, his eminent abilities, his high integrity of purpose, and his unflinching energy in the assertion and maintenance of human rights, will be increasingly apparent, and continually furnish fresh material for the historian, and fresh enthusiasm for every lover of his fellow man. It may be truthfully said of him that he was "not for a day, but for all time;" and as great men and their deeds never grow old, but always brighten as the light of years falls upon them, so he will ever be a living power, a brilliant example for all patriots who shall follow him.

In view of what has been done, and of what is now in process, it would be inexpedient in this place to enter upon any biographical details, or attempt what would of necessity be but a meagre estimate of his life and character; the more appropriate duty is to throw, perchance, an additional ray of light upon a few prominent events which have passed into the history of our commonwealth and of the nation, to reveal somewhat of his inner nature, and discern the workings of that ever active mind, the impulses and emotions of that lofty soul, never at rest from labors for the good of others until his God called

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<sup>1</sup> The substance of this article consists of remarks made at a regular meeting of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, and now printed by direction of the Publishing Committee.



him to a higher sphere, where he will find the full realization of every hope, the fulfilment of every promise.

It is comparatively easy to write of the public efforts of our great men; to pass judgment upon those words and deeds which touch the living issues of the times; for the world has its verdict always ready, and external life cannot escape the scrutiny, the criticism and the open opinions which fall thick and fast in the path of those who occupy positions of honor. But it is another thing to learn correctly, and appreciate rightly, the ruling motives, the fundamental principles upon which this external life rests, and by which the outer world is reached and moved; and yet, in this instance, the latter is the more pleasant, for the reason, alas! too rare, that nearness of approach, and closer study, only bring more strikingly to view those noble governing traits which were so preëminently characteristic of Governor Andrew. He was known to the public as an energetic man, earnest and persistent in the advocacy of the rights of all men, wherever and whenever imperilled; he was known to his friends as a man of deep convictions, of a generous and susceptible nature, thoroughly conscientious in all matters of a personal or public nature, and never weary in well doing, whether the labor of love or of duty—and they were synonymous terms with him—was for his professional brethren, his friends, a sick soldier, a suffering slave, or a hardened convict. Rectitude of purpose made him impartial when there was wrong to be righted, pain of body or mind to be alleviated, any good deed to be performed. Rank and position made him no better friend, drew from him no deeper sympathies, incited him to no more earnest action. In his mind, judicial, and yet tender in its nature, there was no call to action stronger than an injustice to be remedied. Therein lay the true secret of his untiring zeal in every cause looking toward the elevation of his fellows in any or all the phases of life, social, civil, political, educational, moral and religious. He considered them all as “parts of one harmonious whole,” and in their distinct conditions he never lost sight of their mutual relations and genuine oneness. Thus it was that while he was honored and respected by the public, he was honored, respected and loved by his friends; the former knew him by his deeds, the latter by his motives and deeds; so that while the same judgment of the man was reached, it was by different methods.

Governor Andrew's official connection with the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society was of so short duration, that a large proportion of the members had not gained that personal knowledge of his qualifications for the office of president which soon would have been theirs, had he lived to carry into operation the comprehensive plans he had in mind for the institution. And yet, the year and ten months of his presidency (January, 1866, to October, 1867, inclusive) gave the society joyful anticipations of a brilliant future for its history under his administration. Those who knew him but slightly when he first assumed the duties of his office, soon learned that the lawyer and the statesman was also the ardent student of history; an enthusiastic lover of his country; who held with a firm grasp all that was precious in the past, all that was possible in the present, while he looked onward, and upward too, for a still more glorious realization of a Christian nation, where civil and religious freedom shall make the sky radiant with promise for the race. Those who knew him more



intimately can echo the words of John Jay (New-York, November 11, 1867):—

“ We recognize in Governor Andrew all that is most excellent in the traits usually attributed to New-England, blended with a breadth of thought, a largeness of aim, and an absence of anything like provincial or sectarian prejudice, that raised him to the full height of the American ideal; and will make his name honored wherever the history of our country shall be read, as an illustrious and classic example of the noblest phase of the American character.”

It certainly was fitting that one who entered so largely and nobly into the most eventful historic period in our country's annals, who by words and deeds made history for all coming time, should be at the head of a society whose very existence rests on a pure love of country, and a desire to perpetuate her historic records in their general and individual character. And that he entered into the very spirit of this organization, and had high and comprehensive, and yet, as was always true of him, practical views and plans for its greater efficiency, is evident from his admirable address on the 2d of January, 1867. Love of country was an integral part of his religion, and what true Christian can be other than a true patriot? In his own words in an address to the class graduating from the medical school of Harvard College, (1864):—

“ The first duty of the citizen is to regard himself as made for his country, not to regard his country as made for him. If he will but subordinate his own self-hood, his own ambition, enough to perceive how great is his country, and how infinitely less is he, is it not manifest that he presently becomes a sharer in her glory, a partaker of her greatness? He is strengthened by her strength, and inspired by her intellectual and moral life. While he contributes his little to the grand treasury of her various wealth of power and possession, he draws therefrom vigor and support with every breath.”

With such views he logically could do no less than give his warmest approval to the objects of this society, and his vigorous coöperative efforts for its usefulness. He was familiar with the mile-stones along the track of our nation's history; he had studied the past that he might live well in the present, and for the future; and from the printed page and the written record—from “ the traditions of the elders”—he had learned wisdom from noble men and noble deeds; and no one, more than he, appreciated at their full value the labors of the genealogist and the historian.

The time was opportune, also, when he accepted the appointment: love of country was uppermost in the mind of every American citizen, and he, of all among us, was the one fitted to give proper direction, and a wholesome impulse to the work of the society. In the address first referred to, he says:—

“ The design, the studies, the work and the progress of your society, are, neither of them, without their attractions to my own mind. Nor am I at all insensible of their value. All of knowledge we can gather about our predecessors, their lives, their thoughts, their achievements, their daily practices, their characteristic methods, their industry, their worship, their proficiency in sciences and the arts, their style of speech, their sympathies and their controversies, the economy of their households and of their civil government, their philosophy and their legislation—and all that we can in like manner garner up, methodize, and transmit to the future, belonging to the life, character and history of our own time, tend not only to enlarge the formal stock of common learning, but to preserve the treasures of human experience and thought, to diffuse them among men, and to increase for countless generations, the absolute wisdom of mankind.”



Can the true work and objects of the society be more satisfactorily expressed ; and did not our late president, in this careful analysis, show that he was no mere man of ornament at the head of a public organization, but that here, as in every position that he occupied in his busy life, he fully understood the work before him, and brought to bear upon its accomplishment a mind well stored with the necessary knowledge, and a hearty energy of purpose that was beginning to be felt in every department of the society ? He recognized more than most men in professional life the true value of history as a science, and as an educator ; for, as he well said,

“ History touches all human life on every side. It instructs the individual. It gives a new tone to a community. It elevates a nation. It enlivens a generation. It inspires the human race. All that may be known, remembered, felt, loved, hated, venerated or shunned ; all things and all ideas, cognizable by the human mind, or which excite human emotion ; all spiritual, as well as all material things, are found within its domain. It does not forget the form of a shepherd's crook, nor of the manger in a Syrian stable, while rising to the contemplation of Oriental philosophy two thousand years old, or to the exploration of the astronomy of the Magi. Nor does it forget to preserve the genealogy of Joseph, though soaring to report the song of angels, and struggling to record the sublime story and mystery of redemption.”

Thus did Governor Andrew understand history in its broader phases, as well as in its minor details ; and thus was he fitted for the duties of that office to which the society so cordially elected him, and to which he came with unaffected pleasure and sincere love for its work and its associations. Especially did he delight in whatever pertained to, or illustrated the history of our commonwealth, and through all his official career as chief-magistrate, it is easy and pleasant to notice how jealously he preserved ancient customs, and how he enjoyed their observance. He took an honest pride in marching with the legislature to the Old-South church and in listening to the election-sermon, not because of his own dignities of office, but because he was doing as his predecessors had done for generations before him ; and as he sat in the high-back pews of that “ sanctuary of freedom,” sacred with historic scenes, he drew inspiration for words and deeds which should live in the far future, even as those of Hancock and Adams have come to us. He had a consistent veneration for the history and traditions of Massachusetts, and in his own life and official actions exemplified the principles he held so dear.

He believed in New-England, In the words of a former member of his staff (John Quincy Adams) :—

“ He was thoroughly in-grain a New-England man. He believed absolutely in our principles, our methods, training and ideas. He had a wholesome smack of the soil of the region in his strong and shrewd talk, vivid sense of humor, and his liking, once in a while, for the racy anecdotes and peculiar wit, which, in their best form, are sometimes found scattered freely in New-England.”

But while he believed in New-England, he believed, emphatically, in his own State. Said he on one occasion (January, 1862) :—

“ Let Massachusetts ideas and Massachusetts principles go forth, with the industrious, sturdy sons of the commonwealth, to propagate and intensify, in every camp, and upon every battle field, that love of equal liberty, and those rights of universal humanity which are the basis of our institutions.”

And it was with honest pride that in another message he said, in ringing tones, “ Her people will forever stand by their country.”



But these are the opinions common to all in an estimate of Governor Andrew's character and services ; such is the verdict of the community in which he lived, of the country which he loved. Yet the picture is not complete ; there are lights and shades yet wanting, and which can be supplied only from his own honest views in respect to prominent features in his career ; and from these may come those cross-lights which will give new ideas and new interpretations, or confirm former conjectures and judgments in a happy manner. From such personal views we may be better enabled to impart symmetry to our conception of him in the various positions he held in the eye of a critical and yet approving public.

It is not for me to claim that intimate acquaintance with Governor Andrew which others in this society enjoyed, and which would, therefore, justify in them extended and appreciative criticism of his life and character, and perhaps especially in those respects which bear more directly upon his connection with this organization. But it has been suggested that there is a manifest propriety in calling up the memories of the past, and in lingering for a few minutes upon some scenes and incidents which at the time seemed comparatively unimportant, but which are now of tenderest value. We know how it is with the records of the great men of past generations ; a personal incident, a casual remark, whether accidentally or intentionally preserved, often throws a flood of light upon an otherwise ill understood page of history ; so will it be in the future, and if a man's views of any or all of his public deeds can be known, to just that extent is the labor of the historian lightened and his conclusions rendered more just.

Therefore it is that a few circumstances connected with personal interviews with the late honored President of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society are here introduced ; modestly, it is hoped, and yet frankly, as well illustrating some features in his character, and shedding, perhaps, additional light upon a few incidents that have passed into history. The sole value attaching to these few facts, is in Governor Andrew's own opinion on certain of his actions, and, so far as is known to me, these personal views have not before reached the public ear or eye. But now that he is gone, and a loving and mourning people would learn more of him of whom they find they had known only too little, these and similar waifs, now precious personal treasures, should be theirs, that they may know still better how to value rightly him whose sun went down at high noon. Base is he who would attempt to bring himself into even a transient notice over the ashes of the honored dead ; yet should not those, and they are many, who profited by his acquaintance, and had knowledge of his motives, convictions and aspirations, make them permanent on the printed page, so that future biographers and historians may have material for their labors, and coming generations be blessed in the noble example held up to their admiring gaze ?

*“ Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. ”*

In the year 1866, while collecting historical memoranda illustrating the history of our State in the war of the rebellion, it was in the direct line of my labors to prepare a brief sketch of Gov. Andrew's official



services during those long and trying years ; and in the conversations then held, I learned, as never before, to place a proper estimate upon both his public and private character. Those who knew him far better, can easily imagine his genial and unaffected manner, his transparent honesty of heart, his comprehensive and clear statements, as he conversed upon topics which elicited the noble qualities of his soul ; and can also vividly realize the wonderful workings of the retentive memory which was one of his remarkable characteristics—his accuracy in regard to places, persons, events and dates—the singular facility with which he brought to bear upon any subject all the facts necessary for its elucidation. It is probably true, that there have been few men among us who could so readily and aptly use the results of their reading and observation. In his extemporaneous efforts this was peculiarly apparent, while in conversation the listener would oftentimes be amazed at the profusion and fitness of his quotations and references, evincing, as they did, a range of reading, and a depth and directness of thought, unusual in one whose time was by necessity so fully occupied with weighty matters of public interest. He seemed to have incorporated into his creed of daily life, Dwight's remark, that " Knowledge is never of very serious use to man until it has become part of his customary course of thinking." But with all these brilliant scintillations, with all the wealth of thought which he poured forth to the profit and delight of others, there was a childlike simplicity which was charming to witness. One feature in each and every conversation impressed me : his evident anxiety to be correctly understood. He was peculiarly sensitive on this point, not, as a stranger might suppose, from vanity, but from a deep consciousness that he acted from pure motives for the public good, and so, oftentimes, he quoted paragraphs from his messages, explained their bearings, and detailed their history, with a vigorous manner that showed he was a man of strong convictions and generous impulses, and had the sincerest desire that others should appreciate him rightly. Here was no vanity, but rather manly honesty.

In the conversations to which reference has been made, there were, oftentimes, peculiar and tempting opportunities for indulging in self-laudation, and in expressions of personal feelings toward those who had differed from him on important questions which arose during the progress of the war ; but, so far as recollection serves me, he had no words of censure for any man ; no unworthy self-assertion to the disparagement of others. I distinctly remember that one morning as we were bending over, and looking into, one of the low closets in his room at the State-House, searching for sundry papers, conversation incidentally turned upon the differences of opinion, or perhaps, more correctly, the conflict of authority, between him and a prominent general, a citizen of this State. He turned his full face towards me, and with a quietness of voice and manner which indicated that no feelings of animosity lingered in his heart, said :—

" I believe that we were both sincere in our views, were both laboring for our country in what we thought was the line of right and duty ; "

And with a pleasant twinkle of the eye continued :—

" And we were both in earnest ! we thought in different ways sometimes, but for the same end. As it is, I am satisfied."



I am confident that these are nearly the precise words spoken, and I have often thought, that then, if ever, during that free conversation, he would have given utterance to hard thoughts if such were in his heart.

Of the ten brilliant years which comprised the public life of Governor Andrew, those of the rebellion brought his name and his character most prominently before the State and the nation; and of that noble list of the chief magistrates of the loyal States, it is no disparagement to others, to say that he was, by the universal verdict, first and foremost. Says the Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, in his election sermon, in January, 1866 :—

“ To have been the governor of Massachusetts for five such years—called by the spontaneous voice of the people, and continued by reflections (these most momentous years since those of the revolution)—is enough for the patriotic ambition of any man. To have been such a governor that the reader of the country's history inevitably turns to Massachusetts, and, turning to Massachusetts, inevitably sees foremost the name of its chief magistrate, ennobles a man in history. In such a term of service there is a manifest completeness. It began when the clouds were lowering; it ends with the skies clear. The work accomplished was one work; it covers a great period in history.”

So far as public fame is more immediately concerned, Governor Andrew's war-record stands out in bold relief from his other services. He was, as all know, among the first to foresee and prepare for the impending conflict, with a prescience which now seems like an inspiration, with a vigor which could scarcely have been increased, and a breadth of view which could scarcely have been enlarged, had he actually known the events that were to follow. And thus, when the crisis came, he, and may we not say, he alone, was ready! In answer to an inquiry as to his reasons for apprehending a resort to arms, he replied with earnestness, “ It was in the air, and some of us breathed it!” To his ever watchful eye it was certainly true that, “ Coming events cast their shadows before.”

Recall that message of January, 1861; many, perhaps most of us, thought there was in it more of rhetoric than of fact, more of the vagaries of an enthusiast than the wisdom and forecast of the statesman. But as we now read it in the light of history, it seems oracular in its utterances. He once remarked to me that he had two objects in view in this message, suggested by the threatening condition of public affairs: one, a vindication of the history of the State on distracting national questions, exonerating her from all responsibility for public dissensions and possible conflicts, and showing in all her history her thorough loyalty, and her readiness to protect and preserve the national integrity;—the other, to prepare the people, so far as was possible in a paper of this kind, for the troubles which he thought he saw in the future. A careful perusal of this message will show that it lays a broad and suitable foundation and justification for the subsequent course of Massachusetts during the rebellion, and that it was actually needed to give completeness to our State record.

The “ logic of events ” rapidly brought on as a necessary sequence the message of May, 1861. In this we find a sharp appreciation of national affairs, and of the inevitable action of the State which must immediately be taken; a concise statement of what must be done and how to do it. The man and the emergency are very well shown in



the laconic opening sentence :—“ *The occasion demands action and it shall not be delayed by speech.*” During the long years of war his state-papers were of necessity frequent ; but they were each and all models of their kind, exactly fitted for the exigencies that called them forth.

Once, when speaking of his various war messages and addresses, and commenting upon them in an unaffected manner, he expressed, in a modest way, a feeling entirely natural in the circumstances, that these might unduly overshadow, in the public estimation, his other services as chief magistrate. He said, in substance, that many of these messages were for immediate effect, and therefore in their very nature lacked a permanent value. Great emergencies were to be provided for with promptness ; the ardor of the people was to be aroused and sustained ; a constant stimulus was to be applied ; and every possible lawful means employed to keep public sentiment to the white heat of generous patriotic action. While he claimed that the great practical duties, always present, were urged by him in the most business-like manner, each in its proper order, he also felt that the long continued and terrible discipline of war must be, in part at least, upborne by words of enthusiasm, and sparkling thoughts whose effect was merely for the time. In this connection he remarked, that his order for the firing of guns on the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans (January 8th, 1861), was with the object of insensibly arousing a military spirit among the people ; and, as it proved, this salute was but anticipatory of the cannon-peals which two years later echoed among our hills and valleys, telling of another victory at New-Orleans, in contrast with which Jackson's battle sinks into comparative insignificance.

His valedictory address, January, 1866, was considered by him as a better foundation for his reputation as a statesman than any of his previous efforts. He believed this to be, as a whole, his ablest state-paper, and as standing in strong contrast to all others. Strictly argumentative and logical, devoid of rhetorical display, he thought it a comprehensive view of reconstruction which would abide the test of time. He said he was willing to rest upon this message his ability as a statesman in the broad and best acceptation of the word. Those who had sometimes thought that he could not grapple with national subjects in their grander aspects, were surprised at this exhibition of his versatile powers, and close and able processes of thought ; and many, who up to that time had heedlessly judged him as a mere partizan, accorded to him his true position as an accomplished statesman. He frankly said that he intended to embody in this message his matured views on the great questions before the country, to lay down a basis that would stand the test of time, outlive the extravagances of partizanship, and ultimately commend itself to the sound judgment of thoughtful and honest citizens.

Another paper which he thought among his best, and upon which he said he bestowed a day of unremitted labor, was his message on the assassination of President Lincoln. It is short, but as a clear and accurate analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character, and his qualities of mind and soul, it has never been excelled. Governor Andrew was, and had a right to be proud of it. Mr. Browne, in his excellent sketch of the official life of Governor Andrew, after quoting this message,



well remarks (p. 164) : " may we not ascribe to him all the positive, noble qualities with which his judgment thus invested President Lincoln, and that indefinable something more which he calls the 'intuition of reason,' but let us call 'inspiration;' which is not shaped by the present, but is of and for all time, and itself shapes the future? Comparing his declarations of purpose with the great actions of his administration, do we not recognize that his career was controlled from within, not from without; and that the good he did was good he planned?"

The exhausting demands of the war did not prevent him from caring for the varied interests of the State, with his characteristic energy and ability. In illustration of this, he called my attention to his message in 1863, on the educational interests of Massachusetts, and took evident pleasure in commenting upon some of its main points as proof that he had given the subject careful and discriminating study. Of this message, President Hill of Harvard College subsequently remarked, in a private note to me:—

" Governor Andrew has, during his official career, shown a great interest in the cause of education, and an understanding of its needs far above that of statesmen in general. I know of no man whose general views are wider in their grasp, or wiser in their details. His message to the legislature, January 10th, 1863, has been quoted with high approbation in France and in Germany; and had the General Court that winter shown anything of the same lofty spirit, Massachusetts would have placed herself, under his administration, in the same high rank in the work of education that she took in the work of upholding the federal government. But he was in advance of his State, and the great opportunity failed. Yet how nobly he bore it! and with what wisdom set himself about accomplishing, in the best manner, the inferior ends to which the legislature determined to apply the fund."

Considered in its purely literary aspects, Governor Andrew gave the preference to his address before the New-England Agricultural Society, in September, 1864. Rapidly running over and commenting upon it, when he reached the closing paragraph he rose from his chair, and delivered it with an enthusiasm never to be forgotten by his single listener. When he had finished, he stopped a moment with a surprised look, as if astonished at his own action, and then, as if apologizing for the brilliant episode, remarked quietly that the sentiment, whatever its mode of expression, was sufficient to inspire any one who loved his country, and then quoting a second time the poetry with which the address closes, he returned again to conversation.

Without lingering upon details like these, which might be easily and pleasantly extended, it is impossible not to be impressed with the versatility of Governor Andrew's powers, and the immense burden of labor which he performed through that indomitable energy and executive ability which so emphatically marked his life-long career. It is no error to say that in all his labors there is no evidence of undue haste or carelessness. He gave to all subjects honest and earnest attention. What Johnson said of Goldsmith may be as appropriately said of him : "*Nihil erat quod non tetigit: nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.*" Although the public, or even his friends, may not at all times have coincided with his views, every one accords to him integrity of purpose, an honest endeavor to walk in what he thought to be the path of duty, regardless of praise or blame. He was one of the few men who dared to go against public sentiment. In one of his messages he



quotes, with his customary aptness, a passage which we may well believe expressed his own convictions :—

“ Powers depart,  
Possessions vanish and opinions change,  
And passions hold a fluctuating seat ;  
But by the storms of circumstance unshaken,  
And subject neither to eclipse nor wane,  
*Duty exists.*”

“ *Duty* ” always existed with him ! He did not escape censure at times, but, as Addison says :—

“ It is a folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be affected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed of every age of the world, have passed through this fiery persecution.”

Appropriateness in Scripture quotations was one of Governor Andrew's peculiar characteristics. His proclamations for thanksgivings and fasts are striking illustrations, forcibly reminding us of the times when Cromwell and the Puritans hurled the Bible at their enemies, or used it for their own edification and encouragement. These proclamations were known, read and admired, through all the loyal States, and if there were those who wondered at their fervor, and their richness in Biblical phraseology, they may now learn, when their distinguished author reposes in the grave, that he was a constant student of the Scriptures, and whether as a pupil in the Sunday School, a teacher, or a superintendent, for he had worthily occupied each position, death alone sundering his connection with the school attached to the church and society of which the Rev. James Freeman Clarke is pastor, he manifested a love for the Bible, and a familiarity with it, which all might honorably desire, but which too few possess. His quick and appropriate application of Scripture was well illustrated in the last interview which it was my pleasure to enjoy with him. We were in a store opposite the office of the *Boston Journal*, and talking, or rather he was talking, for it was for me to listen, upon the condition of the country. The bulletin-board of the *Journal* was telling the results of the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In answer to the inquiry how he viewed the reverses of the Republican party, he quickly answered, “ ‘ Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous ; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby.’ ” It depends upon how we are ‘ exercised thereby ; ’ ” and he went on with remarks upon the issues then before the nation, in an earnest and impressive manner that will never be forgotten. I will not attempt to give even in the briefest way the burden of his words. It is sufficient to say that as he bade me a smiling good morning, and turned and walked up the street with that firm step so familiar to all who knew him, with hands clasped behind his back as was his wont, I felt that he was a man whose views reached beyond State-lines and mere party limits, and grasped firmly upon the eternal principles of right, upon which the perpetuity of our institutions depends. I could follow him with the words of Pope—

“ Statesman, yet friend to truth ! of soul sincere,  
In action faithful and in honor clear.”

I saw him no more, and soon it was to be said of him as of Enoch of old, “ *He was not, for God took him.* ”



It would be very pleasant to extend these reminiscences, but the prescribed limits are nearly reached, and the little remaining space should be given to a brief outline of Governor Andrew's life, such as the Society should have in its official organ, and such as will meet the wants of future readers. The scholarly discourse of the Reverend Elias Nason, delivered at the request of the society, April 2, 1868, and subsequently published in a beautiful volume, contains a succinct genealogical record; the genial and candid sketch by A. G. Browne, Esq., also enters quite fully into the details of his life, while the elaborate biography understood to be in preparation by the accomplished essayist, E. P. Whipple, Esq., will doubtless contain all the information that the genealogist and historian could desire.

#### MEMORANDA.

The Andrew family was of English origin, "descending in America from Robert Andrew, who immigrated to Rowley Village, near Boxford, in the county of Essex, Massachusetts, and died there in 1668;" it was connected by marriage with several of the distinguished ancient families of Massachusetts, and in its various branches well represented that true patriotism and native strength characteristic of New-England principles.

Says Mr. Whipple, in his Eulogy (November 26, 1867):—

"He came of that good New-England stock in which conscience seems to be as hereditary as intelligence, and in which the fine cumulative results of the moral struggles and triumphs of many generations of honest lives appear to be transmitted as a spiritual inheritance."

In the brief genealogy appended, use has been made of whatever material was within reach.

I. Robert Andrew, of Rowley Village, d. May 29, 1668. His wife's name was Grace ——. In his will, he requests to be buried at Topsfield. His eldest son Thomas, unmarried, was to have the homestead and land bought of Zaccheus Gould; son Robert, unmarried, to have eight-score acres of land, extending from Pie-Brook to Clay-Pits, Falls-Meadow, and Fishing-Brook Meadow; John, under twenty-one years of age, to have the "Seller-Lott;" JOSEPH, also unmarried, to have the land in Topsfield, bought of John Wilde's son. Daughters—Mary, wife of Isaac Cummings; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Simonds; Hannah, wife of John Peabody (from her is descended George Peabody, the celebrated banker). Daughters unmarried, and under twenty years of age—Rebecca, Sarah and Ruth.

II. JOSEPH, b. 18th September, 1657; d. about 1732; settled in Topsfield; removed to Salem about 1704, where he ever after resided; m. (1), Sarah Perley, Feb. 1, 1681; and had—Joseph, John, Sarah, Hepzibah, Mary, Lydia; m. (2), widow Abigail Walker, dau. of John Grafton, and gr. dau. of Joseph Grafton, who was a freeman 1637; by her he had NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 10, 1705, and Jonathan, b. Aug. 12, 1708.

III. NATHANIEL, b. 10th August, 1705; d. 4th February, 1762; m. (1), Sept. 20, 1729, Mary, dau. of Nathaniel Higginson, gr. dau. of Hon. John, gr. gr. dau. of Rev. John, gr. gr. gr. dau. of Rev. Francis, who was the first minister of Salem; who d. there Aug. 6, 1630. He m. (2), widow Abigail Peele. His children, all by his first wife, were



—1. Nathaniel, b. June 11, 1731; d. March 28, 1731—2. Mary, b. April 5, 1733. 3. Joseph and Abigail (gemini), b. Feb. 7, 1734; d. in infancy. 5. Hannah, b. May, 1735; d. young. 6. Jonathan, b. Feb. 6, 1737. 7. JOHN, b. Sept. 27, 1747. He left a considerable property, devised a sum to the poor of the parish, and provided that the poor indebted to his estate should not be “distressed.”

IV. JOHN, b. Sept. 27, 1747; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham and Elizabeth-Pickering Watson of Salem. Elizabeth Pickering was dau. of William, gr. dau. of John, and gr. gr. dau. of John Pickering, who was in Salem as early as 1637. John Andrew was a goldsmith and jeweller in Salem; kept at the “Sign of the Gold Cross,” in 1769. He removed to Maine. His children were—1. John. 2. William. 3. John. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Nathaniel. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah. 8. JONATHAN. 9. Pickering. 10. Anna. 11. Abraham. 12. Isaac Watson. 13. Josiah.

V. Jonathan, b. in Salem, 10th September, 1782; d. 27th December, 1849. Removed to Maine, where he married Nancy Green Pierce, who was born in Westmoreland, N. H., July 27, 1784, and d. March 7, 1832. His children were—1. JOHN ALBION, b. May 31, 1818; d. Oct. 30, 1867. 2. Isaac Watson, b. Aug. 11, 1819. 3. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Sept. 6, 1822. 4. Nancy Alfreds, b. May 21, 1824.

VI. JOHN ALBION ANDREW, the twenty-first Governor of Massachusetts, was b. in Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818; graduated at Bowdoin College, 1837; studied law in Boston in the office of Henry H. Fuller, Esq., an uncle of Margaret Fuller (D'Ossoli); was admitted to the bar in 1840; entered the law office of Theophilus P. Chandler, Esq., in 1847; in 1850 opposed Fugitive Slave Law; in 1854 defended the parties indicted at Boston for rescuing the fugitive slave Anthony Burns; in 1855, defended the British Consul at Boston, against the charge of violating our neutrality laws during the Crimean war; in 1856, argued the petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the legality of the imprisonment of the free State officers of Kansas in Topeka; in 1859, he originated and directed the measures for the legal defence of John Brown in Virginia; in 1860, was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in the Republican convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President of the United-States; was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, November, 1860, inaugurated January 5th, 1861, and held the office five years; was elected President of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, January 3, 1866; d. October 30, 1867.

He m. Eliza Jones, dau. of Charles and Eliza-Jones Hersey, of Hingham, December 24, 1848: they had children:—1. Charles Albion, b. October 28, 1849, and d. September 28, 1850. 2. John Forrester, b. November 26, 1850. 3. Elizabeth Loring, b. July 29, 1852. 4. Edith, b. April 5, 1854. 5. Henry Hersey, b. April 28, 1858. Governor Andrew's residence was in Boston, at No. 110 Charles-Street.



## MILTON (MASS.) CHURCH RECORDS.—1678—1754.

[Transcribed for the Register by Mr. WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, of Dorchester.]

Continued from Vol. xxii. page 444.

Sept. 3, 1694. Mary Craine, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Stephen Craine, being admitted into full com̄union was baptized. Hannah, Mercy and Margaret Dennis, laying hold &c. giuing up y<sup>m</sup>s to God. &c. An Dennis, being admitted with her mother, was baptized.

Sept. 23, 1694. Elizabeth, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Sam. Miller.

Oct. 14, 1694. Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, Zerviah, Benjamine y<sup>e</sup> Children of Brother Stephen Craine, were baptized.

Oct. 21, 1694. Meritteth, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Nat. Wiet.

Dec. 2, 1694. Mary, y<sup>e</sup> dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Sam Web; John, y<sup>e</sup> son of Timothy Crehore.

Dec. 30, 1694. Reforme, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Bro. Sam. Triscot.

March 10, 1694-5. Stephen, y<sup>e</sup> son of Bro. Stephen Craine.

April 7, 1695. Joseph (y<sup>e</sup> son of Mary Swinnerton y<sup>e</sup> dau of Left<sup>nt</sup> Sumner), was baptized.

April 21, 1695. Nathaniel Badcock renewed his baptismall Covenant and gaue up hims. and his to y<sup>e</sup> watch and discipline of y<sup>e</sup> Chh. and soe had his children baptized, viz: George, Nathaniell, Elizabeth and Sarah, Children of Nat. Badcock, were baptized. Nat. was y<sup>e</sup> first baptized.

May 26, 1695. Ebenezer and Ezekiel (y<sup>e</sup> sons of Ebenezer Craine).

June 9, 1695. Waitstill, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Bro. Manassah Tucker.

June 16, 1695. Silence, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of George Lion, deceased, was baptized.

July 14, 1695. Richard Smith (being rec<sup>d</sup> into full communion) was baptized.

Sept. 1695. John, y<sup>e</sup> son of Thomas Kelton.

Oct. 6, 1695. Hannah, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Ephraim Tucker.

Nov. 24, " Samuel, y<sup>e</sup> son of George Sumner was baptized.

This George was Leift<sup>nt</sup> G. S. Eldest son and y<sup>e</sup> day hee did Expli citaly renew his Covenant with God and y<sup>e</sup> Chh.

Feb. 2, 1695-6. Elizabeth, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Sarjant Henry Vose.

Feb. 9, 1695-6. Hannah, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Bro. Moses Belcher.

Feb. 16, 1695-6. Nathaneel, y<sup>e</sup> son (of Sam. Web).

April 12, 1696. Samuel, y<sup>e</sup> son of Thomas Vos Juni<sup>r</sup>; Submit, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Sister Widow Hutson.

May 31, 1696. Bridget, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Nat. Badcock.

June 28, " Ebenezar, y<sup>e</sup> son of Nathaneel Wales.

July 12, " John, y<sup>e</sup> son of Jonathan Badcock.

January 3, 1696. Tabitha, Dau. of Ebenezar Craine; Samuel, son of Timothy Crehore.

Feb. 7, 1696. Ebenezar, son of Bro. Ezra Clap.

March 14, 1697-6. Samuel Niles (y<sup>e</sup> Collegian, son to Mr. Nathaneel Niles ow'ing his fathers Covenant), was baptized.

April 11, 1697. Annah, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Edward Blake.

May 16, 1697. Abigail, Dau. of James Puffer, was baptized hee owning of y<sup>e</sup> Covenant.



May 30, 1697. Mary, Dau. of Henry Glover (who renewed Covenant), was baptized.

June 6, 1697. Johannah and Ruth (two twins Daughters to sister Swinnerton), Left<sup>nt</sup> Sumners Grand-children.

June 13, 1697. Edward, son of sister Wiet, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Nat. Wiet.

Sept. 19 " Hannah, Dau. of Stephen Craine; George, son of George Sumner Juni<sup>or</sup>; Abigail, Dau. of Bro. Moses Belcher; Mary, Dau. of Nathaneel Vose (hee renewing Covenant).

Octo. 1697. Ebenezar, son to Joseph Hauton was baptized. Grand-son to Edward Vose Seni<sup>or</sup>.

Octo. 24, 1697. Edward, son to Nathaneel Picher.

March 1, 1698-7. Nathaneel, son to Nat. Blake.

March 1, 1698-7. Jane, Dau. of Thomas Vose Junior.

March 27, 1698. Hannah, dau. of Bro. Sam. Triscot.

April 3, " Sarah, Dau. of Ebenezar Warren.

May 8, " Marah, Dau. of William Sumner, Deacon S. son, was baptized: hee owning of his fathers Covenant, &c.

June 19, 1698. Lidea, Dau. of Jonathan Gulliver.

June 19 " Timothy, son of Nat. Wales.

July 3 " Mary Puffer, y<sup>e</sup> wife of John Puffer, baptized, upon her owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.

July 17 " Mary Atherton, Dau. of J. A. and Grand-dau. of Bro. Anthony Gulliver, baptized upon her owning of y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.

July 24, 1698. Jezaniah, son of Manassah Tucker.

July 31, " Samuel, son of Samuel Gulliver, baptized upon his owning of y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.

July 31, 1698. Edward, son of Edward Black.

Aug<sup>r</sup>. 21 " Sarah, Charity and Naomi Jordon, baptized upon their entring into Covenant, &c.

Aug. 28, 1698. Martha Vos, Dau. to Sargent H. Vos.

Sept 18 " Benjamine, son of Benjamine Fenno, baptized. Hee owning of y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.

Sept. 25, 1698. Hannah, Dau. of Henery Glover Juni<sup>or</sup>.

Oct. 9 " John, son of John Puffer.

Nov. 13 " Mehitabel, Dau of John Trot.

Dec. 11 " Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Sam. Miller.

Jan. 8, 1698-9. Abigail, Dau. of Joseph Haughton.

Jan. 28, 1698-9. Alexander, son of Joseph Hunt.

Feb. 12, " Esther, dau. of Bro. Ezra Clap.

March 19 " John, son of Nathaneel Gouliiver.

April 2, 1699. Nathaneel, son of Nat. Vose.

Aprill 9, " Edward, son of Thomas Keilton.

April 16 " George, son of Ebenezar Wadsworth.

April 16, 1699. Abigail, dau. of Dinah Tompson, taken vnder y<sup>e</sup> watch and discipline of y<sup>e</sup> Chh. and baptized.

May 7, 1699. Moses, son of Moses Belcher.

May 14 " Thomas, son of Sam. Web.

July 2 " Ester, dau. of James Puffer.

July 2, 1699. Nat. Wiet had a child baptized, his name was Benjamine.

July 16 " Mary, dau. of Eben: Craine.

July 23, " Ebenezar, son of Jonathan Badcock.

Sept. 3, " Bulah, dau. of Sarah Sawyer and grand-dau. of father Hauton.



Sept. 10, 1699. Abigail, Dau. of Thomas, baptized by vertue of her Mother owning of y<sup>e</sup> Covenant in Roxbury Chh. viz: Thomas Trots Daughter.

Sept. 17, 1699. Anne, Dau. of Bro. Georg Sumner Juni<sup>or</sup>.

Dec. 17 " Elizabeth, Dau. of Brother Feild.

Jan. 14 " Isaiāh, son of Timothy Crehore.

Jan. 28, 1699. Mary, dau. of Neighbour Joseph Bent, was baptized by vertue of comūnion of Chhes. hee being a child of Deadham Chh.

Feb. 4, 1699<sup>1700</sup>. Abigail, dau. of William Sumner.

Feb. 25, " Aaron, son of Edward Blake.

March 3, 1699<sup>1700</sup>. Hannah, dau. of Thomas Vose Juni<sup>or</sup>.

March 10, 1700. Jane, dau. of Brother Joseph Haughton.

March 31, 1700. Thankfull, Dau. of Brother J. Trot; Elizabeth, Dau. of Henery Glover Juni<sup>or</sup>.

April 28, 1700. Abigail, Dau. of Bro. J. Wadsworth.

May 26 " Sarah, Dau. of Sister Swinnerton and Granddaughter of Leiu<sup>t</sup>. Sumner.

June 9, 1700. Simon, son to Nat. Blake; Eliazar, son of Nat. Wales; Mary, Dau. of Ebenezar Warrin.

July 7, 1700. Rebecca, Dau. of Benjamin Fenno.

Dec. 8, " Susanna, Dau. of Nat. Pitcher.

Dec. 15 " Abigail, Dau. of Sergeant H. Vose.

Dec. 29 " Abigail, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> S. Miller.

March 2 " Martha, Dau. of Joseph Hunt.

March 16, 1700. Subbia, Dau. of William Vose was baptized. Hee owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.

March 30, 1701. John Thacher, my son, was baptized. April 20 [?] 1701. Ebenezar, son of Mr. Sam. Web; Bathshua Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Beal, hee owning the Covenant, &c.

April 27, 1701. Martha, dau. of Bro. Joseph Haughton.

May 4, 1701. Sims Langley, Joseph Swetland and Elizabeth Bailey were baptized. They joyning y<sup>ms</sup>. to y<sup>e</sup> Lord in a perpetuall Covenant, &c.

May 11, 1701. Jonathan Morigin joyned hims. to y<sup>e</sup> Lord, &c. and was baptized.

May 18, 1701. Benjamine, son of Mary Scot (dau. of John Daniel, she owning the Covenant, &c.) was Baptized.

May 25, 1701. Hannah Collins joyned hers. to y<sup>e</sup> Lord, &c. and was baptized.

June 1, 1701. Josiah Hill Joyned hims. to y<sup>e</sup> Lord in a perpetuall Covenant, &c. and was baptized.

July 20, 1701. James, son of M<sup>r</sup> Blin (who married Margaret Dennis shee owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant) was baptized.

Aug<sup>a</sup>. 10, 1701. Margaret, My Indian Maid, Joyned hers. to y<sup>e</sup> Lord In a perpetuall Covenant, &c. and was baptized.

Sept. 28, 1701. Joseph, son of Joseph Bent; Thomas, son of Thomas Trot.

Nov. 2, 1701. Elizabeth, dau. of Bro. John Wadsworth.

Nov. 30, 1701. Martha, dau. of Jonathan Badcock.

Dec. 21, " William, son of Bro. Moses Belcher.

Dec. 28, " Abigail, dau of John Vose (Hee owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant) was baptized.

Jan. 18, 1702-1. Hannah, Dau. of Bro. Nat. Badcock; Mary, dau. of Edward Blake.



- Jan. 25, 1701-2. Elizabeth, dau. of Ebenezar Craine.  
 March 8, 1702-1. Susanna, dau. of Bro. Ezra Clap.  
 March 15, " Anna, dau. to James Badcock.  
 March 29, 1702. Roger, son of William Sumner.  
 April 12, 1702. David, son of Thomas Vose; Isaac, son of Isaac Gross; Ebenezar, son of Ebenezar Warrin.  
 April 26, 1702. Samuel, son of Thomas Glover.  
 May 10, 1702. Mary, Dau. of Timothy Crehore.  
 May 24, " Sarah, Dau of Solomon Horton.  
 May 31, " Hepzibah, dau. of Nathaneel Gulliver.  
 July 12, " Thankfull, dau. of Bro. Richard Smith.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup>. 16, " Miriam, dau. of John Puffer.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup>. 23, " Richard, son to M<sup>r</sup>. Sarah Woody M<sup>r</sup> Holmans daughter, was baptized, she owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant.  
 Sept. 13, " Jerusha, Dau. to Bro. Nathaneel Vose.  
 Sept. 20, " James, son of Bro. Nat. Blake.  
 Oct. 11, " Mehitabell, Dau. of Bro. Stephen Craine.  
 Nov. 15, " Mary, Dau. of Bro. George Sumner Junio<sup>r</sup>.  
 Nov. 22, " John, son of Benjamine Scot.  
 Dec. 27, " Benjamine, son of M<sup>r</sup>. Benja: Beal.  
 Jan. 10, 1702. John y<sup>e</sup> son [The record for the rest of this year, also for the year 1703, and a part of the year 1704, seems to be missing.]  
 Oct. 15, 1704. John, son of Bro. John Trot; Abigail, dau. of M<sup>r</sup>. Benja. Beal; Susanna, Dau. of Solomon Horton.  
 Octo. 22, 1704. William, son of sergant Sumner.  
 Nov. 5 " Joseph, son of Bro. Joseph Haughton.  
 Nov. 5 " Anthony, son of Nathaneel Gulliver.  
 Dec. 31 " Mary, Dau. of David Horton.  
 Feb. 11, 1704-5. Benjamine, son of M<sup>r</sup> Sam. Webb.  
 Feb. 18, " Hepsibah, Dau. of Ensigne Vose baptized Hephzibah; William, son of Bro. William Sumner.  
 July 22, 1705. Nathaneel, son of Ebenezar Sumner.  
 July 29 " Joseph, son of Bro. Nat. Blake; Grace, Dau. of Phillop Liscome.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 12, 1705. Edward, son of Ebenezar Craine.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 19, " Benjamine, son of Bro. Manassah Tucker.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 26, " Ruth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Wadsworth; Rachel, Dau. of Bro. Nat. Bent.  
 Sept. 9, 1705. Joshua Atherton (Brother Anthony Gulliver's Grandson owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant &c.) was baptized.  
 Sept. 16, 1705. Abigail, dau. of Joseph Tucker.  
 Nov. 4 " Mary, Dau. of Nathaneel Pitcher.  
 Nov. 18 " Hepziba, Dau. of Bro. Timothy Crehore; William, son of Bro. Joseph Swetland.  
 January 6 " Joseph, son of M<sup>r</sup> Millar.  
 March 24, 1705-6. Jemima, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamine Fenno.  
 March 31, 1706. Benjamine Collins owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant and giuing up hims. to y<sup>e</sup> watch and discipline of this Chh. was baptized.  
 April 14, 1706. Benjamine, son of Joseph Haughton.  
 May 19, 1706. Elizabeth, my Grand-Daughter, y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Son Niles, was baptized.  
 June 16, 1706. Jonathan, [sic] Dau. of Ebenezar Warrin.



- June 23, 1706. Miriam, Dau. of Nathaneel Vose.  
 Aug<sup>d</sup>. 25, 1706. Moses, son of Brother Edward Black ; Peter, son of Neighbour Benjamine Scot.  
 Nov. 3, 1706. Richard, son of Bro. Richard Smith.  
 Nov. 10 " Mary, dau. of John Puffer.  
 Nov. 17 " Elisha, son of Bro. Moses Belcher.  
 Nov. 24 " Bathshua, dau. of neighbour John Vose.  
 Dec. 8 " John, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Holman ; Hannah, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Beal ; Rachel, dau. of David Horton.  
 Dec. 29, 1706. Hannah, dau. of Solomon Horton.  
 Feb. 2, 1706-7. Bulah, dau. of Ensign Vose.  
 Feb. 16, 1706-7. Joseph Dean being admitted into full communion was Baptized.  
 March 2, 1706-7. Hannah, dau. of Joseph Billings.  
 March 16, " Thomas, son of Thomas Vose.  
 March 23, 1706-7. Deliverance, Dau. of Bro. Joseph Trot.  
 April 13, 1707. Susanna, dau. of Sergant George Sumner.  
 May 4, " Hannah, Dau. of Brother Crehore ; Jonathan, son of Joseph Swetland.  
 June 1, 1707. Henery, son of Henery Glover.  
 June 22, " Preserved, son of Joseph Tucker.  
 June 29 " Jonathan, son of Brother Wheeler.  
 July 6 " Gershome, son of Brother William Sumner.  
 July 20 " David and Jonathan, Twin sons of Bro. Nat. Black.  
 July 27 " Sarah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Gilbert Endicot ; Hepzibah, dau. of William Vose.  
 Aug<sup>d</sup> 10, 1707. Benjamine, son of John Davenport.  
 Sept. 7 " Jonathan (son of son Gulliver), my first grand son, was baptized.  
 Sept. 21 " Sabiah, Dau. of Benjamine Sumner (he owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant), was baptized.  
 Octo. 26, 1707. Edward, son of Bro. Edward Adams.  
 Dec. 7, " Benjamine, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Wadsworth ; William, son of Ebenezar Tucker, Grandson to Manassah Tucker.  
 Dec. 14, 1707. Abi [ ], Dau. of Brother Eels.  
 Jan. 4. 1707-8. Elijah, son of Nat. Vose.  
 Jan. 18, 1707-8. Elisabeth, Dau. of Joseph Bent.  
 Feb. 22 " Experience, Dau. of Thomas Toleman.  
 March 14, " Mehitabel, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Miller.  
 March 28 " Mary, Dau. of George Talbut.  
 April 4, 1708. Ebenezar, son of Ebenezar Sumner (Deacon Roger Sumners grandchild) was baptized.  
 April 11, 1708. Charity, Dau. of Phillip Liscum.  
 June 6, " Lidea Denmark, my servant, was baptized, she Entring into Covenant, &c.  
 June 27, 1708. John and Catharine Hichborne, children of Sarah Hichborne.  
 Aug<sup>d</sup> 29 " Esther, Dau. of Brother William Sumner.  
 Sept. 19 " John, son of M<sup>r</sup> Mos ; Hannah, Dau. of Ebenezer Warrin ; Elisabeth, Dau. of Eastee.  
 Octo. 17, 1708. Brimsmead, son of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hunt.  
 Octo. 17, " Mara, dau. of Isaac Gross.



Dec. 12, 1708. Seth, son of Ebenezar Tucker (y<sup>e</sup> grandchild of M<sup>r</sup> James Tucker), was baptized.

Dec. 19, 1708. Anna, Dau. of Solomon Horton; Sarah, Dau. of John Badcock (he owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant), was baptized.

Jan. 2, 1708. Abigail, Dau. of James Tucker Junior.

Abigail and Sarah, Daughters of Edward Black, twins, were baptized Jan. 30, 1708.

Feb. 27, 1708-9. Elisabeth, dau. of David Hauton.

March 6, 1708. John, son of Edward Adams.

April 24, 1709. Anna, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Holman; Mary, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamine Beal.

June 19, 1709. Joseph, son of Brother Joseph Billings.

July 3 " Elizabeth, dau. of Sargant George Sumner Junior.

July 10 " Waitstill Williston, grand-dau. of Brother Sam: Pitcher.

July 17 " Dorathy (Dau. of John Daniel Juni<sup>or</sup> he renewing his Covenant), was baptized.

Aug<sup>d</sup> 14 " Jonathan, son of Joseph Swetland.

Octo. 30 " Benjamine, son of Brother Smith.

Sept. 18 " Naomi, dau. of Philip Liscome.

Sept. 25 " Jemima, Dau. of Sergant T. Vose; Edward, son of John Vose.

Nov. 27 " Benjamine, son of Benjamine Sumner.

Dec. 11 " Mary, dau. of Brother Moses Belcher.

Feb. 12, 1709-10. Grace, Dau. of Mr John Wadsworth.

Feb. 19, " Thomas, son of Mr Samuel Swift (he owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.), was Baptized.

March 5, 1709-10. Ebenezar, son of William Vose; Edward and Abigail, Children of Bro. Eiles.

March 12, 1709-10. Daniel, son of George Talbut.

April 23. 1710. Sarah, Dau. of Bro. Joseph Bent.

May 21, " Jededia, son of Bro. Crehore; Thomas, son of Ebenezar Craine; Wait still, Dau. of Brother Ebenezar Tucker Juni<sup>or</sup>.

June 25, 1710. Millatiah, dau. of Nat. Vose.

July 2, " Hannah, dau. of James Puffer; Abigail, dau. of Mr Benjamine Fenno.

Aug<sup>d</sup> 6, 1710. Abigail, Dau. of Mr Thomas Holman was baptized Upon his owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant.

Octo. 1, 1710. James, son of James Tucker Juni<sup>or</sup>; Experience, Dau. of Ebenezar Tucker and grandchild to Brother J. T. seni<sup>or</sup>.

Nov. 5, 1710. Elijah, son of Capt. Gulliver (my grand-son) was baptized.

Nov. 26, " John, son of Mr John Badcock.

Dec. 17, " Seth, son of Brother William Sumner.

Feb. 18, 1710-11. Mehitabel, Dau. of Brother Ebenezar Sumner (Deacon Roger Sumners son) was baptized.

March 4, 1710-11. Walter, son of George Everenden.

March 4, " Mary, Dau. of Mr Robert Feild Juni<sup>or</sup>.

March 18, " Martha, Dau. of Brother Edward Black.

March 25, 1711. Enoch, son of David Horton.

April 1, 1711. Thankfull, dau of Ebenezar Warrin.

April 22, " John, son of John Daniel, Juni<sup>or</sup>.

April 29, " Solomon, son of Mr Hersy; Sarah, dau. of Mr Samuel Swift.



- May 27, 1711. Hester, Dau. of Solomon Horton.
- June 24 " Rachel, dau. of Brother Edward Adams.
- July 22 " Mary, Dau. of Bro. Nat. Badcock Junior.
- Aug<sup>st</sup>. 5 " Margaret, Dau. of Mr John Holman.
- Aug<sup>st</sup>. 12 " Mind-well, Dau. of Joseph Tucker.
- Aug<sup>st</sup>. 19, 1711. Elizabeth, Dau. of Neighbour Liscome.
- " 26 " Mary, dau. of Mr Joseph Hunt.
- Sept. 9 " Benjamine, son of Brother Joseph Billings ; Solomon, son of Brother Wheeler.
- March 2, 1711-12. Joseph, son of Mr John Wadsworth.
- March 16 " Josiah, son of George Sumner Junior ; Ruth [sic] son of Preserved Lion (He laying hold on y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.) was baptized.
- April 20, 1712. Joseph, son of Benjamine Sumner.
- April 27 " Ebenezar, son of Bro. J. Bent.
- May 4 " Hannah, Dau. of George Talbut.
- July 13 " Benjamine, son of Thomas Trot.
- Aug<sup>st</sup>. 31 " Sergant Thomas Vose his Daughter Kezeiah was baptized ; Anna, Dau. of Mr Samuel Swift ; Isaiah, son of Ebenezar Tucker, grandson of Ensign Ma: Tucker.
- Sept. 7, 1712. Edward, son of William Vose.
- Sept. 21 " Jededia, son of Ebenezar Tucker (Bro. James Tuckers Grandson).
- Octo. 26, 1712. Benjamine, son of Ebenezer Crane ; Elihu, Ketura, and Abigaile y<sup>e</sup> children of William Crane (who owned y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.) were baptized.
- Nov. 9, 1712. Sarah, Dau. of Bro. Joseph Billings.
- Jan. 4, 1712-13. Jeremiah, son of Bro. James Tucker Juni<sup>or</sup>.
- March 15 " Hannah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Miller.
- March 22 " An, Dau. of Bro. Nat. Badcock Junior.
- March 29, 1713. Benjamine, son of David Horton.
- April 26 " Jerusha, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamine Fenno ; Ellonar, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Daniel Juni<sup>or</sup>.
- May 10 " Betty Natahant (y<sup>t</sup> lived with Bro. Moses Belcher Entred into Covenant with God and this Chh. May 3, 1713, and gaue up herself to y<sup>e</sup> watch and discipline of y<sup>e</sup> Chh. and was rec<sup>d</sup> by y<sup>e</sup> vote of y<sup>e</sup> Chh. at that time) y<sup>e</sup> day baptized.
- May 17, 1713. John, son of George Everenden.
- June 7, " Ebenezar, son of Brother Timothy Crehore.
- July 19 " Hannah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Badcock.
- July 26 " Jezaniah, son of Ebenezar Sumner.
- Aug<sup>st</sup>. 9 " Annah, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Feild Juni<sup>or</sup>.
- September 20. Hannah, dau. of William Badcock (He owning the Covenant, &c.) was baptized.
- Octo. 4, 1713. Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Holman ; Seth, son of Brother Edward Adams.
- Octo. 25, 1713. Hepzibah, Dau. of Neighbour Timothy Crehore Junior (He owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant) was baptized ; Solomon, son of Solomon Horton.
- Nov. 15, 1713. Hannah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Holman.
- Feb. 28, 1713-4. Ebenezar, son of Brother Moses Belcher.
- March 7, " Abijah, son of Benjamine Sumner.
- March 21 " Patience, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Swift.



- April 25, 1714. Susanna, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Vose.  
 June 13, " Rachel, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Hersy.  
 July 18 " Hannah, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Holman laid hold of y<sup>e</sup>  
 Covenant, &c. and so was baptized.  
 July 18 " Jerusha, Dau. of Preserved Lion.  
 August 15 " Susannah, Dau. of Ebenezar Warrin.  
 Sept. 26 " Esther, dau. of William Craine.  
 Octo. 17 " Experience, Dau. of Bro: Joseph Bent.  
 Octo. 24 " Margeret, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Wadsworth; George,  
 son of Bro. George Talbut.  
 Nov. 7, 1714. Richard, son of James Murch.  
 Dec. 5, 1714. Peter, son of M<sup>r</sup> Oxenbridge Thacher, my grand-  
 son was baptized.  
 Jan. 2, 1714-5. Joseph, son of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Field Junior.  
 Jan. 9 " Abijah, son of M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezar Crane.  
 Feb. 20, 1715-4. John, son of Thomas Eeles.  
 March 6, " Ebenezar, son of David Horton.  
 March 27 " Patience, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Billings; Jane, dau.  
 of Bro: Ebenezar Tucker.  
 May 1, 1715. Hannah and Bula, twin Daughters of M<sup>r</sup> Nathaneel  
 Gulliver; Ebenezar, son of M<sup>r</sup> Nathaneel Badcock Junio<sup>r</sup>.  
 May 29 " Naomi, Dau. of John Tailor and Naomi Tailor,  
 alias Jordon.  
 June 5 " Sarah, Dau. of Bro. James Tucker Juni<sup>or</sup>.  
 June 12 " Samuel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Swift.  
 July 17 " Hannah, Dau. of Brother Timothy Crehore Junior.  
 July 24 " Elizabeth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Moses Belcher.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 14 " Sarah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Recompence Wadsworth.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 18 " John Gulliver, son of M<sup>r</sup> Sam. G.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 25 " Ruth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Holman.  
 Octo. 9 " Simeon, son of Solomon Horton.  
 Jan. 22 " Susanna, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Glover (y<sup>t</sup> married my  
 wifes kinswoman) He acknowledging and owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.  
 was baptized.  
 Feb. 26, 1715-6. Thankfull, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezar Sumner.  
 April 1, 1716. Nathan, son of Brother Edward Adams.  
 May 27 " Nathan, son of M<sup>r</sup> William Badcock.  
 July 8 " Thankfull, Dau. of Brother Joseph Bent.  
 July 29 " Dorathy, Dau. of Brother Ebenezar Tucker (M<sup>r</sup>  
 James Tuckers grandchild) was baptized.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 2, 1716. Ann, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Roy was baptized (He owning y<sup>e</sup>  
 Covenant, &c.); Hannah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Wadsworth.  
 Octo. 7, 1716. Waitstil, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ezra Clap Juni<sup>or</sup> was baptized  
 Upon his renewing of y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.  
 Octo. 21, 1716. Joseph, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Badcock.  
 Nov. 11 " George, son of M<sup>r</sup> Nathaneel Badcock Juni<sup>or</sup>; Han-  
 nah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> George Badcock (He owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c. was  
 baptized.  
 Dec. 9, 1716. Ebenezar, son of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Swift.  
 Jan. 6, 1717-6. David, son of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamine Sumner.  
 Jan. 13, " Benjamine, son of Ebenezar Warrin.  
 Feb. 8, 1716-7. George, son of Brother Preserved Lion.

[To be continued.]



# DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT—WITH NOTES.

[Communicated by Mr. HARRY H. EDES, of Charlestown, Mass.]

## I.

### COMMISSION OF THOMAS DANFORTH AND JOSEPH DUDLEY AS COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

Att A Gennirall Court for Election<sup>s</sup> held at Boston the 8<sup>th</sup> of May 1678

Thomas Danforth Esq<sup>r</sup> and Joseph Dudley Esq<sup>r</sup> [*Note 1*] were then Chosen Comissione<sup>r</sup>s for the Vnited Colonyes for a full & compleate yeare as any occasions or Exigency may require and particularly for the nex<sup>t</sup> yearely meeting at Hartford on Conecticot the first thirsday in September and were Invested w<sup>th</sup> full powe<sup>r</sup> & Authority to treat of & Conclude of all things according to the tenno<sup>r</sup> and true meaning of the Artickles of Confederation for the Vnited Colonyes of New England=As Attes<sup>s</sup>

Edward Rawson Secre<sup>y</sup> [*Note 2*]

(Filed)  
Massachusets  
Certificates.  
May 8. 1678.

(Also Filed)  
Tho : Danforth and Jos. Dudlley Esq<sup>s</sup>  
their Comission<sup>1</sup>

## NOTE 1.

JOSEPH DUDLEY, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, the son of Gov. Thomas Dudley by his second wife Catharine (Hackburn), was born at Roxbury, July 23, 1647, at which time his father was above 70 years of age.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1665, and in after years was a liberal benefactor of that institution. His son Paul Dudley, chief justice of Massachusetts, who graduated in the class of 1690, was the founder of the "Dudleian Lecture," and left by will the sum of £100 for that purpose.

In 1673, 4 and 5, he represented his native town in the general court, and the next year (1676) was chosen an assistant, to which office he was reelected annually till 1684, when he was dropped on account of his proceedings in England, while agent of the colony regarding the restoration of the charter, which were unsatisfactory to the people, who suspected him of seeking his own preferment rather than the interests of the colony. "Ambition was his ruling passion," says a modern writer, and to this must be attributed many of his actions during his political career.

In 1686, he was appointed by James II., president of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island. Commencing his administration May 25th, he served only till the arrival of Sir Edmund Andros, December 20th, 1686, when he became one of the governor's

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<sup>1</sup> In E. R.'s autograph, This filing also is in Rawson's hand.



council, of which he was president, and was appointed a justice of the superior court.

In April, 1689, upon the overthrow of the government, Dudley, being the most obnoxious of the counsellors, by reason of the conspicuous part he had played in the administration of Andros, and especially the friendly relations which subsisted between him and "the evil genius of New-England," was seized by the people, together with Andros and some fifty others, and thrown into prison, where they remained about five months.

February 16, 1690, he sailed for England in company with Andros, but returned before the close of the year, and in May, 1691, received from Gov. Sloughter the appointment of chief justice of New-York. From this office he was removed by Gov. Fletcher in November, 1692, on account of his being a non-resident of that province.

Again he went to England in 1693, where he remained till 1702, when he returned, and arrived at Boston, June 11th, bringing with him a commission from Queen Anne, as governor of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. He was succeeded in the gubernatorial chair by Governor Shute, in November, 1715.

Although unpopular as a magistrate, and inimical to liberty and the rights of the people, he was possessed of "rare endowments and shining accomplishments," and, says Hutchinson, "in economy he excelled, both in public and private."

Governor Dudley married, in 1668, Rebecca, daughter of Major-General Edward Tyng, by whom he had 13 children. He died at Roxbury, April 2, 1720; his wife survived till September 21, 1722, when she died at the age of 71 years.—*Moore's Governors. Dudley Genealogies by Dean Dudley. Allen. Holmes.*

#### NOTE 2.

EDWARD RAWSON, the highly respected and able secretary of the Massachusetts colony from 1650 to 1686.

He was born in Gillingham, in the county of Dorset, England, April 16, 1615, and by his marriage with Rachael, daughter of Thomas Perne and granddaughter of John Hooker, became connected with two of New-England's most eminent divines, the Rev. Thomas Hooker and the Rev. John Wilson.

He came to New-England and settled at Newbury about 1637, and was admitted freeman in March, 1637-8. He was the first town clerk of Newbury, being chosen to that office in April, 1638, and one of the selectmen. At the age of twenty-three, viz., in 1638, he was chosen to represent the town in the general court, and also in 1639, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 49; in the latter year he was associated with Richard Bellingham, Increase Nowell and Joseph Hills, who were appointed a committee "to examine and put in order the 'publike writings received from the formr Govrnr,' John Winthrop." In 1645, he was chosen clerk of the house of deputies, and on the 22d of May, 1650, succeeded Increase Nowell as secretary of the colony, which office he filled with good acceptance, till the arrival of Edward Randolph in 1686. In 1650 he removed to Boston and resided in Rawson's lane, named in his honor, now known as Bromfield street, and in 1651 was appointed register of deeds for the county of Suffolk. In the autumn of this year (1651) he received and accepted an appointment from the



commissioners of the united colonies as "Stewart or Agent" for receiving and disbursing such gifts as were received from the "Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians in New England," but his administration was sharply criticized by Edward Randolph in his letters to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, which are printed in Hutchinson's "Collection of Original Papers," ed. of the Prince Society, vol. ii. pp. 271, 294.

In the "Wonder Working Providence" (first published in 1654), Secretary Rawson is thus mentioned in an enumeration of those persons prominent in the administration of the government: "Mr. *Edward Rawson*, a young man yet imployed in Commonwealth affaires a long time, being well beloved of the inhabitants of *Newbury*, having a large hand in her Foundation; but of late he being of a ripe capacity, a good yeoman [penman?] and eloquent inditer, hath beene chosen Secretary for the country."

Mather, in the *Magnalia* (London ed. 1702), book iii., p. 41-2, in his life of John Wilson, mentions the "good kinsman of his, who deserves to live in the same Story, as he now lives in the same Heaven, with him, namely, Mr. Edward Rawson, the honored Secretary of the Massachusetts Colony."

We cannot agree with one of our most celebrated writers on New-England history, in his opinion regarding Mr. Rawson's "incompetency" to fill the office of secretary of the colony, for, had such been the case, is it reasonable to suppose that he would have annually received the suffrages of the court for that important office during thirty-seven years?

Mr. Rawson was one of "the twenty-eight disaffected brethren" of the first church in Boston, who dissolved their connection with that society, and formed the third or Old-South church in 1669. He died August 27, 1693—President Allen says at Dorchester.

His wife was the mother of twelve children, of whom, Grindal, the youngest, and a classmate of Cotton Mather at Harvard College, became a preacher of note at Mendon.—*Rawson Genealogy. Wonder Working Providence. History of the Old-South Church.*

## II.

### ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES CONCERNING THE DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

Boston. 24. Sep<sup>r</sup>: 1675.<sup>1</sup>

The comition<sup>m</sup> haueinge ord<sup>d</sup> and appointed that the forces of the vnited colonies now in the service of the countrey against the enemy in the westerly plantations upon conecticott riuer, shal be compleated and made up fise hundred they doe farther resolute and declare, that these souldiers are not to bee fixed in any garrisons but to be vigorously Imployed as a field army for the pursute of the enemy, as god will giue opportunity. And therefore they are not by any athority to be recalled from those plantations, but by spetiall ord<sup>r</sup> of the comition's, or by the joynt advice and consent of their own

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<sup>1</sup> It was at this meeting of the commissioners, that the struggle, known in history as "Philip's War," was declared to be "a common cause," and one thousand men were ordered to be raised for the protection of the united colonies.



councill of officers when they shall see it nessessary vpon the remoo-  
uall of the enemy else where, to march to any other place of the  
vnited colonies for their more speedy releife, and the destressing the  
enemy.

J: Winthrop

James Richards.

Thomas Danforth. Præsid<sup>t</sup>. [Note 3.]

William Stoughton: [Note 4.]

Josiah Winslow [Note 5.]

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hinckley.

(Filed) An order<sup>1</sup> of the Com<sup>m</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 24. 1675  
Massachusetts

### NOTE 3.

The eldest son of Nicholas Danforth, born in England in 1622. He led a long and useful life, more than forty years of which were devoted to the public service; was representative from Cambridge in 1657, an assistant of the colony for the twenty years prior to 1679, president of Maine, and also deputy governor of the Massachusetts from 1679 to 1686; president of the commissioners of the united colonies, as seen by the text; treasurer of Harvard College; and presided at a meeting of the council of the province held at Salem, April 11, 1692, when Sarah Cloyse and Elizabeth Proctor were examined upon the charge of witchcraft. These were the first of the witchcraft cases conducted by the colonial authorities; all prior to this date having been under the management of the local authorities of Salem.

In October, 1692, Wm. Brattle, a prominent merchant of Boston and a man of rare abilities, wrote a letter, in which several persons are mentioned who, the writer avers, disapproved of the witchcraft proceedings, and among them the name of Thomas Danforth appears; but one would hardly be impressed with the reality of this statement, by a perusal of the proceedings in which Mr. Danforth took a conspicuous part, so faithfully portrayed by Mr. Upham in his fascinating history of the witchcraft delusion.

We quote the following paragraph from the second volume of Mr. Upham's work, p. 456:

"Facts have been stated, which show that Thomas Danforth, if he disapproved of the proceedings at Salem, in October [1692], must have undergone a rapid change of sentiments. No irregularities, improprieties, extravagances, or absurdities ever occurred in the examinations or trials greater than he was fully responsible for in April. Having, in the meanwhile, been superseded in office, he had leisure, in his retirement, to think over the whole matter; and it is satisfactory to find that he saw the error of the ways in which he had gone himself, and led others."

In February, 1643-4, he married Mary, daughter of Henry Withington, of Dorchester, who was the mother of his twelve children.

He died in Cambridge, November 5, 1699.—*Allen. Hutchinson. Upham. Vol. vii., ante.*

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<sup>1</sup> Probably in the handwriting of Thomas Danforth.



## NOTE 4.

WILLIAM STOUGHTON was a son of Israel Stoughton, of Dorchester, graduated at Harvard College in 1650, and went to England, where he became a student of Oxford, and, in due time, preached at a parish in Sussex. Being ejected soon after the restoration, he returned to America, and although not a settled minister was chosen and preached the election sermon at Boston in 1668.

Relinquishing the pulpit, he turned his attention to the political affairs of the colony, and after serving as selectman of Dorchester from 1671 to 1674, and assistant of the colony from 1671 to 1686, occupied many other positions of trust and honor.

He was several years a commissioner of the united colonies, and in October, 1677, was sent with Peter Bulkley to England, as agent of the Massachusetts in the controversy with the heirs of Gorges and Mason, which was settled by a decision of the Crown adverse to the claims of the Bay colony. Like Joseph Dudley, for whom he had a strong personal attachment, he was suspected, and not without cause,<sup>1</sup> of favoring a surrender of the old charter rather than of taking the chance of a *quo warranto*; and in consequence of this and his agency in the affair of Gorges and Mason, his popularity was on the wane.

At this juncture Stoughton strove, with good success, to ingratiate himself with the Mathers, "then," says President Quincy, "in the flush of their political influence," by paying court to Cotton Mather, who recommended him (Stoughton) to his father, then agent of the colony in London, for political preferment as "a real friend to New England;" and on the arrival of the new charter in May, 1686, it was found that Stoughton had received the appointment of deputy president under Dudley, for which he was undoubtedly indebted to the influence of Dr. Mather. On the arrival of Andros in the autumn of this year (1686), he became one of his council, as did his friend Dudley also.

Stoughton was cautious, not to say timid, in his political course, and was said to have "more of the willow than the oak in his constitution." Although he was a member of the council of Andros he was one of the petitioners<sup>2</sup> to his chief for the surrender of the fort, in which Sir Edmund and a few of his associates had taken refuge on the rising of the town of Boston, which resulted in the overthrow of the Andros government. The governor, after some resistance, surrendered, on being assured by the old magistrates whom the people had called upon to take the reins of government until intelligence should be received from England, that his person, as well as that of his several associates, should receive no violence. Andros, unarmed, was conducted through the streets to the town-house, where he was received by the aged Bradstreet; Stoughton acted as spokesman for the rest of the council,<sup>3</sup> and in the course of his remarks told Sir Edmund "he might thank himself for the present disaster that had befallen him."

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<sup>1</sup> See letter of Edw. Randolph in *Hutchinson's Coll. of Papers*, ed. by Prince Society, vol. ii. pp. 289—90.

<sup>2</sup> Drake's *History of Boston*, p. 483.

<sup>3</sup> It will be remembered that at the time of the arrival of Joseph Dudley's commission as president of Massachusetts until the arrival of Andros, Stoughton was one of the magistrates in office under Bradstreet, whose power and authority were usurped by Andros and his predecessor, and that Stoughton was the only member of that body who was honored! with a seat in the council of the usurper.



In 1683, he was one of the commissioners appointed by the Crown to inquire into the titles in the Narragansett country ; and, in 1686, was elected an assistant in place of Joseph Dudley ; but, out of complaisance to his friend, declined service.

During the time which intervened between the downfall of Andros and the arrival of the charter of William and Mary, Stoughton took no part in the administration of the colony, being excluded therefrom by vote.

Upon the arrival of the charter in 1692, he superseded Danforth as deputy governor of the province, under Sir William Phips, and held the office till his death ; serving as commander-in-chief from 1694 to 1699, and again in 1700, during the absence of Phips and Lord Belmont in England. The same year (1692) he was commissioned chief justice of the special court of oyer and terminer for the trial of persons accused of witchcraft, and the uniting the offices of deputy governor and chief justice in the person of its presiding officer gave to this special court a character and authority which otherwise it would have lacked.

Both of these appointments, likewise, were obtained through the influence of the Mathers, whose tenets upon the subject of witchcraft accorded so perfectly with his own, and, through the deputy governor, the Mathers obtained great ascendancy with Governor Phips.

Much to be regretted is the part he took in the tragedy at Salem in 1692, as he appears to have been actuated by prejudice and animosity, in nowise diminished by his intimacy with the superstitious Mather, and the more so, from the fact that he alone, of all who took a leading part in the witch trials, never relented or manifested any signs of contrition for his conduct. Upon him more than any other person rests the responsibility of the consummation of this melancholy delusion.

How different was the course of the noble-hearted Sewall, his associate upon the bench, who annually observed a day of humiliation and prayer during the remainder of his life, as a token of his repentance and sorrow for the course he had pursued, and on the occasion of a general fast, rose in the Old-South church in Boston, his usual place of worship, and handed up his written confession of the error he had committed, and prayed for the forgiveness of God and man. During the reading of the paper the venerable judge remained standing.<sup>1</sup> We cannot forbear introducing, in this connection, the following lines of the poet Whittier, which beautifully portray the penitence of this honored man :—

“ Touching and sad, a tale is told,  
Like a penitent hymn of the Psalmist old,  
Of the fast which the good man life-long kept  
With a haunting sorrow that never slept,  
As the circling year brought round the time  
Of an error that left the sting of crime,  
When he sat on the bench of the witchcraft courts,  
With the laws of Moses and ‘Hale’s Reports,’  
And spake, in the name of both, the word  
That gave the witch’s neck to the cord,  
And piled the oaken planks that pressed  
The feeble life from the warlock’s breast !  
All the day long, from dawn to dawn,  
His door was bolted, his curtain drawn ;

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<sup>1</sup> For a full account of this incident, see Upham’s *Salem Witchcraft*, vol. ii. p. 242, *et seq.*



No foot on his silent threshold trod,  
 No eye looked on him save that of God,  
 As he baffled the ghosts of the dead with charms  
 Of penitent tears, and prayers, and psalms,  
 And, with precious proofs from the sacred Word  
 Of the boundless pity and love of the Lord,  
 His faith confirmed and his trust renewed,  
 That the sin of his ignorance, sorely rued,  
 Might be washed away in the mingled flood  
 Of his human sorrow and Christ's dear blood!"

Notwithstanding many of Stoughton's public acts were distasteful to the people, especially during and immediately following the trials at Salem, such was his singular address, that by humoring the prejudices of some and conciliating the favor of others, the interest he took in the education of the rising generation, and his noble benefaction to his *alma mater*, he regained, to a large degree, the favor and influence he had lost by his former conduct and by accepting a seat in the council of Andros.

In 1698, he laid the corner stone of Stoughton Hall, built at his charge and named in his honor. ●

His father, Col. Israel Stoughton, also had a warm friendship for the college, and beside contributions during his lifetime, he made the institution a bequest of three hundred acres of land in Dorchester.

William Stoughton was a bachelor, and, perhaps, to the lack of domestic influence and affection, may be attributed the unfeeling course pursued at Salem during the eventful year of 1692. He died at Dorchester, July 7, 1701.—Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts*. Quincy's *History of Harvard College*. Barry's *History of Massachusetts*. Upham's *Salem Witchcraft*. Holmes's *Annals*. Drake's *History of Boston*.

#### NOTE 5.

JOSIAH<sup>1</sup> WINSLOW was a son of Edward Winslow, born at Marshfield in 1629, and was the first native born governor of Plymouth colony.

At an early age he was sent as deputy to the General Court from his native town, and in 1657 was chosen an assistant of the colony, to which office he was annually reëlected till he succeeded Gov. Prentice in the executive chair, June 3, 1673. In 1659, he succeeded Myles Standish as chief of the military of the colony with the rank of major. He was many years one of the commissioners of the united colonies from Plymouth, first in 1658.

At the meeting of the commissioners when the order contained in the text was passed, a narrative of the rise and progress of Philip's war was presented by Gov. Winslow and Thomas Hinckley, the commissioners from Plymouth colony, which is said to have been from the pen of the governor; later in the year (1675), Gov. Winslow was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces of the united colonies, and led in person the attack on the Narragansett fort on the memorable 19th of December.

He had a mild and affable disposition, and was eminent for his toler-

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<sup>1</sup> In his valuable work on the lives of the colonial governors, Mr. Moore states, in a foot note on page 175, that in all the manuscripts he has seen containing Gov. Winslow's signature, the christian name is "uniformly written" Josias. We would remark that the chirography of the signature to the document now before us is remarkably plain, and the name ends with an *h* and not with an *s*.



ance, both in civil and religious matters, and was much beloved by the people.

Gov. Winslow married in 1657, Penelope,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Herbert Pelham, by whom he had four children, and died at Mansfield Dec. 18, 1680; his wife, a lady of much beauty, died December 7, 1703, at the age of 73.

Mrs. Winslow was a niece of the lady bearing the same name, the story of whose romantic courtship, breach of promise, and subsequent marriage to Richard Bellingham, then governor of Massachusetts, has been so often told.—Moore's *Governors*. Vol. iv. *ante*.

THOMAS HINCKLEY was afterwards the last governor of Plymouth colony, and died at Barnstable, April 25, 1706, at the age of 86. Among his descendants may be mentioned the Reverend Thomas Prince, the author of the famous "Annals."

During his life-time Gov. Hinckley collected a mass of papers and documents relating to the early history of New-England, but chiefly to Plymouth colony. They are comprised in three volumes, and some years since were deposited in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

An account of the Hinckley family and the descendants of Samuel, the father of the governor, is contained in the thirteenth volume of this work.

JOHN WINTHROP, eldest son of Gov. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was born in Groton, county of Suffolk, England, February 12, 1605–6, and received a liberal education at the free grammar school at Bury St. Edmunds, and at Trinity College, Dublin.

He studied law, and February 28, 1624, was admitted to the Inner Temple. Not liking the profession, he entered the British navy in 1627, but remained not long, and was absent from England about fourteen months on a tour on the continent, during which he visited France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Turkey.

February 8, 1631, he wedded at Groton, his cousin, Martha Fones, and in the ensuing November came to New-England, and settled at Ipswich. By the unanimous consent of the freemen, he was made an assistant of the colony. He made several voyages to England; from one of which he returned in October, 1635, bringing a commission from Lord Say and others to settle a plantation at Connecticut, of which he became governor.

In 1661, he again went to England, this time in behalf of New-Haven and Connecticut colonies, and succeeded in obtaining a charter, which passed the great seal May 10, 1662, granting privileges and powers more liberal, and superior to, those enjoyed by the other New-England colonies. It is related that Winthrop's negotiation of this matter was accelerated by his presenting King Charles II. with a ring, which tradition says was presented to Winthrop's grandfather<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> During the past summer we had the pleasure of examining several precious relics of the Pilgrims, through the courtesy of their owner, Miss Jane Sever, of Kingston, Mass. Among them were, the silver canteen of Gov. Edward Winslow, bearing his initials, with a chain of the same material, worn by him on many an eventful journey; and the dressing case of Penelope (Pelham) Winslow, made of mahogany and lined with blue silk or satin, of good size and in a fine state of preservation.

<sup>2</sup> See Life and Letters of John Winthrop, vol. i. pp. 26–7.



by Charles I. The charter incorporated the two colonies as one body politic, of which Winthrop was chosen the first governor.

Gov. Winthrop was a fine scholar, skilled in medicine, and being somewhat learned in philosophy "was," says Savage, "associated in the foundation of the Royal Society" of London.

For several years he was one of the commissioners of the united colonies, and while attending a meeting of the board at Boston in the spring of 1676, he fell sick and died on the 5th of April, at the age of 71, having done good service in his day and generation.—*Life and Letters of John Winthrop*. Trumbull's *History of Connecticut*. Belknap's *Am. Biography*. Holmes's *Annals*.

JAMES RICHARDS was a son of Thomas Richards, of Dorchester, who came to America in 1630, says Roger Clap, and settled at Dorchester with his wife Wealthean and several children.

Thomas Richards was a merchant of much respectability and held in high esteem in the colony, being honored with the title of Mr. He died between Dec. 17, 1650, the day his will was executed, and Jan. 28, 1650-1, when it was proved, leaving an estate of about £1500. He was the father of eleven children, of whom, James, born in 1631, is the subject of this note.

May 26, 1652, at the age of 21, James Richards took the freeman's oath at Boston, and about ten years later removed to Hartford, where we find him, in 1663, "chosen townsman for the south side of Little River." In May of the following year, he was "confirmed Leiftenant" of the militia of the colony by the general court, and at a meeting of that body in the ensuing October, when he took the oath of fidelity, Mr. Richards was requested to accompany Gov. Winthrop and other gentlemen to New-York to congratulate the crown commissioners "who were to adjust certain rights as to the Duke's<sup>1</sup> Patent and Connecticut bounds." The next year (1665), he was chosen an assistant, and in 1672 commissioner of the united colonies, to which office he was thrice reëlected.

It is thought that Mr. Richards received his education in England, prior to 1652, and spent much time there between the years 1652 and 1662.<sup>2</sup>

His vocation, like his father's, was that of a merchant, and he also dealt largely in real estate.

He married Sarah, the only child of William Gibbins, of Hartford, by whom he had eleven children, among them Jerusha, who married Gordon Saltonstall, afterwards governor of Connecticut. His will bears date June 9, 1680, and his death occurred on the 29th of the same month, although his monument<sup>3</sup> in the old cemetery at Hartford gives, erroneously, the date of July 11th, and his estate was appraised at £7930: 15; an immense sum at that period.

Socially and politically Mr. Richards held a prominent position among the people he so faithfully served in various important offices.—*Conn. Colony Records*.

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<sup>1</sup> The Duke of York.

<sup>2</sup> *Genealogy of the Richards Family*, by Abner Morse, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup> For a description of which, see *Genealogy of the Richards Family*, p. 2.



## III.

COMMISSION OF CHARLES II. TO EDWARD RANDOLPH AND OTHERS TO  
ADMINISTER AN OATH TO GOV. LEETE.

**C**HARLES THE SECOND By the Grace of God King of England Scotland France & Ireland Defend' of y<sup>e</sup> faith &c to Edward Randolph Esq<sup>r</sup> Collector Surueyor & Sercher of our Customes in New-England, John ffitz Winthrop, Edward Palms, John Talcott, and Richard Smith Esq<sup>r</sup> John Allyn, James Richards, Samuell Willys, and Thomas Stoughton Gentlemen, As alsoe to the pr<sup>s</sup>ent members of the Councill of our Corporation of Conecticott in New England, and to the members of the said Councill for the time Beeing; Whereas, by an act of Parliament, Passed in the twelke yeare of our Reigne, Intituled an act for the Incouraging and Increasing of shiping & nauigation, It is amongst other things Enacted, that from & after the first Day of December one thousand six hundred & sixty, and from thence forward noe goods or Comodities what soeuer shall be Imported or Exported out of any Lands Islands Plantations or Teretories to vs belonging or in our Possession, or which might After belong vnto or bee in the Posession of vs our heirs and successors, in Asia Africa or America in any other shipp or shippes vessell or vessells whatsoeuer but in such ships or vessells as Doe truly and without fraud belong only to the People of England or Ireland Dominion of Wales or towne of Barwick vpon tweed or are of the Built of and Belonging to Any the said lands Islands Plantations or Teretoris as the Proprietors and Right owners thereof, & whereof the master and three forths of the mariners at least are English Vnder the Penalty & forfeiture in the said act mentioned, And It is farther Enacted that noe Alien or Person not Borne within the Allegiance of vs our heirs & successors or naturillised or made a free Denizen, shall from & after the first day of february one thousand six hundred sixty one, Exercise the trade or occupāion of a merchant or factor in any of the said Places, vpon the paine & forfeiture in the said act for that purpose, mentioned, And all Gouvernors of the said lands Islands Plantations or teritoryes and Euery of them are by the said act strictly Required & Comanded And all who shall bee made Gouvernors of any such Islands Plantations or teritories by us our heirs or successors shall before there Entrance into there Gouvernment take a sollemne oath to Doe there vttmost that Euery the afforementioned Clauses and all the matters & things therein Contayned shall bee Punctually & bona fide obserued according to the true Intent and meaneing thereof, and vpon Complaint and Prooffe made before vs our heirs & successors or such as shall bee by vs or them therevnto Authorized and Appoynted, that Any of the said Gouvern<sup>r</sup>, hath bin willingly & willingly negligent in Doeing there Duty accordingly that the said Gouvern<sup>r</sup> soe offending shall bee Remoued from his Gouverm<sup>t</sup>. as by the said act amongst other things therein Contayned may at large Appeere, Now Know yee that wee Reposeing Espetiall Trust & Confidence in the fidellity & surcumspection of you the said Edward Randolph, John ffitz Winthrop Edward Palms John Talcott Richard Smith John Allyn James Richards Samuell Willis and Thomas Stoughton [Note 6], as alsoe of the present members of the Councill of our Corporation of Conecticott in New England, & of the members of the said Councill for the time being haue giuen & grant-



ed & by these presents Doe giue & grant vnto you or any fwe or more of you full power and Authority to Administ' vnto William Leete Esq' Gouvern' of our said Corporation of Conecticott, & to the Gouvern' of the said Corporation for the time beeing A sollemne Oath to doe his vutmost Endeauor that Euery the aforementioned clauses and all the matters and things therein Contayned shall be Punctually & bona fide obserued according to the true Intent & meaning thereof, as alsoe to Administ' a Sollemne oath vnto y<sup>e</sup> said William leete Esq' and to the said Gouvern' for the time beeing to doe his vttmost within his said Gouverm<sup>t</sup>, to Cause to bee well & truly obserued what is Enacted in the late act of Parliament passed in the fifteenth yeare of our Reigne Intituled an act for the Incouragment of trade, And for soe doing these p'sents or the discharge in that behalfe, for witnesse whereof wee haue caused these our lett<sup>r</sup>s to bee made Patent

Witnesse ourselfe at Westmist' the six and twentieth day of September in the thertieth yeare of our Raigne

Per Ip̄m Regem

BARBER

(Filed<sup>1</sup>), A copy of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Com<sup>n</sup> & oath  
1679

Concerning Customes  
(13) Connecticutt

The forme of the oath to bee taken by William leete Esq'. [Note 7], Gouvern' of his majesties Corporation of Conecticott in New England & by the Gouvern' there for the time beeing

**Y**ou shall sweare that you will to the Best of your skill and Power soe long as you shall Continue in this Gouverm<sup>t</sup>. or Comānd of this Corporation, well and truly Execute & performe and cause to bee Executed & Performed all matters & things, which by the statute made in the twelfe yeare of his now majesties Reigne Intituled an act for the Incourageing & Increaseing of shiping and nauigation, & by the other statute made in ye fifteenth yeare of his said majesties Reigne Intituled an act for the Incouragm<sup>t</sup> of trade, you are Required as Gouvern' or Comand<sup>r</sup>. of this Corporation to bee sworne to the performance of soe helpe you God

#### NOTE 6.

EDWARD RANDOLPH, who by his infamous conduct gained for himself the name of "the evil genius of New England," was sent to America in 1676, to inquire into the state of the colonies, and remained (except during his absence in England) till 1689, making himself feared and despised throughout the colonies. He was an Episcopalian, and in his zeal for that faith desired the destruction of the New-England churches. Randolph was particularly desirous of apprehending the regicides, and made diligent search for them, but without success. He was one of the Council of Andros, and one of the victims of the

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<sup>1</sup> In the hand-writing of John Allyn, and we think it probable that this was the copy which Mr. Allyn kept for his own use and reference.



revolution of 1689, being imprisoned and sent to England with the governor. He was one of the chief causes of the loss of the charter of the Massachusetts, and died in the West Indies.

FITZ JOHN WINTHROP, the eldest son of Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., of Connecticut, was born March 14, 1638-9, went to England, where he obtained a commission as lieutenant of infantry from the Protector Richard, in 1658, and soon rose in rank; returning to Connecticut, he became representative in 1676, served as major in Philip's war, and in 1686 was appointed one of the Council of Andros. He was an Assistant of the Colony in 1689, and in 1690 commanded the land forces intended to coöperate with Sir William Phips's naval expedition against Canada, with the rank of Major-General. From 1693 to 1698 he was the agent of Connecticut in England regarding the militia of the colony, and was elected a member of the Royal Society. Upon his return to America in 1698, he was made governor of Connecticut, and was annually reëlected till his death, which took place at Boston, November 27, 1707.

EDWARD PALMS was of New-Haven in 1659, a merchant, and removed the next year to New-London. Was a freeman in 1667, representative in 1671, '72, '73, '74 and '77, and served as major in the Indian war of 1675. He married first, Lucy, sister of Fitz John Winthrop, above mentioned, who died November 24, 1676; second, Sarah, widow of Capt. William Davis, of Boston, who was the mother of his three children. He died March 21, 1715, in his 78th year, leaving a large estate.

RICHARD SMITH was one of the first purchasers of Taunton in 1638, and supported Connecticut against the claims of Providence in 1665.

THOMAS STOUGHTON, an original proprietor of Hartford, and one of the first settlers of Windsor, was a son of Thomas Stoughton of Dorchester, was born in England, and married Mary, daughter of William Wadsworth, by whom he had seven children. He was probably the freeman of 1669, and died in September, 1684.—Hinman's *First Puritan Settlers*. Allen's *Biog. Dictionary*. Savage's *Genealog. Dictionary*.

#### NOTE 7.

WILLIAM LEETE was an early settler of New-Haven colony, and signed the plantation covenant of June 1, 1639. He came to New-England in 1637, in company with Theophilus Eaton and Edward Hopkins, the former of whom became governor of New-Haven jurisdiction, and the latter of Connecticut; and with others purchased of the sachem squaw owner, the tract of land upon which was built the town of Guilford, Sept. 29, 1639. The purchase was confirmed by the general court, Jan. 31, 1639-40. In 1643, on the formation of the church at Guilford, Mr. Leete's place of residence, he became one of the seven original members.

Mr. Leete held various important offices in the colony, and was the town clerk of Guilford for many years. He was an assistant of New-Haven colony from 1643 to 1657, and governor from 1661 to 1665. After the union of Connecticut and New-Haven colonies, he was deputy governor from 1669 to 1675; and upon the death of Winthrop, in 1676, was chosen governor, to which office he was annually reëlected till his death, which occurred April 16, 1683, at Hartford,



whither he had removed, and where he resided the latter part of his life. He was often a commissioner of the united colonies between the years 1655 and 1679.

Upon the arrival of the Regicides in New-Haven in March, 1661, Gov. Leete received them in a most hospitable manner, and throughout the excitement and danger which ensued, proved himself one of their warmest friends. He was always well advised of their place of concealment, although for a long time he did not see them, as he was thereby enabled to say, with truth, when questioned by the pursuivants as to the whereabouts of the judges, that he had not seen them for such a number of weeks.

The Regicides were lodged in the governor's stone cellar,<sup>1</sup> at Guilford, for about a week, and fed from his table, though without seeing their friend and benefactor.

Gov. Leete was twice married: his first wife Ann, probably the mother of all his children, was buried Sept. 1, 1668; his second wife, Sarah, widow of Henry Rotherford, whom he married in 1671, died Feb. 10, 1673-4; his third wife, who survived him, was Mary, widow of Rev. Nicholas Street. His will, made at Hartford, April 2, 1683, and presented to the court the 16th of May following, disposes of a handsome property.—Hinman's *First Puritan Settlers*. Allen's *Biog. Dictionary*. Savage's *Genealogical Dict.* *Colony Records*.

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## UPHAM GENEALOGY.

[Communicated by a Descendant of the Upham Family.]

JOHN UPHAM, of Malden, &c. "Notices of his Descendants," printed at Concord, N. H., in 1845, pp. 92, also "Malden Records" in the Register,<sup>2</sup> form the basis of this article, but very material additions and corrections have been made in them. In coincidence with the design of the founders and managers of the Register, to educate the public mind to the knowledge and enjoyment of this class of literature, it is thought best to offer this article in a genealogical form, not enlarging much upon biographical incident.

Deeds and probate records show that Deacon John Upham was brother-in-law to Joanna, wife of Robert Martin, of Rehoboth, and to Richard Webb, of Weymouth. Wives: i. Elizabeth . . . . ii. Catharine Holland, m. Aug., 1671. He d. a. 84, 1681-2. Issue: i. JOHN [one of this name, supposed to be son of Deacon Upham, d. at sea, coming from Barbadoes, Oct., 1652. Doubtless father of 1. John d. 1640, at Weymouth; 2. John, brought from Barbadoes aged four years, fatherless, &c.; reared by John Upham, Sen.; became a soldier in the Indian war, and d. a. 30, Nov. 27, 1677]. ii. Mary, first wife of John Whittemore, d. June 27, 1677, having 6 chn. iii. Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Welch, d. Jan. 12, 1705-6, having 13 chn. iv. Nathaniel, of Cambridge, clergyman, m. 1661-2, Elizabeth Stedman. He soon d.

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<sup>1</sup> For location of which, see map facing page 80 of Stiles's *History of the Judges*.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. xi. pp. 45, 127, 211, 348; vol. xii. pp. 84, 239; vol. xiii. p. 70.



1661-2. She m. 2d, Henry Tompson, 1669. v. PHINEAS (8). vi. Priscilla, widow of Thos. Croswell; she d. 1717, having 12 chn.

8. PHINEAS UPHAM, of Malden. Wife Ruth Wood, who d. a. 60, 1696-7. He was a lieut. in the Indian war, and d. Oct., 1676. Issue: i. PHINEAS (10), 1659; Nathaniel (11), 1661; Ruth, 1664, d. a. 12; John (13), 1666; Elizabeth, m. Sam'l Green, Oct. 28, 1691; Thomas (15). vii. Richard (16).

10. PHINEAS UPHAM, of Malden, deacon of the church. Wife Mary Mellins, who d. post 1720. He d. in 62d yr., Oct., 1720. Issue: i. PHINEAS (17), 1683 or 4; Mary, 1685, d. 1687; James (19), 1687; Mary, 1689, m. May 28, 1713, John Griffin, of Charlestown, housewright. They moved to Middletown, Conn. Ebenezer (21). Jonathan (22), 1694; William (23), Oct. 30, 1697. viii. Elizabeth, 1699-00, m. (1st wife) Jonathan Dowse, Jr., son of Eben., May 19, 1726. She d. in Charlestown, June 19, 1730, in 31st yr.

11. NATHANIEL UPHAM, of Malden. Wife Sarah . . . who d. a. 53, Oct. 14, 1715. He d. and left by will estate, &c., Nov. 11, 1717. Issue: i. NATHANIEL (25), 1685-6; Sarah, 1688-9, m. Sam'l Grover, 1713; Ruth, 1691, m. Nath'l Nichols, 1716-17; Noah (28), 1694; Abigail, 1696; Joanna, 1699, m. Sam'l Wesson, 1717; Lois, 1701, m. Jas. Hill, 1727; Dorothy, m. John Colman, 1723. She d. 1734-5. ix. Eunice, 1707, m. Benj. Wesson, April 18, 1726.

13. JOHN UPHAM, of Malden, tailor. 1st wife Abigail Haywood, m. 1688, dau. of Samuel. She d. 1717; 2d wife, Tamzen Ong, m. 1717-18. He d. 1733. Widow left issue: i. JOHN (34), 1690; Samuel (35), 1691; Abigail, 1698, of Lynn, made will, proved in co. Essex July 1, 1755, to 3 chn. of bro. David. Ezekiel (37), 1700; David (38), 1702; vi. Jacob, b. and d. 1719.

15. THOMAS UPHAM, of Reading, weaver. 1st wife Elizabeth Hovey, of Topsfield, in 1693, d. a. 32, Feb. 16, 1703-4; 2d, Mary Brown, of Reading, m. Oct. 2, 1704, who d. 1707; 3d, Ruth Smith, widow of John of Charlestown, dau. of Thos. Cutler, of Reading, b. 1688, m. 1st, 1693, John Smith, Jr., who d. 1705. She d. May 12, 1738, in 70th yr. He d. in 67th yr. Nov. 28, 1735. Issue: i. THOMAS (40), 1694, bapt. Nov. 18, at Topsfield. Elizabeth, 1695, m. (1st w.), 1726, Joseph Woolson. Abijah (42), 1698; Nathan (43), 1701; Josiah (44), 1705. vi. Joseph (45), 1712, bapt. July 26.

16. RICHARD UPHAM, of Reading, weaver. Wife Abigail Hovey, of Topsfield, m. May 19, 1698; d. in 85th yr. Sept. 1, 1764 (not 1765). Her will proved Sept. 18, 1764. He d. per church record, "May 18, 1734, in 59th yr. of stranguary, A SAINT INDEED." Gravestone stands in S. Reading. Issue: i. Richard, d. 1700; Ivory (47), 1701; Abigail, 1703, d. 1715; Dorcas, 1707, d. 1715-16; Hephzibah, 1710-11, m. Nath'l Longley, of Dorchester, Jan. 29, 1756. Mary Upham, of Malden, spinster, and widow Sarah Comrin, of Boston, sold in 1760 part of the estate of Nath'l Longley, settled in co. Middlesex. Ruth, 1714, bapt. Dec. 6, d. July 7, 1769, in 55th yr. RICHARD (52), 1716, bapt. Dec. 9; Luke, 1719, bapt. Mar. 29; Luke and Abigail, 1721, bapt. July 16. L. d. April 20, 1731, a. 9 yrs. 10 mos. 10 days. A. d. Nov., 1738. xi. Susanna, m. Ephraim Weston, Dec. 5, 1748.

17. PHINEAS UPHAM, of Malden, yeoman. Wife Tamzen [Thomasin] Hill, dau. of Isaac and Hannah (Howard) Hill, b. 1685, m. 1703. She d. April 24, 1768. He d. 1766. Issue: i. Tabitha, 1704, m. Dan'l



Newhall, 1728. Mary, 1705-6, m. Capt. Dan'l Goffe, of Boston, 1740; PHINEAS (59), 1707-8; Timothy (60), 1710; Zebediah, 1711-12, d. 1712; Tamzen, b. and d. 1713; Isaac, 1714, d. a. 78, in Brookfield, May, 1792; Jabez (64), 1717; Amos (65), 1718; Tamzen, 1720, m. Jona. Wiley, of Lynn, 1750; Sarah, 1721, m. Benj. Rice, of Brookfield, 1744. xii. Jacob (68), 1723.

19. JAMES UPHAM, of Malden, cordwainer. Wife Dorothy Wigglesworth, 1709. Issue: i. EDWARD (69), 1710; Mary, 1711, m. Thos. Parker, Jr., 1731; Mercy, m. David Pratt, 1734; Martha, 1714, m. 1st, Sam'l Newhall, 1736-7; 2d, to Sam'l Wade, of Medford, 1741. Issue: James, father of Hon. B. F. WADE (see No. 69); James, 1716; ? Judith, m. John Deland, Nov. 22, 1739, in Charlestown. Deland, of Malden, butcher, d. 1776. She d. a. 69, Oct. 25, 1787 (11 chn). Elizabeth, 1727, ? m. Asa Stower, of Malden, whose 2d w. in 1761 at Leicester, was Elizabeth Lynde, pr. Washburn's History of L.

21. EBENEZER UPHAM, of Malden, m. Elizabeth Blanchard, dau. of Joshua, Oct. 10, 1717. Issue: i. CALEB (76), 1723; Ebenezer, 1727; Elizabeth, 1732, m. Jas. Sargent, 1749. There is a family at Leicester, who may be of Eben. Jr.

22. JONATHAN UPHAM, of Nantucket. 1st wife Ruth Pease, dan. of Stephen, of Edgartown, per his will, 1727 (vol. 2, p. 24, Duke's Probate). 2d wife Ruth Coffin, widow of George, who d. 1727, dau. of John Swain, Jr., grandchild, doubtless. Susan, dau. of Jonathan, d. in N. a. 80 yr. 10 m. 18 d., Aug. 22, 1759.

23. WILLIAM UPHAM, of Weston. 1st wife Naomi Dana, m. June 21, 1722, at Cambridge, d. 1725-6 (per Bond's Watertown). 2d, Thankful Dana, m. 1728, d. 1740, both daus. of Daniel and Naomi (Croswell) Dana, of Cambridge, granddaughters of Thos. and Priscilla (Upham) Croswell. 3d, Elizabeth Robinson, b. 1707, dau. of William, m. March 3, 1740-1. She d. 1772. Issue: i. WILLIAM (90), 1722-3; Daniel, 1724, d. early; Daniel, 1725-6, d. 1726; Abigail, 1730-1, d. 1740; Mary, 1731-2, d. 1731-2; Ephraim, 1735, d. 1740. vii. Abigail, 1744, m. Nov. 27, 1762 (per Cary's diary), Dr. Isaac Starr.

25. NATHANIEL UPHAM, of Malden. Wife Mary Tuthill, of Boston, m. Feb. 6, 1706. Issue: i. Mary, 1707, d. early; Phebe, 1709, d. 1725; Martha, 1710-11, d. 1725; Daniel, 1713, d. 1714; NATHANIEL (101), 1715; Sarah, 1718, m. Sam'l Hassey, of Boston, 1736-7; Daniel, 1719-20, d. 1738; Abigail, 1724, m. (2d w.) Abr. Hill, 1746; ix. Mary, 1737-8, d. 1738.

28. NOAH UPHAM, of Malden. Sold 5 acres land to John Colman, per Deeds Midx. vol. 24, in 1724; witnesses, Sarah Grover, Sarah Jenkins. Wife Lydia Jenkins, dau. of Obadiah and w. Mary, the widow of Jos. Lewis, of Swansey. Issue: i. NOAH, 1720.

34. JOHN UPHAM, of Malden, &c., cordwainer. 1st wife, Sarah Burnal, m. in Lynn, Nov. 3, 1727. ? 2d wife, Deliverance Fowle, of Lynn, m. in Malden, 1750. She d. in M. April 30, 1772. He deeded lands in county Norfolk, d. in M. March 1, 1783, in 94th yr. Issue: i. Hannah, named in her gr.-father's will Jan. 15, 1731-2 as the child of his son John; Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1730, in Canton; John, Oct. 23, 1782; Lydia, Sept. 25, 1737; Burnal, April 26, 1740, in Canton; Zeruah, May 9, 1744, in Lynn. vi. John, Oct. 26, 1746, in Lynn.

35. SAMUEL UPHAM, of Malden. Wife Mary Grover, dau. of Lazarus, m. 1714-15. Issue: i. Mary, 1715-16, m. David Parker, 1740; Abi-



gail, 1717-18; d. 1738; Mercy, 1720, d. 1738; SAMUEL (117), 1722; Jonathan (118), 1724; Ebenezer (119), 1726; Jacob (120) 1729; Phebe, 1731, d. 1738; John, 1733, d. 1736; x. William, 1735-6, d. 1738.

37. EZEKIEL UPHAM, of Malden, &c. Wife Hannah . . . . He was of Dorchester in 1726. Settled in Sturbridge; d. a. 83, 1783. Issue: i. Hannah, 1729; Abigail, bapt. May 9, 1732, at Westboro', the father being of Malden church. John, b. April 6, 1734, supposed to be of Bellingham in 1766, with wife Patience selling land that he bought in 1762. Gravestone is in Spencer, to John Upham, May 30, 1800, in 66th yr.; Isaac m. Oct. 10, 1769, Hephzibah Shapley, d. 1808, a. 66, in Sturbridge.

38. DAVID UPHAM, of Malden. Wife Sarah . . . . both living 1754. Issue: i. Sarah, 1733, d. 1734-5; Sarah, 1735-6, m. Amos Pratt, April 30, 1761, at Lynn. Mercy, named with Sarah and Phebe in her aunt's will; Abigail, 1740-1, d. early; Phebe, Nov. 30, 1743, at Lynn, m. Phineas Pratt, April 28, 1782.

40. THOMAS UPHAM, of Reading, &c., miller. Bought land in Weston in 1724, near to Jas. Spike's and the Four-Mile-Brook. 1st wife Ruth Smith, dau. of John Smith and his wife Ruth, who became 3d wife of T. U. Sen. Her age was 13 years in 1707. She d. in Weston, in 1722. 2d wife, Elizabeth Bullard, widow, m. 1723. She d. 1753. He d. 1729-30. Issue: i. Ruth, b. in Charlestown, Aug. 31, 1716, bapt. Oct. 4, at Reading, m. David Green March 2, 1736, d. in 39th yr. Aug. 11, 1755; THOMAS (134), b. in Ch. June 30, 1718; Jabez, b. in Weston, d. 1720. iv. Elizabeth, 1723-4, m. 1753, A. Fisk; 2d, 1775, J. Trowbridge.

42. ABIJAH UPHAM, of Weston, deacon, &c. Wife Elizabeth Spring, m. 1725. He d. Dec. 3, 1775. Widow d. Feb. 18, 1794, aged 90. Issue: i. ABIJAH (137), May 1, 1726 [Bond's Watertown, p. 614]. xii. Susanna, m. Uriah Gregory Nov. 30, 1769.

43. NATHAN UPHAM, of Weston. 1st wife Sarah Wesson, of Reading, m. June 5, 1728, d. 1729. 2d, Mary Brown, 1730, 3d dau. of Benj. and Anna, of Weston. He d. a. 51, Sept., 1754. Issue: 5 chn. (per Dr. Bond); the 5th, Mary, b. March 12, 1741-2, m. (after a 2d publishment), Dec. 9, 1762, Daniel Gould, Jr. (his 2d wife), d. June 3, 1793, in 52d yr.

44. JOSIAH UPHAM, of Weston. Wife Judith Train, and 5 chn. Josiah and wife Sarah, of Needham, in 1785 deeded land.

45. JOSEPH UPHAM, of Dudley. 1st wife Martha Green, of Malden, m. Nov. 20, 1732. She d. Sept. 11, 1738, a. 22. [Dr. Bond, p. 121, has Joseph Upham, of Reading, m. Feb. 18, 1738-9, Lydia Brown, 5th dau. of Benjamin. This is not corroborated. Benj. Brown, in will 1753, names dau. Lydia Jones.] 2d, Elizabeth Richardson, m. in Woburn Feb. 28, 1739. He d. in 81st yr. Oct. 12, 1792. Issue: i. Martha, b. May 6, 1738, m. Thos. Wilson, at Dudley, Oct. 18, 1759; Joseph (160), Dec. 10, 1740; Thomas, b. Dec. 10, 1742, bapt. with Joseph, Oct. 30, 1743, ? m. Elizabeth Pratt, of Oxford, Feb. 19, 1784; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14 (bapt. 17), 1745; Susanna, b. April 15 (bapt. 26), 1747 (all at Reading), m. in Dudley, Feb. 23, 1768, David Kidder; Benjamin, b. in Dudley Sept. 1, 1749; Ruth, Dec. 30, 1751; Lois, May 11, 1757, m. Sept. 28, 1775, Philip Brown; Simeon, soldier in army, m. June 22, 1785, Miriam Learned, of Oxford, d. a. 90 yr. 7 m.



16 d., Dec. 26, 1847. x. Nathan, Jan. 8, 1763, d. a 86 yr. 9 m. 28 d. Nov. 6, 1849. His wife Molly d. a. 79 yr. 6 m. 15 d., Jan. 6, 1846. [Widow Rachel Upham d. in D. Oct. 29, 1860, a. 90 yr. 6 m. 24 d.]

47. IVORY UPHAM, of Killingly, Conn. Had a tract of land there given him by his father's will. Wife Tabitha . . . . Issue: i. Ivory, bapt. Oct. 4, 1724, at Reading, m. in Beverly July 2, 1752, Mary Haskell. Samuel, bapt. June 19, 1726 ? m. in Dudley Nov. 7, 1750, Easter Coburn. ? Abigail, of Killingly, published in Dudley, Wm. Coburn, Feb. 17, 1759. Perhaps of this family. Jonathan Upham, of Thompson, m. in Dudley May 19, 1789, to Molly Whitney.

52. RICHARD UPHAM, of Reading, &c. 1st wife, Elizabeth . . . . d. June 7, 1756, in 35th yr. He with wife Elizabeth deeded land in 1759. Richard Upham's wife Elizabeth, of Onslow, Nova Scotia, was heir of Putnam estate in 1773, per co. Essex deed, with Wm. and Caleb Putnam. [It is supposed that Lydia Damon, whose first husband was Bancroft, and gave by her will to dau. Abigail Upham in 1779, was related here.] Issue: i. Child, d. a. 1, Oct., 1740; Richard, bapt. June 29, 1741, d. Dec., 1743; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 9 (bapt. 11), 1741; Richard, bapt. Dec. 25, 1743, d. early; Luke, b. Oct. 25 (bapt. Nov. 2), 1746; Abigail, bapt. April 9, 1749; Aaron, b. March 25, 1750, d. May, 1750; Nathan, b. July 25 (bapt. 26), 1752; Richard, bapt. May 28, 1758; x. Mary, bapt. April 5, 1761. Mr. W. was of Boston, 1758.

59. PHINEAS UPHAM, of Malden, blacksmith. Wife Hannah Waite, m. 1730, who m. 2d, Israel Cook 1744-5, of Boston. Mr. U. d. 1738. Issue: i. Phineas, 1732, d. 1736; Hannah, 1734, m. March 12, 1752; John Haskins, of Boston; Phineas, 1736-7. iv. Child, posthumous.

60. TIMOTHY UPHAM, of Saugus, weaver. Wife Mary Cheever. Issue: i. Lydia, d.; Lydia, m. 1, Benj. Grover, Nov. 11, 1767; 2d, Eleazer Richardson, his 3d wife. Jesse (188); Timothy (189); Mary, d.; Mary, m. A. Boardman, Jr. Nov. 7, 1780; Jabez, of S. Carolina, blacksmith, m. Sally Hill, dau. of Thomas, of Malden, March 10, 1786. She m. 2d, Wm. Oliver, March 10, 1806. viii. Rebecca, m. Dr. Hawks, of Lancaster. Issue: Rebecca, wife of Ezekiel Upham.

64. JABEZ UPHAM, of Brookfield, physician. Wife . . . . Issue: i. James, of New Brunswick, was in the army; Edward, of Northampton, lawyer, d. April, 1807. Wife Mary . . . . Issue: Mary, d. a. 63, March 9, 1859, and Catharine, of Cambridge, 1867; Jabez, soldier in the army, d. at Hampton, N. B. 1820, widow Bethia, d. a. 81, 1834; Phineas (197); Joshua (198); Sarah, m. Francis Foxcroft; daughter, m. a Barnard. Issue: Rev. C. F. BARNARD. Nathan Richardson, m. in Brookfield, Tamzen Upham, Feb. 16, 1774.

65. AMOS UPHAM, of Malden, member of the church, May 1, 1770. Wife Lois Green, m. March 10, 1740-41. He d. Jan. 23, 1786. She d. a. 90, Sept. 20, 1811. Issue: i. Amos (202), 1741, bapt. Dec. 6; William (203); Phineas (204), 1744; Lois, 1745-6; Ezra, m. Sally Watts, dau. of Samuel, of Chelsea, Aug. 15, 1782. She d. a. 38, May 24, 1796. Gravestone in Malden. Hannah, 1748, d. early. vii. Martha, m. Sam'l Tufts, 3d, of Medford, May 29, 1781, and had a large family.

68. JACOB UPHAM, of Malden, weaver. Wife Rebecca Burnap, m. in Reading, Jan. 19, 1747-8. His admn. 1776. Her will proved 1779. Issue: i. Rebecca, bapt. Dec. 4, 1748, d. 1749; Sarah, bapt.



March 18, 1753, d. a. 5 mo., June, 1753 ; Sarah, bapt. July 16, 1754 ; Mary, bapt. May 8, 1757, m. April 4, 1780, Wm. Tarbox ; Tamzen, bapt. Aug. 26, 1759 ; Ruth, b. Jan. 18, 1763. vii. Jacob, b. May 16, 1766, m. Sarah Batt, Nov. 17, 1791.

69. EDWARD UPHAM, grad. H. C. 1734, Baptist minister at Newport till 1771. Wife Sarah Leonard, m. March, 1740. He d. at W. Springfield, Oct. 5, 1797. Issue : i. Son, d. early ; Mary, m. James Wade, son of Samuel and Martha (Upham) Wade (see No. 19). Four more children.

76. CALEB UPHAM, grad. H. C. 1744, Congregational minister at Truro. Wife Priscilla Allen, dau. of Rev. Benj. Allen, of Falmouth, m. April 21, 1755. She d. in 68th yr., Jan., 1785. He d. a. 63, April 9, 1786. Issue : i. Benjamin A., b. Feb. 5, 1756, grad. H. C. 1776, served in the army, d. prior to 1799 ; daughter, m. 1771, Rev. Enos Hitchcock.

## EARLY SHIP-BUILDING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[Communicated by CAPT. GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N.]

UNDOUBTEDLY the first vessel of size sufficient to navigate the ocean, launched from the shores of New-England, was "a faire pinnace of thirty tons," called the VIRGINIA, which, according to Strachey, was built by the Popham colony at the mouth of the Kennebec in 1607, thirteen years before the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, and which made a successful voyage across the Atlantic the same year.

Twenty-four years after this, on the 4th of July, 1631, was launched the BLESSING OF THE BAY, the first vessel built in the colony of Plymouth. This vessel was built on what is now known as the Ten Hills farm at Medford, on the Mystic river, and a few years since the identical ways from which she was launched were still standing, and in a fair state of preservation. She was built of locust timber cut up on the farm. She was converted into a cruiser against pirates, and therefore may lay claim to the honor of having been the first American vessel of war. All the ships built at Medford, owing to the bend of the Mystic river, are obliged to pass within pistol shot of the place where this vessel was built and where the old ways are. They should salute with their flags in passing this cradle of American shipbuilding.

Ten years later, viz., Jan. 24, 1641, Edward Bangs launched at Plymouth a bark of 40 or 50 tons, estimated to cost £200, and which is recorded as the first vessel of size built in that colony. Hence the "Blessing of the Bay" must have been of less tonnage. Edward Bangs contributed one-sixteenth to the cost of this vessel.

The importance of ship-building to the colony, immediately following the launch of Bangs's vessel, received the attention of the pilgrim fathers, and accordingly on the 4th of October, 1641, the same year that witnessed her launch, we find them enacting the following law : "Whereas the building of ships is a business of great importance for the common good, and therefore suitable care ought to be taken that it be well performed, according to the commendable course of England and other places : It is therefore ordered by this court and



the authority thereof; that when any ship is to be built within this jurisdiction, or any vessel above thirty tons, the owner, or builder in his absence, shall before they begin to plank, repair to the governor or deputy governor, or any two magistrates, upon the penalty of ten pounds, who shall appoint some able man to survey the work and workmen from time to time as is usual in England, and the same so appointed shall have such liberty and power as belongs to his office.

“And if any ship carpenter shall not, upon his advice, reform and amend any thing which he shall find to be amiss, then upon complaint to the governor or deputy governor, or any two magistrates, they shall appoint two of the most sufficient ship carpenters of this jurisdiction, and shall authorize them from time to time, as need shall require, to take view of every such ship and all works thereto belonging, and see that it be performed and carried on according to the rules of their art.

“And for this end an oath shall be administered to them to be faithful and indifferent between the owner and the workman, and their charges shall be born by such as shall be found in default.

“And those viewers shall have power to cause any bad timber, or other insufficient work or material to be taken out and amended at the charge of them through whose default it grows.”

In May, 1693, another act to the same purpose was published, but with its provisions somewhat more particularized and extended, as for instance:—“If the builder, upon the advice and direction of the surveyor or surveyors, shall neglect to reform and amend what is judged to be defective or amiss in any materials or workmanship,” he was to “forfeit and pay the sum of five shillings per diem to the use of the town where such vessel shall be building until the defects be amended,” “unless the justice upon hearing the builder shall see cause to allow him some further reasonable time for doing the same.” “And if any builder shall bring to and fasten any plank upon any ship or vessel of the burden aforesaid, before a warrant of survey, and the surveyors have been to view the frame, every builder so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds, one moiety thereof to the use of their majesties for the support of the government of the province, and contingent charges thereof, and the other moiety to him or them that shall inform and sue the same by bill, plaint or information in any of their majesties courts of record,” &c. &c.<sup>1</sup>

In 1647, the people of New-Haven, to repair their losses on the Delaware, built and freighted a vessel of 150 tons for England, which foundered at sea, and was never heard of afterwards, except in the following remarkable manner, according to a chronicle of the time:—“After a great thunder storm about an hour before sunset, a ship of like dimensions with her canvass and colors abroad appeared in the air coming up the harbor against the wind for the space of an hour. Many, says the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, were drawn to behold this great work of God, yea! the very children cried out, ‘There is a brave ship!’ When so near that a man might hurl a stone on board, her main top seemed blown off, then her mizzen top; then her mast- ing seemed blown away by the board; she overset, and so vanished

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<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Laws and Charter of Massachusetts Bay*, published by order of the General Court, ed. of 1814, pp. 189 and 736.



into a smoky cloud. The vision was given, in the opinion of the beholders, that they might understand the tragic end of the ship and their friends."

These vessels were all ships of size for those days, though they would be but the merest cockle-shells of our times. We of the present generation cannot realize the little cock boats in which navigators traversed the ocean between two and three centuries ago. Could the navigators of those days revisit the earth, they would be amazed at the improvements in the size, construction, comfort and security of the ships of our time. Hume relates that, in 1582, of twelve hundred and thirty-two vessels belonging to the kingdom of Great-Britain, but two hundred and seventeen were over eighty tons burthen. A vessel of forty tons, he says, was considered a large vessel, and in 1587 there were not five vessels in all England whose size exceeded 200 tons. Only one of the vessels which composed the squadron of Columbus, in 1492, had a deck, and the remainder, according to Irving, were not superior to the smallest class of modern coasting vessels. On his third voyage, when coasting the gulf of Para, Columbus complained of the size of his ship, it being nearly 100 tons burthen. The *MAYFLOWER*, which in 1620 brought over the Pilgrim fathers, was but 180 tons, and the *HALF MOON*, as the vlie boat in which Hendrick Hudson discovered New-York bay in 1609, was called, was but 80 tons. She afterwards went to the East-Indies, and was wrecked on the island of Mauritius, on the 6th of March, 1615.

In 1637, the *SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS* was constructed in England, and was the largest vessel, whether merchantman or man-of-war, of that date. Her burthen was "just as many tons as there had been years since our blessed Saviour's incarnation, viz., 1637; and not one under or over." She was accidentally destroyed by fire at Chatham, when undergoing repairs, in 1696. Her keelson was hewn from a single tree. She was the naval wonder of her time, though scarcely vieing with a moderate sized clipper, and not much over half the average tonnage of the ocean steam-ships of the principal ocean lines, or of a first rate steam-vessel of war, and only one eleventh the size of that modern leviathan, the *Great-Eastern*, whose tonnage, viz., 22,500, exceeds the total tonnage of the forty-two vessels composing the English navy in 1640.

In 1636, a twenty ton colony-built-sloop, commanded by John Gallop, encountered a sloop in Long-Island sound, which had been captured from one Oldham by the Indians, and recaptured her. She was manned by fourteen Narragansett Indians, ten of whom were either killed or drowned. This is the first nautical engagement on the New-England coast, of which there is record.

In 1641, a ship of 300 tons was built by Hugh Peters, of Salem. Doubtless she was armed.

In 1645, a vessel, or, as she was called, "a colony ship," to carry 14 guns and 30 men, was built at Cambridge, Mass., and sailing for the Canaries engaged a Barbary corsair of 20 guns and 70 men for a whole day, and beat her off.

The first American vessel engaged in the slave trade, of which we have any record, sailed from Boston for the coast of Guinea in 1645; having been fitted out by Thomas Keyser and James Smith. The last named was a church member. To the credit of the people of Boston,



their sense of right revolted at the act. The parties concerned were arraigned, and the slaves were ordered to be restored to their native country at the public expense.

In 1676, there had been, according to Hutchinson, constructed in Boston and its vicinity, and then belonged to ports in its neighborhood :—

30 vessels of between 100 and 250 tons,				
200	"	"	"	50 and 100 "
200	"	"	"	30 and 50 "
300	"	"	"	6 and 10 "

As early as 1629, the New-England company employed five ships of respectable size, and most of which were armed, in trade with that colony. The MAYFLOWER was one of these, and probably all of them were built in the mother country.

In 1714–17, Massachusetts had 492 vessels, with an aggregate of 25,406 tons, and employing 3,493 seafaring men.

In 1789, the ship MASSACHUSETTS was built at Germantown, a large double-headed promontory in the town of Quincy, jutting into Boston bay, and formerly called Shed's neck. The Massachusetts was the largest ship which at that time had ever been built on this continent; her keel being one hundred and sixteen feet in length. She was of nearly a thousand tons burthen, pierced for thirty-six guns, of a remarkably fine model, and constructed in the most thorough manner. The launching of this ship was an event of great importance, and people came from all parts of the colony to witness it. It was a day of jubilee and rejoicing. Hon. Josiah Quincy, in his memoir of Major Samuel Shaw, thus refers to this event :—" On this interesting occasion, the hills around Germantown and the boats which cover the harbor and river were filled with spectators from Boston and the neighboring country. Both English and French naval commanders, at that time visiting Boston in national ships, expressed their admiration of the model of this vessel, and it was afterwards pronounced by naval commanders at Batavia and Canton as perfect as the then state of art would permit."

The Massachusetts was built by the direction of Major Shaw, for an East-India trader, and, with Captain Job Prince as commander, and a crew of seventy-five officers and men, with twenty guns mounted, proceeded on a voyage to Batavia and Canton, whither she arrived in safety notwithstanding the prediction of Moll Pitcher, the famous fortune-teller of Lynn, which was noised abroad, that the ship would be lost on the voyage and all hands would perish. She made the passage to Batavia in one hundred and fifty-eight days. At Canton, the "Massachusetts" was sold to the Danish East-India Company for sixty-five thousand dollars.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *The Sailor's Snug Harbor of Boston, its Origin and Condition.* 1860.



## RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF HARTFORD, CT.

[Transcribed by Hon. LUCIUS M. BOLTWOOD, Washington, D. C.]

Continued from vol. xiii. page 195.

WILLIAM SEDGWICK, son of Jonathan Sedgwick and Isabell his wife, was born Dec. 21<sup>st</sup>, 1717; Jonathan Sedgwick was born April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1721; [M?] Sedgwick was born March 18<sup>th</sup>, 1723-4; Izabell born the same time. Naomi Sedgwick, the daughter of Joseph Sedgwick, was born July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1735.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Root, son of Joseph Root and Hannah Root, was born June 28, 1716; Thankfull Root was born July 15, 1717; Hannah Root was born July 13, 1719; Joseph Root was born Jan<sup>y</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1720; Mary Root was born August 16, 1722; Lydia Root was born Octo. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1725; Temperance Root was born July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1733.

Thankfull Sedgwick was born April 21, 1721. Ruth Sedgwick, daught<sup>r</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> and Ruth Sedgwick, was born Jan<sup>r</sup> 22, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mary and Jerusha Sedgwick was born Jan<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>, 1713-4; Sam<sup>l</sup> Sedgwick was born Jan. 8<sup>th</sup>, 1716-17; Dan<sup>l</sup> Sedgwick was born July 24<sup>th</sup>, 1719.

Sybill Shepard, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Shepard, was born May 13<sup>th</sup>, 1712; Joseph was born Sep<sup>t</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1714; Luther Shepard was born Aprill 29<sup>th</sup>, 1719.

Elizabeth Sheldon, daughter of Is<sup>a</sup> Sheldon and Eliz<sup>a</sup> his wife, was born Nov. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1718; Sarah Sheldon was born May 9<sup>th</sup>, 1721; Isaac Sheldon was born Feb<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, 1723-4.

Charles Spencer, son of Disbrow Spencer and Abigail his wife, was born April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1708; Eldad Spencer was born April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1710.

Samuel Stanley, son of Samuel Stanley and Ann his wife, was born Jan<sup>y</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1730: 31.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Baker, 2<sup>d</sup> son of Baysey Baker and Hannah his wife, was born Sep<sup>t</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 1702; Tim<sup>o</sup> Baker was born Jan<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>, 1706-7; Thankfull Baker was born 31 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1709-10; Nath<sup>l</sup> Baker, son of Baysey Baker and Hanna his wife, was born Feb. 4<sup>th</sup>, 1696-7; he dyed the 14<sup>th</sup> following; Baysey Baker was born April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1698; dyed June 24<sup>th</sup> following; Baysey Baker 2<sup>d</sup> was born May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1699, dyed May 4, 1701; Hanna Baker was born Feb. 25<sup>th</sup>, 1704-5, dyed 20<sup>th</sup> Octo. following; Eben<sup>s</sup> Baker was born Decem. 15<sup>th</sup>, 1708, dyed the 31 day following; Jeremiah was born June 10, 1712.

Jane Shepard, the daughter of Thomas Shepard and Jane his wife, was born July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1711; Deborah was born Decemb<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 1713; Sarah Shepard was born May 15, 1717.

Eben<sup>s</sup> Smith, son of Phillip Smith and Mary his wife, was born Jan<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>, 1706-7; Nehem Smith was born July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1709; Hannah Smith was born Novem. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1711; Ebenezer Smith, son of Symon Smith and Hannah, was born Feb. 8<sup>th</sup>, 1702; Martha Smith was born Sep<sup>t</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>, 1704, she dyed May 22<sup>d</sup>, 1706; Elisha Smith, born June 30, 1706; Jemima Smith, born Decem. 11<sup>th</sup>, 1708; Martha Smith 2<sup>d</sup>, Feb. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1710.

Abigail Richards, the daughter of Thomas Richards and Abigail his wife, was born 2<sup>d</sup> day of Feb<sup>y</sup>, 1721-2; Samuel was born Oct. 22<sup>d</sup>, 1726.



Abigail, daughter of John Shelding and Eliz<sup>a</sup> his wife, was born Sept<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1710.

Jane Shepard, the daughter of Thomas and Jane Shepard, was born July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1711.

#### 1712. RECORD OF DEATHS.

Elizabeth Butlar, the daughter of Tho. Butlar, dyed August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1712.

Mercy Gilbert, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Gilbert, dyed August 25<sup>th</sup>, 1712.

Mary Gross, the wife of John Gross, dyed Decemb. 2<sup>d</sup>, 1712.

Dorothy Parsons, the wife of John Parsons, dyed Octob<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 1712.

Moses Parsons, son of s<sup>d</sup> John Parsons, dyed Octo. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1712.

Sarah Mighill, the wife of Sam<sup>l</sup> Mighill, dyed Sept. 26, 1712.

Sarah Benton, the daughter of Joseph Benton, dyed Octo. 6, 1712.

Ruth Benton, the daughter of Joseph Benton, dyed October 7, 1712.

Ebenezar Bidwell, son of Dan<sup>l</sup> Bidwell, dyed October 18<sup>th</sup>; 1702.

Dorothy Bidwell, daughter of Dan<sup>l</sup> Bidwell, dyed July, 1708.

Aaron Bidwell, son of Dan<sup>l</sup> Bidwell, dyed Feb<sup>r</sup> 11, 1712.

Joseph Ensign, the son of James Ensign, dyed Decemb<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 1712.

Mary Gross, the daughter of John Gross, dyed Novemb<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>, 1712.

Ruth, the wife of William Cadwell, dyed Novemb<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>, 1714.

Susanna Marsh, the wife of John Marsh, dyed Decem. 24<sup>th</sup>, 1714.

Mary Catlin, the wife of John Catlin, dyed Octo: 20<sup>th</sup>, 1716.

Sarah Ensign, the wife of David Ensign, dyed Feb. 3<sup>d</sup>, 1717-8.

Sarah Smith, the wife of Johanna Smith, dyed May 3<sup>d</sup>, 1718.

Elizabeth Watson, the wife of Cyprian Watson, dyed July 12, 1719.

Mary Gillett, the wife of Joseph Gillett, dyed December 9<sup>th</sup>, 1719.

Rebecca Gross, wife of Jonah Gross, dyed September 22<sup>d</sup>, 1717.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Stanly, Esq. dyed November 14<sup>th</sup>, 1712.

Mrs. Sarah Stanly, wife of Mr. Nath. Stanly, dyed Aug. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1716.

Anna Stanly, daughter of Mr. Stanly, dyed Decemb<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, 1722.

Joseph Stanly, son of Mr. Stanly, dyed August 21, 1723.

Mary Gillett dyed Decemb<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>, 1719.

Elizabeth Catlin, wife of Sam<sup>l</sup> Catlin, dyed August 4<sup>th</sup>, 1724.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Sedgwick, Jun<sup>r</sup>, dyed Decemb. 25<sup>th</sup>, 1724.

and Sam<sup>l</sup> Sedgwick his son, dyed Jan<sup>ry</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1724-5.

Thomas Butler dyed August 23<sup>d</sup>, 1725.

Consider Hopkins was born Jan<sup>ry</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>, 1726-7.

John Kellogg dyed July 12<sup>th</sup>, 1725.

Jonathan Easton of Hartford, dyed Decemb<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1727.

David Ensign Sen<sup>r</sup>, of Hartford, dyed Decemb<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>, 1727.

Tho. Mygatt, son of Zeb. Mygatt, dyed May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1727.

Philip Smith dyed January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1724-5.

Mr. Francis Duplessey departed this life June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1731, a 10 clock at Night, Aged Thirty Eight Years.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hosmer departed this Life March 9<sup>th</sup>, 1731-2, at Night, in the 57th Year of his age.

Samuel Hubbard of Hartford dyed November 4<sup>th</sup>, 1732, aged 88 years.

Ebenezer Judd of Hartford dyed May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1734.

Rebecca Nash, the wife of Moses Nash, dyed October 6<sup>th</sup>, 1743.



## RECORDS TOWN OF HARTFORD, 1716 to 1721. No. 3.

Mr. John Ellery of Boston was married to Mrs. Mary Austin, daughter of Mr. John Austin and Mary his wife, of Hartford, on the 28<sup>th</sup> of day of July, Anno Dom. 1737.

Daniel Burleson of Hartford was married to Mary Burleson the — day of September 1744; Mary, daughter of the s<sup>d</sup> Daniel and Mary Burleson, was born September 25<sup>th</sup>, 1745, and dyed May the 30<sup>th</sup>, 1748. 2<sup>d</sup> Mary, born the 6<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1749.

James Cadwell was married to Sarah Merry the 24<sup>th</sup> day of July, A.D. 1734; Christian Cadwell, their daughter was born September 24<sup>th</sup> day, 1735; Sarah Cadwell, their daughter, was born August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1737; Peletiah Cadwell, their son, was born Decem<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, 1739.

Daniel Hinsdell of Hartford was married to Katharine Curtiss of Wethersfield, April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1737; Barnabas Hinsdell, the son of s<sup>d</sup> Daniel Hinsdell and Katharine his wife, was born February 23<sup>d</sup>, 1737–8.

Gideon Butler was married to Zerviah Ensign Novem<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>, 1737; Thankfull Butler, the daughter of the s<sup>d</sup> Gideon and Zerviah, was born December 26<sup>th</sup>, 1738.

Silas Burnham, the son of John Burnham, was born Novem<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, 1721; Mary was born December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1722; Stephen was born November 25<sup>th</sup>, 1724; Sarah was born July 19, 1727; Daniel was born November 4<sup>th</sup>, 1730; Mabel was born May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1734.

Hezekiah Bigelow, the son of Timothy Bigelow and Abigail his wife (who was Abigail Olcott), was born February 9<sup>th</sup>, 1728; Timothy Bigelow, their son, was born May 22<sup>d</sup>, 1730; Abigail Bigelow, their daughter, was born Sep<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, 1732; Anne Bigelow, their daughter, was born Sept. 27<sup>th</sup>, 1735; Martha Bigelow, their daughter, was born Novemb<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>, 1737; John Bigelow, their son, was born November 21<sup>st</sup>, 1739.

Elizabeth Webster, the daughter of Cyprian Webster and Elizabeth his wife, was born July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1730, dyed August 3<sup>d</sup>, 1730; Elizabeth, 2<sup>d</sup>, was born June 19<sup>th</sup>, 1731; Cyprian Webster was born July 28, 1733; Timothy Webster was born October 11<sup>th</sup>, 1734.

Abram Merrells, the son of Abram Merrells, Jun<sup>r</sup>, of Hartford, and Abigail his wife, was born November 12<sup>th</sup>, 1737.

John Hollibert was married to Anna Cole February 2<sup>d</sup>, 1738–9; Hannah, born January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1738–9; Anna, wife of the s<sup>d</sup> John Hollibert, dyed August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1739; October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1741, John Hollibert was married to Mabel Loomiss of Windsor; July 11, 1742, John, son of the s<sup>d</sup> John and Mabel his wife, was born; Joseph, the son of the said John and Mabel, was born May 23<sup>d</sup>, 1744; Mabel, the daughter of s<sup>d</sup> John and Mabel, was born Feb<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>, 1746; Samuel, the son of s<sup>d</sup> John and Mabel, was born August 28, 1750; Anna, the daughter of s<sup>d</sup> John and Mabel, was born April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1753.

John Bull was married to Mercy Buck of Woodbury, the 9<sup>th</sup> of October, A.D. 1734.

Aaron Gaylord was married to Mary Clark, July 7<sup>th</sup> day, 1741; Moses Gaylord, the son of the said Aaron and Mary, was born August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1742.

Isaac Butler was married to Sarah Marshfield, Jan<sup>y</sup> 22, A.D. 1722–3; Olive Butler, daugh<sup>r</sup> of s<sup>d</sup> Isaac and Sarah, was born March 2<sup>d</sup>, 1725; Sam<sup>l</sup> Stone Butler was born January 31, 1726–7; Olive Butler afores<sup>d</sup>



dyed Sep<sup>t</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, 1727 ; Olive Butler the 2<sup>d</sup> was born May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1729 ; Josiah Butler was born Novemb<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>, 1731.

James Bidwell was married to Mary Morton, January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1746-7 ; Mary, daughter of the said James Bidwell and Mary his wife, was born June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1748 ; Ruth Bidwell, daughter of s<sup>d</sup> James Bidwell and Mary his wife, was born April 18<sup>th</sup>, 1750 ; Mary, the daughter of James Bidwell and Mary his wife, dyed June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1750 ; Mary, 2, daughter of James Bidwell and Mary his wife, was born February 9<sup>th</sup>, 1752 ; James was born April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1754 ; Huldah was born October 10<sup>th</sup>, 1756 ; Anne was born April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1759 ; Huldah, died April 23<sup>d</sup>, 1760.

John Chenevard, the son of Mr. John Michael Chenevard and Margaret his wife, was born July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1733.

Adonijah Moody, of Hartford, was married to Susannah Baker, daughter of Baysey Baker, Aprill 13<sup>th</sup>, 1738 ; Susannah Moody (alias Baker), the wife of Adonijah Moody, dyed October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1738.

Charles Spencer, the son of Disborough Spencer and Abigail his wife, of Hartford, was born April 12<sup>th</sup> day, A. Dom. 1708.

Mary, the daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Flagg and Sarah his wife, was born August 19<sup>th</sup>, anno Dom. 1733 ; Sam<sup>l</sup> Flagg was born March 17, 1735-6 ; Abigail was born March 22<sup>d</sup>, 1737-8 ; Joseph Flagg was born March 7, 1739-40 ; Hannah Flagg was born December 28<sup>th</sup>, 1741 ; Susanna Flagg was born Sep<sup>t</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>, 1743.

Jonathan Gillett was married to Mehitabel Dickinson on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of July, Anno Dom. 1731 ; Jonathan, their son, was born July 28, 1732 ; Mehitabell, their daughter, was born Novemb<sup>r</sup> 22, 1733.

Zebulon Seymour was married to Kezia Bull June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1733 ; Keziah Seymour, their daughter, was born March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1733-4 ; Zebulon Seymour, their son, was born September 12<sup>th</sup>, 1736 ; Margaret Seymour was born Aprill 23<sup>d</sup>, 1738.

Lucretia, the daughter of Josiah Gross and Susannah his wife, was born August 21, 1724 ; Rebeckah was born July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1727 ; Loranzo was born Decem<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1729.

William Sedgwick, of Hartford, was married to Elizabeth Brace, daughter of Henry Brace, May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1740.

Mary, the wife of James Bidwell, died January the first, 1761.

Freeman Gross, the son of Freeman Gross and Susannah his wife, was September 5<sup>th</sup>, 1732 ; Susannah was born May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1734.

Joseph, the son of Benjamin and Margaret Dyer, was born August 13<sup>th</sup>, 1734 ; Margaret Dyer, the daughter of Benj. and Margaret Dyer decesd Sept. 3<sup>d</sup>, 1734, aged 2 years and 2 months ; Mary, the daughter of Benja. and Margaret Dyer, was born February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1736-7 ; Margaret Dyer, the daughter of Benja. and Margaret Dyer, was born July 12, 1739.

Timothy Shepard, son of Joseph Shepard and Elizabeth his wife, was born Aprill 9<sup>th</sup>, 1717 ; Luther Shepard was born Aprill the 29<sup>th</sup>, Anno Dom. 1719 ; David Shepard was born December the first, anno Dom. 1721 ; Josiah Shepard was born January the 12<sup>th</sup>, anno Dom. 1723 ; Elizabeth Shepard was born Septemb<sup>r</sup> the 11<sup>th</sup>, anno Dom. 1726 ; Mary Shepard was born January the 8<sup>th</sup>, anno Dom. 1729 ; Eli Shepard was born May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1731.

Ruth Sedgwick, the daughter of Joseph Sedgwick and Ruth his wife, was born March 20<sup>th</sup>, 1731-2.

Lydia, the daughter of Isaac Hinsdall and Lydia his wife, was born



Decemb<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>, 1717 ; Isaac, son of the sd Isaac and Lydia, was born June the 8, 1719 ; Joseph, son of said Isaac and Lydia, was born August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1720 ; Jonathan, son to said Isaac and Lydia, was born March the 17<sup>th</sup>, 1724. Jan<sup>y</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>, 1714-15. Then was Isaac Hinsdall married to Lydia Loomiss.

Ebenezer Burlison, the son of Ebenezer Burleson and Sarah his wife, was born Novem<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>, 1748.

Augustus Fitch, the son of Joseph Fitch and Sarah his wife, was born December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1732, 6 of the clock att night.

Mr. Daniel Wadsworth was married to Mrs. Abigail Talcott, February 28<sup>th</sup> day, 1733-4 ; Abigail Wadsworth, daughter of Mr. Daniel Wadsworth and Abigail his wife, was born January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1734-5 ; Eunice Wadsworth was born August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1736 ; Elizabeth Wadsworth was born June 19, 1738 ; Daniel Wadsworth was born June 21, 1741 ; Ruth Wadsworth was born July 1, 1746.

Lydia Seymour, the daughter of John Seymour and Lydia his wife, was born May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1719 ; Abigail was born August 7<sup>th</sup>, 1720 ; Elisha was born March 25, 1722 ; Isaac was born October 10<sup>th</sup>, 1723 ; Lucretia was born Feb. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1725 ; John was born November 24<sup>th</sup>, 1726 ; Lucretia died May 13, 1728 ; William was born August 18<sup>th</sup>, 1728 ; Lucretia 2<sup>d</sup> was born August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1730.

Hannah Judd, the daughter of Ebenezer Judd and Hannah his wife, dyed November 10<sup>th</sup>, 1736 ; Ruth Jud, the daughter of Ebenezer Judd and Hannah his wife, dyed November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1736 ; Hannah, the daughter of Ebenezer Judd and Hannah his wife, was born Aprill 4<sup>th</sup>, 1731 ; Ruth Judd was born March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1734 [1733-4].

Stephen Hosmer was married to Deliverance Graves, June 18<sup>th</sup>, Anno Dom. 1730 ; Sarah Hosmer was born March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1731 ; Stephen Hosmer was born Jan<sup>y</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 1733-4 ; Ma[rri]anne Hosmer was born Feb<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, 1734-5.

Thomas Seymour was married to Hepzebah Merrells, March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1730 ; Jared was born January the 13<sup>th</sup>, 1731 ; Eunice was born May the 6<sup>th</sup>, 1732 ; David was born October the 13<sup>th</sup>, 1733 ; Thomas was born March 17<sup>th</sup>, 1735 ; George was born Sept<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>, 1736, died Novem<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>, 1738 ; Hepzibah was born May 27, 1738 ; Ruth was born Feb. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1740 ; Hannah was born March 25, 1742 ; George the 2<sup>d</sup> was born Nov<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>, 1743 ; Caroline was born August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1745.

Daniel, the son of Daniel Kellogg and Deborah his wife, was born November 3<sup>d</sup>, 1730 ; Seth was born July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1732 ; Joel was born October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1733 ; Moses was born November 23<sup>d</sup>, 1736 ; Deborah was born June 25, 1740.

Daniel Richards was married to Jane Buckland December 26<sup>th</sup>, 1734 ; Samuel Richards, the son of said Dan<sup>l</sup> Richards and Jane his wife, was born Septem<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1735.

Thomas Ritter was married to Mary Everden of Coventry, March 3<sup>d</sup> day, 1743 ; Lydia, the daughter of s<sup>d</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Ritter and Mary his wife, was born Decem<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 1743 ; Daniel, the son of Tho<sup>s</sup> Ritter and Mary his wife, was born July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1746 ; John, the son of Tho<sup>s</sup> Ritter and Mary his wife, was born Nov<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, 1750.

Sarah Steel, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Jonathan and Dorathy Steel, was born Jan<sup>y</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1715-16 ; Dorothy was born Decemb<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>, 1717 ; James was born Aprill 27<sup>th</sup>, 1720 ; Hannah was born July 30<sup>th</sup>, 1722 ; Jonathan was born August 5<sup>th</sup>, 1724 ; Abigail was born June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1726.



## THE PRIVATEER GENERAL-SULLIVAN.

### RECORDS OF THE PROPRIETORS.

[Communicated by Hon. CHARLES H. BELL, of Exeter, N. H.]

**NOTE.** These records of one of the private armed vessels of the revolutionary war, which sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., seem to be of sufficient interest to warrant their publication. They are copied with fidelity from the original MS. of Capt. Folsom, the clerk of the proprietors. Some oversights in orthography have been corrected, and the use of capital letters at the beginning of words (which appear to have been according to no uniform rule) has not been followed according to the original; but all such contractions and forms as are characteristic of the period, have been scrupulously preserved.

A few brief notes, referred to in the text, are added at the close.

### RECORDS.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of Privateer brigantine General Sullivan, Portsmouth, November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1777.

Present M<sup>r</sup>. Joshua Wentworth (*Note 1*) M<sup>r</sup>. Keith Spence, M<sup>r</sup>. Benj.<sup>n</sup> Austin, M<sup>r</sup>. John Taylor Gilman, (2) M<sup>r</sup>. Supply Clap (3) for George Wentworth, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Robert Parker, (4) M<sup>r</sup>. Moses Woodward, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Eliph<sup>t</sup>. Ladd (5) and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom. (6)

*Voted*, M<sup>r</sup> Joshua Wentworth chairman of this Proprietary.

*Voted*, Nathaniel Folsom clerk to this Proprietary.

*Voted*, This Proprietary shall not exceed ten persons in number, and each proprietor shall subscribe the underwritten rules which are to govern this Proprietary in future.

### ARTICLES.

**RULE 1.** That each proprietor not living in Portsmouth, shall appoint some person to represent him, in Portsmouth, to transact the business of the Proprietary that may arise in his absence.

**RULE 2.** Not less than seven of the proprietors or their agents shall transact the business of this Proprietary, and the resolves of the major part of them shall be binding on the whole.

**RULE 3.** One or more agents shall be chosen from the Proprietary to fit her<sup>1</sup> for the sea, to be paid for their services agreeable to what the company may vote them, and continue until the expiration of each cruise; and they shall comply with whatever directions are given them by the major vote of the Proprietary, and they shall be obliged to produce vouchers, if required, for all moneys paid; and we agree to save them harmless in any risks they may run in conducting the business.

**RULE 5.<sup>2</sup>** Auditors to be appointed to examine any accounts exhibited by the agents, and report thereon immediately.

**RULE 6.** That an agent or agents shall be chosen by the officers and seamen before sailing on each cruise, a copy of which shall be lodged in the hands of the proprietors' agent.

<sup>1</sup> i. e. the privateer Gen. Sullivan.

<sup>2</sup> Rule 4 seems to have been incorporated into Rule 3, unless, indeed, there was a mistake in the numbering.



**RULE 7.** That the agent or agents be obliged to summon each proprietor, or his agent, to meet, by sending a note to each person's house, giving him not less than twenty-four hours' notice, unless some urgent business requires less notice, which is left to the judgment of the agent elected.

**RULE 8.** The agent or agents for each prize, on the arrival of a prize, shall be chosen, and their pay determined by the Proprietary after the business is completed.

**RULE 9.** Her<sup>1</sup> cruise shall be determined on, and instructions given, by directions of this Proprietary.

**RULE 10.** A record shall be kept of all votes and transactions; and that the agents and officers shall be chosen by ballot.

(Signed)

Josh<sup>a</sup>. Wentworth,  
Keith Spence,  
Benj<sup>a</sup>. Austin,  
Jn<sup>o</sup>. Taylor Gilman,  
Supply Clap, for Geo. Wentworth,  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Parker,  
Moses Woodward,  
Eliph<sup>t</sup> Ladd,  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,  
Josh<sup>a</sup>. Wentworth, for Sam<sup>l</sup> Barrett,  
Jn<sup>o</sup>. Barrett and Tho<sup>s</sup>. Dalling.

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Thomas Dalling having been sometime appointed and commissioned to the command of the privateer General Sullivan, therefore

*Voted*, The said Dalling be confirmed in the command of the said brigantine for the intended cruise.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Sullivan, Portsmouth, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 1777,

Present, Joshua Wentworth, chairman, Robert Parker, Supply Clap for George Wentworth, Benj<sup>a</sup>. Austin, Moses Woodward, Keith Spence and Nathaniel Folsom.

*Whereas* Cap<sup>t</sup>. Robert Parker was appointed agent for building the brigantine General Sullivan and fixing her for the sea, therefore

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Parker be confirmed therein.

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Supply Clap, M<sup>r</sup>. Keith Spence, joined with the agent, be a committee to draw up the instructions for Cap<sup>t</sup>. Dalling, this cruise.

*Voted*, This meeting be adjourned to Thursday night.

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Met according to adjournment. Present Joshua Wentworth, chairman, Rob<sup>t</sup> Parker, Benj<sup>a</sup> Austin, Keith Spence, Eliph<sup>t</sup> Ladd, Geo. Wentworth, Moses Woodward, Nathaniel Folsom for himself and John T. Gilman.

*Voted*, The instructions drawn up by the committee for Cap<sup>t</sup>. Thomas Dalling are accepted.

*Voted*, The letter of credit wrote by the agent to Benj<sup>a</sup> Bigerrall Esq<sup>r</sup> of Martinico for the use of the General Sullivan be guarantied by this Proprietary.

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<sup>1</sup> i. e. the cruise of the privateer Gen. Sullivan.



*Voted*, That the auditors be appointed to examine the acco<sup>ts</sup> and vouchers of the agent.

*Voted*, M<sup>r</sup> Keith Spence, John Taylor Gilman and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom auditors for that purpose, and make return as soon as may be.

At a meeting of the proprietors, privat<sup>r</sup> General Sullivan ; Portsm<sup>o</sup>. Feb<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1778,

Present M<sup>r</sup> Joshua Wentworth, chairman, George Wentworth, Keith Spence, John Taylor Gilman, Moses Woodward, Ben<sup>a</sup> Austin, Eliph<sup>t</sup> Ladd and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom.

*Voted*, The agent pay Cap<sup>t</sup>. Eliph<sup>t</sup> Ladd one hundred pounds, lawful money, as a gratuity for his services in build<sup>g</sup> the brig<sup>t</sup> General Sullivan.

*Voted*, The agent, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup> Parker be allowed as gratuity for his services in fixing the privateer G<sup>l</sup> Sullivan and brig<sup>t</sup> Friendship<sup>1</sup> &c. one hundred and seventy five pounds, lawful money.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the privateer General Sullivan, Portsmouth April 6<sup>th</sup> 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth, chair<sup>n</sup>, Rob<sup>t</sup> Parker, Geo. Wentworth, Moses Woodward, Keith Spence, Ben. Austin and Nath. Folsom.

*Voted*, George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom agents for taking care of the General Sullivan, and provide a store, and strip said vessel.

*Voted*, The proprietors be notified to meet at M<sup>r</sup> Folsom's at six o'clock on Thursday evening next.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the General Sullivan, Portsmouth April 9<sup>th</sup> 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth, chair<sup>n</sup>, Rob<sup>t</sup> Parker, Keith Spence, John Taylor Gilman, Eliph<sup>t</sup> Ladd, Moses Woodward and Nath. Folsom.

*Voted*, The privat<sup>r</sup> General Sullivan be lengthened so long as to mount two more guns on a side.

*Voted*, This proprietary pay Cap<sup>t</sup>. Ladd twelve hundred and fifty pounds, lawf<sup>l</sup> money, for which the said Ladd agrees to take the brig<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan from Portsm<sup>o</sup> to Exeter and lengthen her for two more guns on a side, in a proper manner, and return her here again as soon as may be ; the proprietary to pay the iron bill, joiners' bill, oakum, pitch, and turpentine.

*Voted*, Coll<sup>o</sup> Wentworth agent to provide necessaries and fit the General Sullivan for the sea, the next cruise.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the General Sullivan, Portsm<sup>o</sup>, April 13<sup>th</sup> 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth, chairman, Geo. Wentworth, Rob<sup>t</sup> Parker, Keith Spence, Moses Woodward, Tho<sup>s</sup> Dalling and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, To reconsider the vote wherein Coll<sup>o</sup> Wentworth was chosen agent for the General Sullivan.

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup> George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom agents for the General Sullivan, to purchase stores, guns &c. necessary to fix her

<sup>1</sup> The "Friendship" seems to have been another vessel intended for a privateer, by the same persons who owned the Gen. Sullivan ; but the writer has been able to learn nothing of her history.



for another cruise<sup>1</sup> and rig her a ship, and full power to act as they shall think best for the general interest.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the General Sullivan, Portsmouth, April 23<sup>d</sup> 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth, chair<sup>n</sup>, George Wentworth, Keith Spence, Benj<sup>a</sup> Austin, Moses Woodward and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, To stop Cap<sup>t</sup> Ladd's proceeding any further with the General Sullivan, and agree with Mess<sup>rs</sup> Hackett, [Note 7] Hill & Paul for the lengthen<sup>s</sup> the said vessel, and pay Cap<sup>t</sup>. Ladd the charges he has been at.

Accordingly have agreed with Mess<sup>rs</sup> Hackett, Hill and Paul to take said vessel at Newmarket where she now lies, and lengthen her for two more guns on a side, caulk, iron, and fix her for a ship, complete in a proper manner, lengthen her forecastle agreeable to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Dalling's instructions, and deliver her at Portsmouth by the first of June next; for which the proprietors agree to pay the said Hackett, Hill & Paul, fifteen hundred pounds, lawf<sup>l</sup> money, in cash, and give them one barrel of New England rum; proprietors to find iron-work, pitch, turpentine and oakum.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan Portsm<sup>o</sup>, May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1778,

Present George Wentworth for himself and Joshua Wentworth, Keith Spence for himself and Ben. Austin, Moses Woodward and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Dalling have the command of the General Sullivan, the present cruise.

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Nath<sup>l</sup> Giddings [Note 8] the first lieutenant of ditto.

*Voted*, M<sup>r</sup>. Simon Bradstreet the second lieutenant of ditto.

*Voted*, The agents desire Cap<sup>t</sup>. Dalling to appoint the rest of his officers, and take out his shipping articles immediately.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of the General Sullivan, Portsmouth, May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1778,

Present, George Wentworth, chair<sup>n</sup> *pro tem.*, Robert Parker, Moses Woodward, Keith Spence and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom agents for the brigantine Friendship.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of ship General Sullivan, July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth, chair<sup>n</sup>, George Wentworth, Moses Woodward, Ben<sup>a</sup> Austin for himself and Keith Spence, Eliph<sup>t</sup> Ladd, Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, The underwritten instructions drawn up by the agents for Cap<sup>t</sup>. Dalling be rec<sup>d</sup>.

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Thomas Dalling,

You are hereby appointed to the command of the private ship of war called the General Sullivan, and being every way and manner

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<sup>1</sup> It appears from this, that the Gen. Sullivan had made a cruise, but it does not appear that she captured any prizes; and from the additions afterwards made to her strength, it is probable that she was regarded as hardly suited, at first, for the enterprise to which she was applied.



equipt for the sea ; you are to embrace the first favorable opportunity to sail and proceed on a cruise against the enemies of America. We would recommend that you proceed to the banks of Newfoundland and cruise from thence to the Western Islands for y<sup>e</sup> space of two months from the time you sail from here. Your taking this route, we apprehend, will throw you in the way of the West India trade, and every part of America where the English have any footing, also from America, bound to Europe. If you should not be able to make up your cruise at y<sup>e</sup> expiration of that time, and you think it advisable, and practicable, to make a descent upon any harbor of Newfoundland, we advise you to do it.

As it's possible many vessels may be loaded and ready to sail for Europe, as it's the season of the year usually they sail, should your ship sail equal to your expectations, you may proceed (after the above time) as far to the Eastward as to open the British channel, or on the coast of Ireland.

Whatever prizes you take, we think it for the interest of the concerned, that they should be ordered to this port, if possible with safety, otherwise to the nearest port on the continent, giving directions to your prize-master, on his arrival, to dispatch one of his people, (if he can spare one) with intelligence to the agents. If you should fortunately capture any vessel with any valuable goods on board, we think it advisable to take on board your own ship such articles as you can conveniently move with safety.

The cruise we have recommended, and the provision made for your ship, will, we apprehend, bring about the time of four months, your intended cruise.

Should you be under the necessity to send a prize to France, the prize-master must value himself on some gentleman of known integrity for supplies, should he want any, in order to proceed to America, and to obtain leave to pay for the same out of the cargo ; and if it's for the interest of the concerned to dispose of vessel and cargo, in that case we would recommend Mr. Jonathan Williams of Nantes, Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup>. J. H. Delop of Bordeaux and Mr. John Emery of Bilboa, or either of those gentlemen that should be nearest to the port he may arrive at, to take vessel and cargo into their hands and dispose of, for the interest of the concerned.

Upon the whole, we leave, notwithstanding what is before said, the management of the cruise to your own prudence and discretion, as it's impossible to know how circumstances may turn up ; not doubting your fidelity and honor, in consulting every measure that may contribute to the interest of the concerned. We earnestly recommend and enjoin you to pay due respect to the laws of nations, not suffering any insult or plunder by your people, when boarding vessels at sea, that is in amity with these States, which is a practice greatly complained of. In full confidence of your abilities and integrity we rest entirely satisfied that nothing but fortune will be wanting, to make the cruise an object of envy.

By order, and in behalf of the owners, we are, after wishing you everything,

Your sincere friends, &c.

(Signed)

George Wentworth, } Agents.  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom, }

Portsmouth, July 18<sup>th</sup>, 1778.



P. S. In order that we may render assistance to any vessel you should take, when they appear off this harbor, you'll give directions to the prize-master to hoist to their mizen topmast head a French jack; if a snow, a French jack to the derrick; if a boom sail vessel, a French jack to the end of the main gaff. If they should not have anything white for a jack, an English jack will answer, as we shall be prepared for an event of the kind, to render any aid that may be necessary.

Thomas Dalling.

#### NOTE 1.

Col. Joshua Wentworth was of Portsmouth, a son of Daniel, and grandson of Lieut. Gov. John Wentworth. He was born in 1742, and died in 1809. In the revolutionary war he was agent of the board of war, and commissary; and furnished a great part of all the supplies to the N. H. soldiers. Afterwards he was navy agent, and held various state offices of responsibility. In 1779 he was elected to, but did not take his seat in, the continental congress. He was a man of superior business capacity, of patriotism and public spirit.

#### NOTE 2.

Gov. John Taylor Gilman was born in Exeter, in 1754, and was the son of Col. Nicholas, and a descendant of Hon. John Gilman, a member of Gov. John Cutts's council. On the morning after the skirmish at Lexington, young Gilman marched with a company of volunteers from Exeter to join the army at Cambridge; and from that time to the end of the war, he continued in the service of his country, in a military or civil capacity. He succeeded Josiah Bartlett as governor of New-Hampshire, and held that office for a longer period than any other person has done. He died in 1828, after a life of usefulness and honor.

#### NOTE 3.

Gen. Supply Clap was a gentleman of excellent business education and qualities, a commissary in the revolutionary war, and afterwards commissary-general of the state of New-Hampshire.

#### NOTE 4.

Capt. Robert Parker was commander of the schooner McClary and the ship (frigate-built) Portsmouth, two privateers which sailed from Portsmouth during the revolutionary war. Both vessels were very successful in captures. The former took the "Susanna," an American vessel trading at an enemy's port, and brought her into Portsmouth, where she was condemned in the state admiralty court, as a lawful prize. Her owners brought the matter before the congress, which reversed the decision of the prize-court. The legislature of New-Hampshire remonstrated warmly against this invasion of the jurisdiction of their tribunal; but it seems to have been one of the cases where remonstrance was the only remedy—if remedy it can be called.

#### NOTE 5.

Col. Eliphalet Ladd was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Exeter, where he was born in 1744. He resided there until he was nearly fifty years of age, and then removed to Portsmouth, where he died, at the age of 62. He was a very successful merchant and ship-



builder, and was universally esteemed and respected. He was the father of William Ladd, the "apostle of peace."

NOTE 6.

Capt. Nathaniel Folsom was the son of Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, of Exeter, an officer in the French war, a provincial major-general, and a member of the continental congress of 1774. The son passed the greater part of his life in Portsmouth, where he held an office in the customs. Gen. Charles Glidden Haines, subsequently a distinguished lawyer and politician of New-York, was for a time a clerk of Capt. Folsom.

NOTE 7.

Col. James Hackett was of Exeter, but seems to have resided, some time, at Portsmouth. He was a noted ship-builder, and a man of great enterprise and energy. He was appointed a lieutenant-colonel in one of the New-Hampshire regiments in 1776, for the field; but his services were so urgently required at home, in fitting out armed vessels, that he declined the office. He volunteered, however, for duty under Gen. Sullivan in Rhode Island, in a company of light horse raised in Portsmouth, and was made lieutenant, Gov. John Langdon being captain. He was also in command of a battalion of artillery on the occasion of Gen. Washington's visit to Portsmouth, and received his excellency with a "grand salute."

NOTE 8.

Col. Nathaniel Giddings resided in Exeter, and was a descendant of an early settler of that town. His father, Colonel Zebulon Giddings, was an active and influential whig in the revolutionary war, and was one of the state agents to collect the "beef tax." Col. Nathaniel had the command of a militia regiment, shortly after the war, and, as was not uncommon with the gentlemen holding such appointments at that day, was a person of popular manners and convivial habits. He built and resided in the fine mansion in Exeter, afterwards occupied by Judge Jeremiah Smith, and more recently by Joseph L. Cilley, Esq.

[To be concluded in the April No.]

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RUFFS, however odd it may appear to us, were formerly worn by males as well as females. Queen Elizabeth appointed officers, it is related, to clip the ruff of every person seen wearing it of larger dimensions than the law permitted. A clergyman in 1608 took occasion to allude to a lady who wore a ruff that looked "like a sail; yea, like a rainbow." Ruffs were wired as well as starched. Anne, widow of Dr. Turner, for assisting the Countess of Essex to poison Sir Thomas Overbury in 1613, received the following sentence: "That, as she was the first to introduce the fashion of yellow starched ruffs, she should be hung in that dress, that the same might be held in shame and detestation." In the play of *Albusnazzar*, edited in 1614, *Arsnilina* asks *Trincalo*, "What price bears wheat and saffron, that your band is so stiff and yellow?"



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[Compiled by Mr. JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

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<sup>1</sup> Any person noticing omissions, will please communicate them to the compiler.



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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN 1775.

[*From the Pennsylvania Magazine, 1775.*]

[Communicated by Mr. HARRY H. EDES, of Charlestown, Mass.]

- JAN.** At Boston, Gabriel Martin Esq. At Portsmouth, Massachusetts Bay, Mrs. Lear, aged 103.
- FEB.** *Married*—At Gloucester, New-England, the rev. Obadiah Parsons, to Miss Sally Coffin, daughter of Col. Peter Coffin of that place.
- Birth.*—Jan. The lady of his Excellency Governor Wentworth, of a son at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire.
- Deaths.*—Jan. 20. At Boston, Mrs. Martha Foxcroft, aged 49; daughter of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft. Jan. At Boston, David Lisle, Esq; Solicitor-General to the board of Commissioners. Jan. At do. Mr. William Graves and his wife. Jan. 24. At New-Haven, Dr. John Rhode, for many years a noted physician and Surgeon in that place. Feby. At Grenada, the Hon. Hugh Hall Wentworth, Esq; late of Portsmouth New-Hampshire. At Newbury-Port, N. England, Mr. Samuel Emerson, Schoolmaster, aged 44.
- MARCH.** *Deaths.*—Feb. 2. At Worcester, New-England, Mr. Robert Blair, a native of Ireland, aged 91: He left 6 sons, 4 daughters, 87 grand-children, 106 great grand-children, and 6 great great grand-children, in all, 209. March 10. At Cambridge, New-England,



Mrs. Abigail Mayo, widow of the late capt. Joseph Mayo of Roxburgh, aged 106.

MAY. *Deaths*.—March. At Gloucester, N. England the Revd. Samuel Chandler, aged 62. March. At Beverly, N. England, the Revd. John Chipman, aged 85.

JUNE. *Death*.—May 25. At Plainfield [Conn.?], Mrs. Abigail Warren, widow of Deacon Jacob Warren, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

JULY. *Married*.—At Charlestown, John Frierson, Esq. to Miss Polly Waine Davis daughter of the revd. William Davis, deceased.

*Death*.—June. At New-Haven, Samuel Mansfield, Esq.

AUG. At Cambridge, a child of Col. Robinsons of Dorchester, was baptized by the name of George Washington.

*Married*.—Aug. 28. At the seat of Thaddeus Burr, Esquire; the honorable John Hancock, Esq; to miss Dorothy Quincy, daughter of Edmond Quincy, Esq; of Boston.

*Deaths*.—At Newport, Mrs. Lydia Grinnell, consort of Capt. William Grinnell, of said place. Also, Mr. — Goit, in an advanced age.

July 4. At Boston, Moses Parker, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment in the American army, of the wounds he received in the late engagement at Charlestown. At Newport, Mr. Richard Reynold Barker, in the 30 year of his age. Also, Mrs. Hannah Caswell, consort of Mr. John Caswell, in the 36 year of her age.

Aug. 6. At Newport, Mrs. Rawley, her death was occasioned by the town being threatened with a bombardment.

SEPT. *Married*.—Sept. 5. At Portsmouth, Andrew Sparhawk, Esq; to Miss Polly Turner, daughter to Capt. George Turner. Mr. John Baynes, to Miss Elizabeth Adams, eldest daughter of the late capt. Nathaniel Adams. At Pepperel, Mr. Samuel Fiske, aged 73, to Miss Eunice Gibson, aged 21.

*Deaths*.—Aug. 20. At Hartford, the rev. Joseph Howe, late pastor to the new south church in Boston. Aug. 31. At Chelmsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Waterhouse, relict of the late capt. Samuel Waterhouse. Sept. 5. At Portsmouth, suddenly in an apoplectic fit, Mr. William Berry of Greenland. At Topsfield, Mr. Jacob Kimball, son of Mr. Jacob Kimball. At Malden, aged 25, Miss Sally Porter, second daughter of Dr. Jonathan Porter. At Providence, Lieut. Thomas Morgan. At Dunstable, James Tyng, Esq; in the 45th year of his age. At Pomfret, Lieut. Asa Kingsbury. Mrs. Sarah Sayward, aged 57, wife of the Hon. Jonathan Sayward, Esq.

OCT. *Married*.—At Newport, Sept. 29, Mr. Benjamin Pearce to Mrs. Hannah Barden of this town. Worcester, Oct. 13, at Providence, capt. Ralph Earle of Paxton, to Mrs. Kinnecut.

*Deaths*.—At Hampton in New-Hampshire, Sept. 21, Mrs. Abigail Moulton, wife of Col. Jona. Moulton, in the forty-eighth year of her age. At Newport, Sept. 25, Col. Benjamin Hall, in the seventieth year of his age. At Southborough, Mass. Bay, Oct. 6, Col. Timothy Brigham, member of the general court in the seventy-seventh year of his age. At Dorchester, reverend Amos Adams, pastor of the first church in Roxbury.

NOV. *Married*.—At East Greenwich, N. Engl. John Singer Dexter, Esq; to Miss Polly Pearce of that town.



## MEMOIR OF THE HON. CHANDLER EASTMAN POTTER.

[Communicated by Rev. N. Bouton, D.D., Cor. Sec. N. H. Hist. Soc.]

THE Hon. Chandler E. Potter was born in that part of Concord, N. H., known as East Concord, ward No. 2, in the locality designated as Turtle Pond, or Potter's school district, No. 15. He died suddenly, in the city of Flint, State of Michigan, August 3d, 1868, aged 61 years 5 months and 29 days.<sup>1</sup>

His remains were brought for interment to his family burying ground in the Valley Cemetery, in Manchester, N. H., the place of his former residence. There his public life may be said to have begun; there he was known and respected; there he was recognized as the honored colonel and commander of the "Amoskeag Veterans," a volunteer company of noble men, in mature life, which he (chiefly) had been instrumental in organizing (in 1854), and of which he was in command at the time of his death. The funeral services took place on Saturday, August 8, 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Unitarian Church, in Manchester.<sup>2</sup>

The ancestors of the Potter family were among the early settlers of New-England.

DANIEL, the father of Richard and Ephraim, born January, 1698, married Elizabeth Kimball, of Wenham, Mass., Nov. 29, 1728. He was son of Anthony, who was son of Anthony, who settled in Ipswich, 1648, who was son of Robert of Lynn, 1630, and who came to this country from the city of Coventry, in England.

<sup>1</sup> On the 16th of July previous he left his residence in Hillsborough, in company with his wife, to attend to business in Michigan, where he had a large landed interest. He arrived there, in usual health, on Thursday the 30th of August. On Sunday afternoon, he wrote a letter, and then lay down to sleep. On awaking, he was conscious that disease had stolen upon him, and already, in part, paralyzed his strong physical frame. He remarked that "for the first time in his life, his muscles refused to obey his will." The disease thus stealthily begun, rapidly gained, till, the next day, he was wholly unconscious; and though having the constant attentions of the ablest physicians, and the assiduous and tender care of his wife, nothing could be done for his relief. He quietly breathed his last at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday.

<sup>2</sup> The full company of Veterans, under command of Capt. William B. Patten, with a large number of honorary and former members, marched up Elm, and down Market and Canal streets to the railway station, where they took in charge the remains of Col. Potter. The corps then proceeded to their armory, passed up Merrimack street and around several squares to the house of Capt. Charles Shedd, where, taking Mrs. Potter and friends into the procession, the company moved to the church. There religious services were performed; the chaplain, Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, of Concord, officiating. The procession next moved forward to the Valley Cemetery, and committed the remains of their honored and lamented commander to the grave. Returning, the company met at their armory, at 2 o'clock, P.M., and passed the following resolutions:—

"Whereas, an inscrutable Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our loved and chosen commander, and whereas we have now performed the last sad rites of sepulture over his remains, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That in the decease of their Colonel, CHANDLER E. POTTER, the Amoskeag Veterans have sustained an irreparable loss; that their foremost man, foremost from the beginning, who at all times and under all circumstances, in sunshine and in storm, unselfishly sought to promote their highest welfare, is no more; and, for each one of us to resolve that, in our day and generation, we will endeavor to follow his example, is the highest tribute we can pay to his memory. We mourn not alone. Society has lost an ornament; the State a historian, whose labors yet uncompleted, in compiling and preserving her military history, will long outlive our feeble efforts.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon our records, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased."



**RICHARD**, the grandfather of Col. Potter, b. March 17, 1744; m. Aug. 10, 1766, Lydia Averill, of Topsfield, Mass., b. July 22, 1733. With a brother (Ephraim) and a sister Elizabeth, he went to Concord, N. H., from Ipswich, Mass., in 1771, and bought land in common on the north-westerly side of Turtle pond, and afterwards divided it "equally as to quality and quantity." His wife died August 8, 1824. He died July 5, 1828, aged 84 years.<sup>1</sup> They left two children.

1. Lydia, b. in Topsfield, March 2, 1768; m. 1st, Thomas Stevens, of Loudon, N. H.; m. 2d, David Rollins.

2. Joseph, b. in Concord, Sept. 20, 1772.

**JOSEPH**, the father of Col. Potter, m. April 25, 1793, Anna Drake, dau. of Thomas Drake, formerly of Hampton, N. H. She was b. Oct. 25, 1774, and died very suddenly, Aug. 23, 1844. Her husband died Feb. 1, 1853, aged 80 years. He inherited the farm, and his children were :

1. Richard, b. October 3, 1793, who now lives in Loudon, N. H.

2. Thomas Drake, b. January 13, 1796, still living on a part of the old homestead, father of Col. Joseph H. Potter, of the army—who was educated at West Point, 1843—wounded in the battle of Monterey, 1846, and who served with honor in the late war.

3. Jacob Averill, b. July 22, 1798, who lived on a part of the farm, owned by Ephraim Potter, was associate justice of the court of common pleas in the County of Merrimack, 1844—1853, and died April 28, 1865, aged 66.

4. **CHANDLER EASTMAN**, the subject of this notice, was born March 7, 1807. His childhood and early youth were spent at home on his father's farm, and in attending the district school, which was kept in a small school-house near by, about ten weeks in the year. While

<sup>1</sup> Of his grandfather, Richard, Col. Potter used to relate entertaining anecdotes illustrative of his activity, energy, and power of endurance. For example: "When he took possession of his farm in the fall of 1771, it had upon it only a log house and a hovel built by a former occupant, but thither he removed his family in the ensuing spring. His property at this time consisted of one hundred and thirty dollars in cash, which he paid towards his farm; a horse; a three-year-old heifer; a bed, and some few cooking utensils. With his wife and child upon horse-back; his goods upon a barrow, attached to the horse; himself driving the heifer, he started for Concord. They performed the journey in two days, stopping over night in 'Chester woods,' near Massabesic pond, at old Mother Underhill's, who kept a tavern 'upon the Pencook path.' Arrived upon their farm, they went to work with a will. Of robust make, strong constitution, and industrious habits, their new home soon exhibited evidences of thrift. In the revolutionary war Mr. Potter served six weeks on Winter Hill, under Gen. Sullivan. His name and his brother Ephraim's are on the Association Test in Concord, 1776.

"In 1782, while engaged in logging, three or four miles from home, one of his legs was smashed by a large log which his team was drawing on a side hill; his leg being suddenly caught between the rolling log and a tree. The bruise was so severe as to endanger his life. A council of physicians concluded that Mr. Potter must die; and it would be of no use to amputate his leg. But after the other doctors had gone, Dr. Carrigain, of Concord, said, 'Potter might be saved, and the leg should be cut off.' Accordingly, cutting round the flesh, just below the knee, the doctor took a saw which he brought with him, and commenced operating; but finding the saw very dull, he stopped and requested a neighbor to run home, about a quarter of a mile, and get a sharper saw. With this the operation was finished. Mr. Potter was insensible at the time, but next night he knew the watchers. His leg was cut off close to the knee; the bone was left bare and smooth. In order to make the skin heal over, Dr. C. ordered New England rum to be heated and poured on slowly, while the bone was pricked and roughened with an awl. After a long confinement Mr. Potter was able to get about; and being somewhat of a mechanical genius he constructed for himself a wooden leg, with which he could not only walk comfortably, but could even run and wrestle. He lived many years afterwards, healthy, hardy and active.



yet at home curiosity led him to visit places far and near in the town, which had any traditional interest. He gathered up all the stories that his grandfather and other old men in the neighborhood would relate about bears, wolves and Indians. He explored the banks of the Merrimack river; scoured the plains; picked up Indian relics; and found, in repeated instances, the bones of Indians slain, as he believed, in the fight between the Mohawks and Pennacocks. With this taste for the legendary and curious, he aspired to a higher education than the district school furnished. Accordingly, at the age of about 18, he went to the academy in Pembroke, N. H., then taught by Master John Vose, where he was fitted for college; entered at Dartmouth in 1827, and graduated in 1831. He paid his college-bills chiefly by teaching school during vacations.

After his graduation he taught select or high schools in Concord one year, and in Portsmouth two years, 1832—1834; represented the latter town in the legislature, 1835; again taught in the high school in Portsmouth from July, 1835, to 1838; read law, while there, with the Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, and with Messrs. Peirce & Fowler at Concord, from 1841 to 1843; began practice at East-Concord; removed to Manchester in 1844; was editor and proprietor of the *Manchester Democrat*, from March, 1844, to 1848; judge of the police court of Manchester from June, 1848, to 1855; edited the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor* in 1852 and 1853, also the *Granite Farmer* and *Monthly Visitor* in 1854 and 1855; was co-editor of the *Weekly Mirror* and *Farmer*, in 1864 and 1865.

On Nov. 1, 1832, Col. Potter married Clara Adela, daughter of John Underwood, Esq., of Portsmouth. She died at Manchester, March 19, 1854, aged 51 years. Their children were:

1. Joseph, b. June 22, 1833.
2. Treat Wentworth, b. Jan. 1, 1836.
3. Drown, b. Feb. 8, 1838; Quar. Mar. Serj. 1st Michigan regt. of volunteers; killed by a band of guerillas, at Garlick's Landing, Va., June 13, 1862. He was a young man of much promise, and greatly esteemed by those who knew him.

The first two sons survive.

His second marriage, Nov. 11, 1856, was with Miss Frances Maria, daughter of Gen. John McNeil,<sup>1</sup> of Hillsborough, N. H., distinguished as an officer of the army, and especially for his daring and bravery in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara, in 1814. After his marriage with Miss McNeil, Col. Potter resided at Hillsborough, in the family mansion, the former residence of Gov. Benjamin Pierce, and cultivated the farm.

In estimating the character and services of Col. Potter, we must take into account his personal qualities.

I. In physical development he was a marked man, six feet three inches in stature; large and well-proportioned, inclining somewhat to

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<sup>1</sup> Gen. McNEIL, son of Lt. John McNeil, of Hillsborough, m. ELIZABETH ANDREWS, the eldest daughter of the late Gov. Benjamin Pierce, and sister of President Franklin Pierce. Their children were: 1. Lt. John W. S. McNeil, of the army, who fell mortally wounded in leading an attack upon an Indian camp, in Florida, Sept. 10, 1837. 2. Elizabeth, who m. Capt. H. W. Benham, of the army. 3. Frances, who m. Col. Potter. 4. Benj. Pierce, of the army, who d. at Boston, June 12, 1853. Gen. John McNeil died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1850, in the 66th year of his age. Mrs. McNeil d. March, 1855.



corpulency, and weighing in full health about 280 pounds. His form was erect; his step, firm and dignified; his countenance, placid; his features exhibiting the play of his emotions; his dark eye, steady and lustrous; in conversation, his natural smile pleasing and winning; in public address, his voice clear, well modulated, and distinct; and, when kindled with emotion, forcible and impressive. In familiar conversation and on fit public occasions, he abounded in anecdotes, historical reminiscences, and facetious sayings that rendered his company both agreeable and desirable. In his domestic and social relations, he was kind, courteous and obliging. When marching, in full uniform<sup>1</sup> at the head of the Amoskeag Veterans, his majestic mien not only awakened admiration, but gave an impression of power and prowess, that almost inspired awe.

II. Although educated for the law, yet his taste and early habits induced him to engage in literary and historical pursuits. Elected a member of the New-Hampshire Historical Society in 1841, he was chosen first vice-president in 1852, and president of the society in 1855-57. In this relation he was active and useful. In 1851, he delivered a learned and valuable discourse before the society on the aborigines of this country,<sup>2</sup> and at a subsequent period read an entertaining essay on the Pennacook Indians.

III. A man of good judgment and careful observation, Mr. Potter, as editor of the *Monthly Visitor*, and other publications, rendered important service for agriculture and manufactures, every department of domestic husbandry, and preëminently for the cause of education, which he advocated constantly and with much ability. His political opinions were very decided, and through life accorded with those of the democratic party.

IV. But his taste led him chiefly into historical research. As an historian, possessed of extensive and valuable information relating to New-Hampshire, and which also he diffused with a ready and liberal pen, Mr. Potter could hardly be ranked second to any man in the State.

1. As a writer of local history. His *History of Manchester*, published by himself in 1856, containing 763 pages octavo, is a rich storehouse of facts respecting the rise and growth of that thrifty, and now the most populous and enterprising city in New-Hampshire. Incorporated into it, also, is valuable information relative to the provincial history of the State, notices of public men, and events of general interest. The published address of Col. Potter, at the centennial celebration of the town of Manchester, October, 1851, is replete with facts and anecdotes, that well repay a perusal. His oration before the "Amoskeag Veterans," February 22, 1855,

<sup>1</sup> The dress of the Veterans is:—hat, a three-cornered chapeau, trimmed with gold lace, gold eagle on one side and a black plume; coat, blue broadcloth, with buff facing, standing collar, and single breasted; vest, buff kerseymere, standing collar, and single breasted; ruffled shirt; pants, black velvet breeches, with knee buckles, and black worsted hose; boots, with buff leather tops, six inches wide; gun, musket and bayonet, cartridge box and belt of black patent-leather.

<sup>2</sup> After the address, Hon. Samuel D. Bell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this society be presented to the Hon. Chandler E. Potter, for his learned, ingenious and very interesting address delivered before them this evening, and that a copy thereof be requested for publication among its collections."



is admirable for its fitness to the occasion, and is creditable to the author, both as a specimen of popular and eloquent address, and for its life-like sketches of heroic men.

2. In Indian history, Col. Potter had no superior in New-Hampshire. The stories of Indians to which he had listened in boyhood captivated his imagination. He had heard all the old traditions about the fight on "Sugar-ball plain," between the Mohawks and Pennacooks; had picked up arrows, bones and skulls of Indians; had located, as he believed, the "Old Fort;" examined all the old fortified houses; learnt the traditions about the "Massacre" in 1746, and "Lovewell's great fight" at Pequakitt; hence the Indian history of New-Hampshire was an inspiration to him. As proofs of his ability in this line, it must suffice to refer to details in his *History of Manchester*, and to his biographical sketches in the *Monthly Visitor*, vols. xii. and xiii., of the famous chiefs Passaconaway, Wonnalancet, Kancamagus, Wattanummon; and to his articles in the same work on the language, manners, customs and religion of the Pennacooks. He contributed, on these subjects, to the valuable history of the N. A. Indians, by Col. Schoolcraft.

3. But if he had no superior in Indian history, it must be conceded he had no equal in the military history of New-Hampshire.<sup>1</sup> To write this latter history truthfully and creditably, it is necessary to have a taste and appreciation for the bold and heroic; to be "in communication" of the spirit, at least, with soldiers in camp, and on the march; in perils and in battle. Not only so, but he must go to the sources of information; collect the details, the *personnel*, of every regiment, officer and soldier of note; he must have before him the muster-roll of every company; the journal of their campaigns, and then the official report of their successes or their defeats. The difficulty of acquiring such details, official and reliable, after the lapse of fifty or a hundred years, can be fully understood only by such as have undertaken the task. Col. Potter understood it.

His Military History of New-Hampshire, his last and crowning work, is published as a part of Adjutant-General Head's Reports, for 1866 (vol. ii.), and for 1868. This military history, eminently to the credit of Mr. Potter, and redounding to the honor of the State, extends from the first settlements in the province, 1623, to the close of the war of 1812—1815. In its details, it shows a minute acquaintance with the ancient province-records, and collateral histories of those times; the conflicts with the Indians in the settlements along the coast; the daring exploits of our men in the capture of Louisburg; the sufferings, endurance, victories and defeats, in the long "seven year's war" with the French and Indians; the revolutionary period; and the war of 1812. The part which New-Hampshire took in these conflicts is exhibited with a detail, authenticity and accuracy, highly satisfactory. Col. Potter had gathered up old papers, letters, pay-rolls, rosters and journals of events relating to all these wars; moreover, with singular

<sup>1</sup> There are or were other men in the State, distinguished for general knowledge of our history. The late Hon. Samuel D. Bell, chief justice, was probably more familiar with the civil and judicial history of New-Hampshire, than any other man. He had carefully examined the old province-records, court-papers and town-records; made copious notes therefrom; and written biographical sketches of prominent men, some of which are published. See vol. viii. *Coll. N. H. Hist. Soc.* We speak of Col. Potter, as having made the Indian and the military history a special study.



patience and perseverance of research, he had learned something of the history of almost every officer and soldier who, in any way, was distinguished in the wars of the aforesaid period. Hence, interwoven with his history, are special sketches of prominent men, in military and civil life, which are of great interest and value, and which commend this military history of New-Hampshire to the descendants of the heroes of former days.

Thus every reader will be instructed and entertained by his biography of General John Stark, Count Rumford, Lt. Gov. John Wentworth, Gov. Benning Wentworth, Gov. John Wentworth, Hon. Samuel Blodgett, Gov. Benjamin Pierce, Hon. Richard H. Ayer, Gen. John McNeil, Gen. James Miller, and Hon. Levi Woodbury.

Besides the above, drawn at length, we have shorter notices of brave officers and men, of whom the State has reason to be proud; but whose names, residence, character and noble deeds were preserved in family records and traditions, in local histories and on tombstones, rather than in public annals.

Of this class of men were Capt. John Goffe of Bedford, Capt. or Gen. Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter, Capt. Alexander Todd of Londonderry, Col. Timothy Beadle or Bedell of Haverhill, Col. Ebenezer Stevens of Kingston, Lt. Col. Isaac Wyman of Keene, Brig. Gen. Joseph Badger of Gilmanton, Col. James Reid of Fitzwilliam, Col. Thomas Stickney of Concord, Col. Ebenezer Webster of Salisbury (the father of Daniel Webster), Col. Benjamin Bellows of Walpole, and Col. David Hobart of Plymouth, a name entitled to high honor for bravery in the battle of Bennington, but which was for a long time confused and lost in the name of *Hubbard*.<sup>1</sup> Many other names of equal note are placed in honorable position, in Potter's military history. Many thanks are his due!

Among unpublished works on which he had bestowed much attention, was, we learn, a vindication of the "Wheelwright deed;" the validity of which he maintained against the objections of Savage, Farmer, and others. We think it highly important that this should be published, that the public may know the grounds on which his faith in the deed rested, and judge for themselves of their force. Mr. Potter had long cherished a desire, even a purpose, to publish a new edition of Belknap's history of New-Hampshire,<sup>2</sup> with notes, or an entire new history of the State, bringing it down to a more recent period. But his labors were suddenly closed. The fruits of them will long remain to his honor and the advantage of posterity.

The death of Col. Potter,<sup>3</sup> occurring within less than a week after the decease of the late chief justice, the Hon. Samuel D. Bell, another honored member of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, is the more felt as a public loss, and the more admonitory to surviving members, to be diligent in service, for the benefit of the present, and of generations that are to come after us.

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<sup>1</sup> See Farmer's *Belknap*, p. 374.

<sup>2</sup> He had prepared the first, and nearly completed the second volume of a new edition of this history. We trust it may soon be given to the public.—ED.

<sup>3</sup> Col. Potter became a corresponding member of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, March 24, 1855.—ED.



## THE CHARTER OF NORWICH, VERMONT, WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL NOTES.

[Communicated by the Rev. EDMUND F. SLAPTER, A.M., of Boston.]

THE towns in the State of Vermont, chartered by Governor Benning Wentworth, are known as the New-Hampshire Grants. The boundary between the colony of Massachusetts-Bay and the province of New-Hampshire, which had long been in controversy, was settled by a decision of the king in council in 1740, and gave to the province of New-Hampshire a large area of territory hitherto conceded by all parties to belong to the former, and the boundary then fixed is the same that exists between the States of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire at the present time. After this line had been established, New-Hampshire claimed as her western boundary a line running from the western border of Massachusetts to the southern point of Lake Champlain, at a distance twenty miles east of the Hudson river. After the close of the war between France and England in 1748, it became practicable for New-Hampshire to extend her border settlements. Accordingly on the 3d of January, 1749, Governor Benning Wentworth issued his first grant of a township within the limits of the present State of Vermont, which he called Bennington, in obvious allusion to his own name.

From the issue of this charter a controversy between New-York and New-Hampshire immediately arose relating to their boundary line, the former claiming to the Connecticut river, while the latter persistingly demanded a line twenty miles east of the Hudson. The contest was carried on by correspondence, proclamation and counter-proclamation, and finally by appeal to the king in council. On the 20th of July, 1764, a decision was rendered constituting the "western banks of the river Connecticut from where it enters the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, as far north as the forty-fifth degree of northern latitude, to be the boundary line between the said two Provinces of New Hampshire and New York." After a feeble remonstrance, New-Hampshire withdrew from the contest and yielded her claim. But the struggle was yet to come. In the mean time, while the controversy was going forward, Governor Wentworth had vigorously pushed the work of granting new townships, and when the order in council was received by him, the number of townships granted had reached a hundred and twenty-eight; a large body of settlers had established themselves on the territory in question, claiming under the grants of the royal governor of New-Hampshire; forests had been felled, houses had been erected, and by the cultivation of the soil the settlers had greatly enhanced the value of their property. It was a matter of comparatively small moment to them, whatever might have been their preference, whether their territory belonged to the one province or the other, provided their rights of property were held sacred and undisturbed.

But in the mean time the governors of New-York had granted the lands to other parties which had already been granted by the governor of New-Hampshire, and had adopted the extraordinary policy of re-



garding the rights of the New-Hampshire settlers as null and void notwithstanding they held under a royal charter, and had made known his purpose to dispossess them of their lands, or require them to repurchase them of his New-York grantees. But the honest and hardy pioneers of the Green-Mountains, bringing from their homes in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire a large degree of enterprise, energy and determination, did not for a moment entertain the thought of yielding to this unreasonable demand. Remonstrances against the conduct of New-York were laid before the king in council, and an order was issued, in peremptory terms, requiring the governor of New-York to make no more grants till his Majesty's further pleasure should be known. But little heed was given to the orders of the king in council. Grants were still made, writs of ejectment were issued, sheriffs and surveyors appeared on the grants. But they were not permitted to accomplish their purpose. The settlers assembled in arms, and though no collisions took place, the agents of New-York justly regarding "discretion as the better part of valor," made a hasty retreat to Albany without executing their orders. From this time the inhabitants of the grants may be regarded as an independent people. After the war of the American revolution broke out, they began to act in convention, and continued so to do, encountering unceasing opposition on the part of New-York, until by act of the Congress they were admitted, on the 4th of March, 1791, under the name of Vermont, as one of the United States of America. For a full statement of this whole controversy, of engrossing interest to the student of our colonial history, an outline of which we have very imperfectly sketched, we refer the reader to the able and exhaustive work, by the Hon. Hiland Hall, entitled "The Early History of Vermont," just from the press of Mr. Joel Munsell.

The charters issued by Gov. Benning Wentworth of towns in the "Grants," were all alike, being filled up from printed blanks, varying only in title, boundaries, the number of acres covered, and the names of the grantees. We have copied, and present here, the charter of Norwich, which may serve as a type of the whole. The *italics* indicate the words that were written into the printed form. It will be noticed that among the reservations for religious and educational purposes, the governor himself was to receive 500 acres to his own personal right. And this reservation for himself he made in all the grants. The propriety of this proceeding might at first blush be properly questioned, and perhaps in other circumstances it would have been wrong. But if he bore his part of the burdens, the taxes levied for the construction of roads and other necessary expenditures, his interest and influence in facilitating settlements may have been of great value to the grantees, and would go far to compensate for the apparent selfishness in taking such a generous moiety of what he seemed to be officially giving to others.

The grantees of the township of Norwich, whose names are attached to the original charter, and which we here insert, were mostly from Mansfield, Conn., and towns adjacent, with the exception of a few which we recognize as being from Portsmouth, N. H., and its vicinity.

The town was organized as provided in the charter, at a meeting held on the 26th of August, 1761, at the house of Mr. Wm. Waterman, in Mansfield, Conn., and what is commonly called the "March



meeting" continued to be held at the same place until 1768, at which a full board of town officers was annually elected.

But the proprietors held meetings of the corporators from time to time to take measures for the speedy settlement of the town, for dividing their lands, and raising money for current expenses. The records of these proceedings were transcribed by the writer a few years since, for preservation, the leaves on which they were written having fallen from their binding, and being generally in a state of dissolution.

As it is hardly probable that many of the "corporation-records" of any of the towns are preserved, we give below the proceedings of the first meeting of the proprietors of Norwich, as indicating the first steps usually taken at that time for the settlement of a new town:

"At a meeting of ye proprietors of Norwich in New Hampshire on Wednesday ye 26<sup>th</sup> day of August, A.D. 1761, sd meeting at the dwelling house of Mr W<sup>m</sup> Waterman, innholder in Mansfield in ye Colony of Connecticut.

1. Eleazer Wales was chosen Moderator of s<sup>d</sup> meeting.
2. Eleazer Wales was made choice of for proprietors clerk.
3. Voted that Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup> West, Capt. Abner Barker and Mr. Andrew Crocker should be proprietors Committee ye current year.
4. Elisha Carpenter was chosen collector for the said proprietors, and
5. Samuel Slafter chose Treasurer.
6. Samuel West, Capt. Abner Barker and Andrew Crocker were made choice of for assessors for s<sup>d</sup> proprietors.
7. Voted that ye proprietors Committee should have power to call proprietors meeting for ye future by inserting ye time and place of s<sup>d</sup> meeting with ye business to be transacted or done in ye Boston Gazette three weeks successively before ye s<sup>d</sup> meeting.
8. Voted that Capt. Abner Barker, Andrew Crocker, Adoniram Grant, Solomon Wales and Amos Fellows be a Committee to allot some of ye land in ye Township of Norwich as soon as may be.
9. Voted that ye Committee should allot to each proprietor an equal share of ye interval lying on ye river.
10. Voted that in ye regard to ye number of acres in ye shares of ye second division it shall be left discretionary with ye Committee.
11. Voted that each proprietor should forthwith pay to ye Treasurer ye sum of ten-shillings for to defray ye Committees charge in all matters of said land.
12. Voted that proprietors meeting should be held at Mr. William Waterman's ye current year.
13. Voted that said Committee should lay out ye one-acre lot according to ye direction of ye grant."

The spelling of the name in the charter with an h, following the w, we presume to have been a *lapsus pennæ*. It does not appear to have been followed even in the organization of the town.

Only a few of the grantees became actual settlers. Many conveyed their rights to their children, or sold them to others. Perhaps more would have become actual settlers had not their rights been called in question by the claims put forth by New-York. Hezekiah Johnson, a descendant of the renowned Capt. Edward Johnson of Woburn, was from Mansfield; he became a settler and was a leading citizen for many years; he presented to the town the cemetery at the mouth of Ompompanoosuc river. Jacob Fenton, of Mansfield, came for the pur-



pose of settling, but died on the 15 July, 1763, and was the first white man who died within the township: from him is lineally descended the Hon. Reuben-Eaton Fenton, the present governor of New-York. From Samuel Slafter, the first treasurer of the proprietors, is descended the Hon. David G. Slafter, of Worth, Mich., the Hon. Judge Jewett, of Niles, Mich., as also John G. Saxe, LL.D., and the Hon. Abraham B. Gardner, of Bennington, late Lieut.-Governor of Vermont. Mr. S. conveyed his rights to his son, who became a settler in 1763, and was prominent in the affairs of the town for more than forty years. Adoniram Grant was of Coventry, Ct.; from his brother is lineally descended Gen. Ulysses-Simpson Grant, the President-elect of the United States. (See "Grant Family," *ante*, vol. xxi.)

The tax of "one ear of Indian corn annually," to be paid on the 25th of December, perhaps as a Christmas present to the governor, we presume was never "lawfully demanded." The "proclamation money" was of course never paid, as New-Hampshire had yielded her claim to the "territory of the Grants" before it became due.

Norwich.

## CHARTER.



Province of New-Hampshire.

George the *Third* By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye, that We of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within our said Province, by and with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved *Benning* Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province of New-Hampshire, in New-England, and of our council of said Province, Have upon the conditions and reservations herein after made, given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant in equal shares, unto our loving subjects, inhabitants of our said Province of New-Hampshire and our other Governments, and to their heirs and assigns forever, whose names are entered in this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into *Sixty nine* equal shares, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being within our said Province of New-Hampshire, containing by admeasurement, *Twenty three Thousand* acres, which tract is to contain *Six* miles square, and no more, out of which an allowance is to be made for high-ways and unimprovable lands by rocks, ponds, mountains and rivers, one thousand and forty acres free, according to a plan and survey thereof, made by our said Governor's order, and returned into the Secretary's office, and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, viz.—*Beginning at a Hemlock tree marked with the figures 5 & Six that stand on the bank of Connecticut River just at the head of white River falls and is opposite to the North-west corner of Lebanon from thence North Sixty Degrees West six miles, from thence North forty five degrees East six miles from thence South Sixty degrees East seven miles to an Elm tree marked with the figures 6 & 7 from thence down the river to the first bounds mentioned.* And that the same be and hereby is incorporated into a Township by



the name of *Norwich* And the inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be enfranchised with and entitled to all and every the privileges and immunities that other towns within our Province by law exercise and enjoy : And further, that the said Town as soon as there shall be fifty families resident and settled thereon, shall have the liberty of holding two Fairs, one of which shall be on the — and the other on the — annually, which Fairs are not to continue longer than the respective — following the said — and that as soon as the said Town shall consist of fifty families, a market may be opened and kept one or more days in each week, as may be thought most advantageous to the inhabitants. Also, that the first meeting for the choice of Town officers, agreeable to the laws of our said Province, shall be held on the *last Wednesday of August next* which said meeting shall be notified by *Mr. Eleazer Wales* who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said meeting, which he is to notify and govern agreeably to the laws and customs of said Province and the annual meeting forever hereafter for the choice of such officers for the said Town shall be on the *Second Tuesday* of March annually, to Have and to Hold the said tract of land as above expressed, together with all privileges and appurtenances, to them and their respective heirs and assigns forever, upon the following conditions, viz—

1st, That every Grantee his heirs and assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivation, on penalty of the forfeiture of his grant or share in the said Township, and of its reverting to us, our heirs and successors, to be by us or them regranted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

2d, That all white and other pine trees within the said Township, fit for masting our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled without our special license for so doing first had and obtained, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the right of such grantee, his heirs and assigns, to us, our heirs and successors as well as being subject to the penalty of any act or acts of parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be enacted.

3. That before any division of the land be made to and among the Grantees, a tract of land as near the centre of the said Township as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the contents of one acre.

4. Yielding and paying therefor to us, our heirs and successors for the space of ten years, to be computed from the date hereof, the rent of one ear of Indian corn only, on the *twenty fifth day of December* annually, if lawfully demanded, the first payment to be made on the 25<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1762.

5. Every proprietor, settler or inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto us, our heirs and successors yearly, and every year forever, from and after the expiration of ten years, from the above-said *twenty fifth day of December* namely, on the *twenty fifth day of December* which will be in the year of our Lord 1772—one shilling proclamation money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in pro-



portion for a greater or lesser tract of the said land : which money shall be paid by the respective persons above-said, their heirs or assigns, in our Council Chamber in Portsmouth, or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same ; and this to be in lieu of all other rents and services whatever.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness *Benning Wentworth*, Esq. our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province the *fourth* day of *July* in the year of our LORD CHRIST, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and *Sixty one* and in the *First* year of our Reign.

By his Excellency's Command,  
With advice of Council,

B. WENTWORTH.

*Theodore Atkinson, Secy.*

Province of New-Hamp<sup>re</sup> July 5. 1761  
Recorded according the original  
Charter under the Province Seal.

Attest<sup>r</sup> Theodore Atkinson, Sec<sup>y</sup>.

The names of the Grantees of Norwich.

Eleaz <sup>r</sup> Wales	Joseph Blanchard	Jonathan Hatch
Daniel Welch	Josiah Root	Samuel Slafter
Abner Barker	Adoniram Grant	Benj <sup>a</sup> Whitney
Ebenez <sup>r</sup> Wales	George Swain	James Bicknall
Ebenez <sup>r</sup> Heath	Samuel Root Jun <sup>r</sup>	Jacob Fenton
William Johnson ye 3 <sup>d</sup>	Benj <sup>a</sup> Jennings	Moses Barnard
Gideon Noble	Moses Holmes	Eleaz <sup>r</sup> West
James West	Benj <sup>a</sup> Sheapard	Andrew Crocker
Daniel Baldwin	Elisha Carpenter	Eliphas Hunt
Calvin Topliff	Lemuel Holmes	Stephen Palmer
Samuel Johnson	Abner Barker Jr	Eleaz <sup>r</sup> Warner
Elisha Wales	Natha <sup>l</sup> Herriman	Abijah Learned
Seth Wales	Samuel Long	The Hon. Theod <sup>r</sup> At-
Amos Fellows	Ebenez <sup>r</sup> Smith	kinson Esq.
Jedidiah Brinton	John Johnson	Richard Wibird Esq.
John Fowler	Thomas Welch	Henry Sherburne Esq.
Nathan Strong	Joseph [illegible]	Mr. Andrew Clarkson
Robert Turner	Samuel Cobb	Clement March Esq
William Johnson	Judah Heath	John Shackford
Samuel Root	James Russell	Mesheck Weare Esq
Solomon Wales	Hezekiah Johnson	Rev. M <sup>r</sup> Samuel Haven
		& Peter Gilman Esq.

One whole share for the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts. One whole share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by law established, one share for the first settled Minister. One share for the benefit of a school in said Town. His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. five hundred acres to be laid out as marked in the plan B W and is to be accounted two of the within shares.

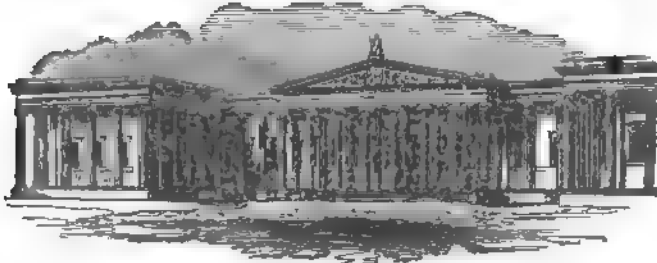
Province of New Hampshire July 5<sup>th</sup> 1761. Recorded from the back of the original Charter of Norwich under the Province Seal.

Attest<sup>r</sup> Theodore Atkinson, Sec<sup>y</sup>



## A SKETCH OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

[Communicated by JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A.M., Lib. N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society.]



BRITISH MUSEUM.

NEXT to St. Paul's Cathedral, with its lofty and stupendous dome, and to Westminster Abbey the mausoleum of the kings and renowned men of England, no object is more interesting to an American tourist, than the BRITISH MUSEUM. Some account, therefore, of this noble institution may deserve a place in the Register.

From a bequest of Sir Hans Sloane, a physician, eminent naturalist and ex-president of the Royal Society, who died in 1753, at 93 years of age, the origin of the British Museum commences. He bequeathed to parliament his great collection of antiquities and manuscripts, together with his library of 50,000 volumes, which cost him £50,000, on condition that £20,000 should be paid to his family. Parliament fulfilled this provision of his will, passed an Act and incorporated the founders of the Museum by the name of the "Trustees of the British Museum," under the supervision of the nation. This was in 1753. Next year the trustees purchased the Montague-House, on Great North-Russell street, of the Earl of Halifax, for £10,500, and January 15th, 1759, opened the Museum to the public.

At this time the contents of the Museum were the Sloane bequest, the Harleian collection, and the Cottonian library. The departments were only three—Printed Books, MSS. and Natural History. George III., in 1801, made them a donation of his Egyptian antiquities. Prints and drawings, medals and coins, the Hamilton and Townley antiquities, and the priceless collection of the Elgin marbles, either by gift or purchase were successively added to the catalogue of treasures, as years went on. In 1828, the library of George III., of 80,000 volumes, was given to the society by George IV., and, in 1827, Sir Joseph Banks bequeathed to them his botanical collection and library of 16,000 volumes.

The books were counted in 1838, and officially declared as amounting to 235,000 printed volumes. More room and conveniences became necessary as new departments were constituted. Montague-House, which was a brick building, was too small; and parts of it were taken down and large additions made in their place; and yet there was not room for the continual accessions.

Parliament seeing the necessity of a larger and more enduring edi-



fice, granted a lottery to raise £300,000 for that purpose, and in 1845 Montague-House was entirely removed. New buildings of handsome stone, the present spacious structure, were erected. They covered 48,000 superficial feet of ground, and between the two wings there was a quadrangle of 2000 feet. The whole edifice nearly occupies the original square between Montague and Gower streets. There are 44 Ionic columns belonging to the massive portico and projecting wings. A court yard, forming a wide recess from the street, extends in front of the whole building, and is enclosed by a railing or open iron fence 10 or 12 feet high, with central and side gates, where a porter in his lodge attends on visitors.

THE READING ROOM is a work of great taste and architectural excellence, and is a model of all such apartments for the reading world. It cost £150,000, and is an honor to the ingenious designer, Mr. Panizzi, then principal librarian; to Sir Sydney Smirke the superintendent; and to the great nation which supplied the means. It is difficult to give a tolerable description of this room in our limited space.

Imagine an immense circular apartment with a dome of 140 feet in diameter and 106 feet in height; that is, only 2 feet less than the Pantheon at Rome, and 6 less than St. Paul's Cathedral in London; arranged in concentric circles; the librarian and his assistants at their desks in the centre; 300 readers at 35 tables which radiate from the centre to the ultimate circle, bordering on a space, where a line of book cases in the sides, each 8 feet high—sufficient if elongated to measure three miles—is supplied with 20,000 volumes of books; and moreover the whole apartment lighted in every direction by 20 large windows in the concave above—and one may form some idea of this magnificent reading room. And yet it would be but a meagre outline of its form and beauty; for to be appreciated it must be seen.

The reading room, which was finished in 1857, lies in a quadrangle, in which an external space of 27 to 30 feet is allowed to give light and air to the surrounding buildings. The principal material is iron, of which 2000 tons were used. The roof of the dome is covered with copper, and there is a gallery around its base, to prevent danger from avalanches of snow. It is divided into 20 compartments, elegantly gilded and embellished; in each of which there is a "circular-headed window" 27 feet high and 12 wide; "each window with 3 panels above; the central one being medalion-shaped," and richly decorated; a sky-blue being the prominent color. There were 60,000 superficial feet of glass used in their construction. The floor is covered with kamptulion, and opposite to the entrance is a passage to the royal library.

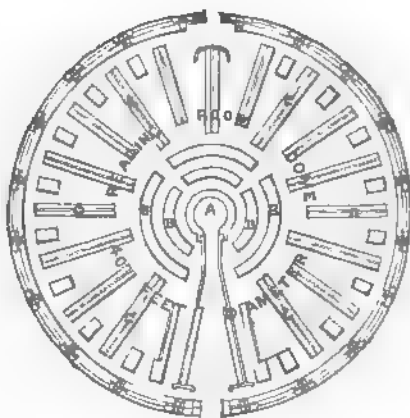


DIAGRAM OF THE READING ROOM.



The frame-work of each table is iron, and beneath it there is a tubular foot-rail to convey currents of warm water in cold weather. Each reader has a space of 4 feet and 3 inches, and between every two there is a fixed inkstand; 8 tables are 34 feet long, and accommodate 16 persons, 8 on a side; 9 are 30 feet long, for 14 readers, 7 on each side; two are 30 feet long, 8 each, 7 on one side and one on the other for ladies; there are 16 others, 6 feet long, for 2 each. The whole will seat 300 readers. Shelves have been set in the sides for 80,000 volumes; though only 20,000 are now deposited there, consisting of standard works and books of reference, which each reader is at liberty to take down for his use in the room. The access to the cases in the galleries is made easy by convenient steps; but the books from the royal library must be obtained by tickets on white paper, and manuscripts by tickets on red paper. The reading room is accessible to all persons over 18 years of age on proper recommendation; and there is great liberality and courtesousness shown to strangers.

The departments of the arts and sciences, at first restricted to three, as already remarked, were now successively increased, and in 1860 they were divided into eleven: 1. Printed Books; 2. Manuscripts; 3. Oriental Antiquities; 4. British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography; 5. Greek and Roman Antiquities; 6. Coins and Medals; 7. Botany; 8. Prints and Drawings; 9. Zoölogy; 10. Palæontology; and 11. Mineralogy. Some idea of the location, value and vast accumulation of specimens under each of these heads may be formed, though very imperfectly, from the great number of apartments which they fill on the ground floor and upper story. The writer of this article, in a visit to the British Museum last summer, counted fifty-two saloons, which he passed through, besides several galleries and rooms. The royal library, manuscript and Grenville apartments were not included.

Every part in this institution is arranged and conducted on a magnificent scale. We were first admitted into an entrance hall, very spacious, with a handsome marble floor. On the western side, there is a grand flight of marble stairs to the rooms above, and near it and opposite to the entrance a passage through a corridor to the reading room. On the eastern side, a door opens on a splendid library of 20,240 volumes, a donation, in 1847, from the Hon. Thomas Grenville, which cost him £54,000. His bust is in a recess of the room, and in another part are statues of Shakspeare and Sir Joseph Banks.

The ground floor, on the western side, is appropriated to antiquities, of which the Egyptian are the most ancient. A reference to the rooms they fill, may show how vast is the multitude of specimens. Take, for instance, the department of zoölogy. The collections under this head fill two saloons, and five galleries of four rooms each. They are on the upper floor, where beasts, birds, reptiles and fishes, shells, corals, insects, &c., classified and arranged with great skill and care, occupy 372 cases and 83 tables; beginning with the giraffe and ending, in the fourth room of the fifth gallery, with the shark: and there you may see the head of a huge gorilla, with its skeleton six feet high; and the foot of a dodo—a species now extinct, and supposed by many to be fabulous.

Again, go with me to the repository of Egyptian antiquities, which with sculptures, tablets, and architectural remains, fill more than 21



saloons on the ground floor, and a suite of rooms on the upper floor. This collection, containing 6000 objects, is said to be the finest in Europe. Among them are two lions of red granite, perfect models; a sphinx; a colossal head of Rameses II., nine feet high; the stone sarcophagus of King Nectanebo I., B. C. 369; several ancient mummies; and the famous Rosetta Stone, with inscriptions in three characters, hieroglyphic, demotic and Greek, by the deciphering of which Dr. Young discovered a clue to the labyrinth of the Egyptian language. This stone of black basalt is three feet long, two feet five inches broad, and from ten to twelve thick.

The Elgin marbles are deposited in rooms 15 and 16: and perhaps there are few objects among all the antiquities more striking and valuable. They are pronounced to have been, beyond doubt, the work of Phidias. These precious marbles were procured by Lord Elgin, when he was ambassador at the Porte, and they are known by his name. The largest part of them was taken from the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens. Among them is a fine sculpture of the horses in the frieze of that temple, of which Flaxman said in glowing colors, "They appear to live and move, to roll their eyes, to gallop, prance and curvet." Much blame and some obloquy have been cast upon Lord Elgin for carrying away such splendid relics of sculpture from Athens. But why? Greece, then poor and oppressed, had neither the taste to appreciate nor the strength to protect the specimens of her ancestral glory from the depredation of barbarians. And surely they would be more secure and honored in an institution which may endure for ages.

The Assyrian galleries, of three long rooms, contain sculptures and monuments from Nineveh, excavated by Mr. Layard and Col. Rawlinson in 1853—55: such as the winged bull and winged lion, and the Nimrod obelisk covered with inscriptions. Then there is a collection of minerals of exceeding value, filling four rooms, and of fossils in six rooms, where are seen the mastodon, the ichthyosaurus thirty feet long, and other geological monsters, which led the late learned Prof. B. Silliman to remark, "The collection in the British museum is appalling." Then come the Etruscan vases and the wonderful Portland vase, found in a sepulchral chamber in Rome; and the two botanical rooms, and the coins and ancient medals in the numismatic apartments.

Let us now go down stairs and take a bird's-eye view of the royal library, where on shelves, arranged in alcoves, may be seen a vast collection of printed books, ancient and modern; many of them in elegant editions, classified and distributed in the most convenient manner. The number of printed books, as stated by J. Winter Jones, Esq., librarian, was, April 10, 1862, 660,000; and as he observed there was an annual increase of 35,000, there must be at this period 900,000 volumes. Among them are several American books; indeed, no library in Europe contains so many of our own productions.

We then passed into the adjoining saloon, where in addition to a long row of shelves filled with books, there are, on each side of the room, fourteen handsome cases with glass covers, which contain the earliest printed books known. Among them is the Mazarine Bible, the first printed book known, so called from Cardinal Mazarin, in whose library it was found. It is in Latin, on vellum. Bibles, various classics, the writings of Boethius, sumptuous printing, illuminations (case III.), and samples of block-books, printed only on one leaf, were the first



fruits of the Press. Next we find books with autographs: for instance, those of Lord Bacon, Calvin, Cecil, Ben Jonson, Sir Isaac Newton, Luther, Milton and others, in case XII.; then literary curiosities: as a letter of Columbus on his discoveries; the first printed version of the Scriptures in England; a great Bible on vellum; Queen Elizabeth's liturgy and prayer-book; a pack of cards representing the Spanish Armada; and many others in case XIII.; in case XIV., early specimens of binding: some with cameos in their covers, some in silver chased, and some in gold richly ornamented. There is also the "Durham book," and the Gospel in Latin of the seventh century, charmingly illuminated.

In seven frames there are numerous autographs and manuscripts: such as a deed of Shakspeare, "Magna Charta," the Koran; and on the tables a great variety of royal seals. Add to these an immense number of drawings and paintings by celebrated artists, distributed in different rooms; in one of which there is a rich portrait gallery. The manuscripts exceed 30,000 in number. A nocturnal guard of sixteen soldiers protects these buildings, which cost a million of pounds sterling.

Such is a brief sketch of the British Museum.

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## HINTS TO GENEALOGISTS, DERIVED FROM ENGLISH LOCAL NOMENCLATURE.

Continued from vol. xxii. p. 28.

[Communicated by WILLIAM WORTHINGTON FOWLER, Esq., of Durham, Conn.]

It has already been remarked, that hereditary surnames can hardly be said to have been settled among the middle and lower classes of England before the era of the Reformation. The connection between the assumption of surnames and the tenure of landed estates is obvious. It should be noted that the number of landholders was vastly greater during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. than during the reign of Henry VI. To recount the various causes which wrought these changes in the tenure of landed property would be to write the history of England from the accession of Edward IV. to that of Charles I. We have to inquire how those great middle and (so to speak) sub-middle classes arose out of which was largely evolved the Puritan element.

Let us commence with the reign of Edward IV.

A large proportion of the wealthy nobles had espoused the cause of the House of Lancaster. The partizans of the House of York, on the other hand, were the liberals of that period. The success of this faction involved the ruin of the Lancastrian nobility, whose estates were sequestered and parcelled out among those who wore the white rose, the followers of the House of York. That astute prince, Henry VII., found it for his interest to pursue a systematic policy which elevated the commons while it weakened the nobles. The dissolution of the religious houses, by Henry VIII., created thousands of landholders, by the division and distribution of the broad domain of the



church. Add to this, the influence of an increasing commerce and a larger supply of the precious metals, with their consequent effect in the stimulation of the useful arts. The guilds of the merchants and of the different trades grew in wealth; the old Anglo-Saxon love of the soil asserted itself, and so these prosperous merchants and tradesmen sought to acquire land. Land gave to its owners consideration, and a local habitation, if not a name, to families. It has been said, that an Englishman aims at the possession of land as naturally as a web-footed bird takes to the water.

Thus it happened (without dwelling upon other causes which aided to produce the result) that there arose gradually for more than a century and a half a great middle class, a large portion of which held real estate by some tenure, whether freehold, copyhold, or leasehold: a class penetrated with a love of practical freedom, and already shadowing forth those fair ideas of social, civil and religious liberty which afterwards bore such fruit in the seventeenth century. The smaller gentry, of the period extending from 1560 to 1590, possessing estates ranging from £10 to £200 *per annum*, were largely adherents of the reformed religion if not actually Puritans, and among this class Queen Elizabeth found some of her staunchest supporters, when the shadow of the Armada darkened the shores of England. It required the repressions and antagonisms of succeeding reigns to develop fully that class which preferred the wilderness of America, with religious freedom, to the land of their nativity and religious intolerance.

In connection with the evolution of the Puritan class, it should be noted that a large proportion of English families, bearing the same surnames borne by the New-England immigrants, trace their pedigrees no further back than the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. In many cases these surnames became fixed when their possessors' habitations became fixed.

The subject of local surnames, genealogically considered, opens vistas which years of investigation would fail to explore. The soil of England has been a tablet on which successive races have written their names for two thousand years. The Roman conquerors wrote their names on the sites of their military towns and stations. The Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes wiped out the old British or Keltic names and wrote their own in place of them. The Cornish and the Welch, however, resisted these erasures, and clung with fond tenacity to their ancient local names. The Danes in the north-eastern counties, and the Norwegians in the north-western counties, during their brief rule, stamped and burned, as it were, into the soil their peculiar nomenclature, which eight centuries have failed to obliterate. The Norman named his castles and his barons, but left the local names of the peoples he subjugated: Saxon, Kelt, and Dane.

In submitting some of the more salient points of our theme, we have in view some general classification of English local family-surnames, such as were borne by the early colonists of New-England, and many of which are still borne by their descendants in all parts of our country. In our endeavor to approximate towards such a classification we are met, at the outset, by difficulties arising from what we may term the fluency of local names, i. e. the wandering of names away from the places to which they were first attached, and their being affixed to other localities. This, by multiplying exceptions to



proposed rules, creates at first sight an apparent contradiction and confusion ; but, on a closer scrutiny, we find a certain order arising out of the chaos. After consultation of ancient maps and records, the original local names and their first family-namesakes seem to separate themselves into divisions more or less compact. Ethnology in England guides us in our search. The places where the Kelts, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes and Norwegians once held sway, present each a distinct class, not only of place-names but of family-surnames, adopted by progenitors, whose descendants are now scattered wherever the English tongue is spoken.

The local surnames of New-England, then, may be divided, according to their derivation, into Keltic, Anglian, Saxon, Danish, and Norwegian. This division may also apply to the districts where these several classes of names prevailed. It is agreed among philologists that there were differences between the language spoken by the Saxons, who came from the region about the Elbe in Germany, and occupied the south of England, and that spoken by the Angles who came from the southern part of Denmark, and occupied the north of England. The local names in these several districts reflect these differences.

The historical area occupied by the Saxons was south of a line drawn from the northern boundary of Essex to the northern boundary of Gloucestershire ; that occupied by the Angles was north of that line. The Saxon names are graduated into the Anglian and Scandinavian names which prevailed in the north, just as these latter names were graduated from Chester, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, into the names of the midland and southern counties. Draw a line from Lynn, in Norfolk, to the northern boundary of Gloucester, and you will find south of that line a considerable, and, in most cases, a large majority of such names as the following, viz.: those terminating in *ham*, as in *Burnham* ; in *stead*, as in *Olmstead* ; *den*, as in *Tilden* ; *comb* (a Saxon and Keltic word), as in *Holcomb* ; *way*, as in *Ridgway* ; *bridge*, as in *Oxenbridge* ; *field*, as in *Chatfield* ; *hurst*, as in *Parkhurst*.

Of names terminating in *ford*, *well*, and *bury*, it may be generally stated that they are much more numerous south of the Humber ; north of its estuary, *ford* becomes *forth*, as in *Hosforth* ; and *bury* becomes *borough*, as in *Scarborough*. Where the termination, *borough*, occurs south of the Humber, it is generally in some one of those counties once occupied by the Danes, or often visited by them.

North of the line drawn from Lynn to Gloucestershire the names terminating as follows are most numerous, viz. : those ending in *ton*, as in *Colton* ; in *ley*, as in *Brinley* ; in *croft*, as in *Bancroft* ; in *worth*, as in *Leavenworth* ; in *dyke* and in *dish*, as in *Gilberdyke* and *Standish* ; in *head*, as in *Hollingshead* ; in *sall*, as in *Ingersall* ; in *stall*, as in *Saltonstall* ; in *ey* and *sey*, as in *Burdsey* ; in *grave*, as in *Whitgrave* ; in *more*, as in *Whitmore*.

To the local names prevailing south of that line let us give the name of Saxon, and to those prevailing north of that line the name of Anglian.

The military occupation of England by the Romans left few traces of any distinct system of local nomenclature. A map representing this occupation will show a net-work of roads along which, like beads, are strung towns and camps. Names terminating in *caster*, from the Latin *castra*, i. e. *camps*, as in *Chester*, *Chichester*, *Rochester*, *Lan-*



*caster*, *Leicester*, *Manchester*, and *Winchester* (which appear among our New-England surnames); those ending in *street*, from the Latin *strata*, as in *Bowstreet*; those ending in *coln*, from the Latin *colonia*, as in *Lincoln*, may be found on or near some one of the old Roman roads. Start at Dover, in the county of Kent, travel thence through Canterbury to London, thence in a north-westerly course to Chester, and you will follow the Roman *via Vatellana*, now known as Watling street. In Kent and Middlesex may be found either on this road, or connected with it by cross-roads, seventy-five places having names terminating in *street*, of which number are *Bowstreet*, *Bradstreet*, and *Longstreet*. A few names of this termination appear in Lincolnshire. On the same road, or contiguous to it, are found *Rochester*, *Leicester*, *Chester*, *Manchester*, and *Lancaster*. Some of the names ending in *age* are of Latin origin, as in *Armitage* of Yorkshire (from *hermitagium*), which gave name to the parent stock of all the Armitages in England and America. Cranagium or Cranage in Shropshire gave name to a family whose name is now Cranch.

Sixty-five or more names of the early New-England settlers terminate in *ham*. Fifty correspondent names appear among the places in, what is called, the Saxon area; forty-six of which are in the district embracing Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Hertfordshire. Seven of the sixty-five have not been found by the writer. Oldham in Lancashire, Hallam and Frothingham in Yorkshire, Grantham in Lincolnshire, Markham and Kilham in Nottinghamshire, gave names to families. Most of these New-England surnames doubtless had their origin in the south-eastern counties. *Latham* in Lancashire, the parent name of all the Lathams, is a corruption of *Lad-dun*, signifying in Danish *Barn-Town*. *Graham* is not a place-name, but from the old Norse *Grame*, signifying *worth*. The family had its origin in Cumberland or Scotland.

Of the fifty-eight early New-England surnames terminating in *den*, some are doubtless corruptions of *don* or *dell*. *Belden* is from *Bellenden*, a place in south Scotland, more properly written *Ballantine*; *Prudden* from *Prudhom*? But forty-six may be fairly assigned to the termination *den*; and of this number, thirty-seven appear among the places of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire; and a majority of the whole number are found in Kent. At least eleven of the New-England surnames, of this class, are of Kentish origin, viz., *Dene*, *Alden*, *Borden*, *Brigden*, *Chittenden*, *Everden*, *Fessenden*, *Harlakenden*, *Igglesden*, *Tilden*, *Twisden*, and probably many others. *Cruttenden* and *Crittenden* are local family surnames of Sussex.

Connected with these *den*-names are such as terminate in *field* and *hurst*, and also *weld*, *wild*, and *wilders*. One thousand years ago the counties of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire were covered by a vast forest, called the Forest of Andred, extending one hundred and twenty miles in length and thirty in breadth. They were also cut up by streams into deep-wooded dells, suitable for grazing. These places were called dens and were parcelled out as manors. In the course of time tracts were cleared in the forest, and these tracts were called fields; while the portions of the forest left standing were called hursts: that is woods, containing pastures for cattle. Many of the New-England surnames terminating in *field*, as already noted, had their origin in these four counties. To the same district may be referred many of



the surnames terminating in *hurst*. Some surnames of this ending appear in several other counties in the Saxon area. *Ashurst*, *Bradhurst*, *Buckhurst*, *Parkhurst*, &c., were Kentish local family-names. In the neighboring counties, we find *Hursts* in Hertfordshire, and *Goodhursts*, in Buckinghamshire. The *Derehursts* of Derehurst were of Gloucestershire; the *Dewhursts* of Dewhurst were a Lancashire family, having branches in Hertfordshire. The *Ashursts* of Ashurst, Lancashire, were a different family from that of Kent.

Most of the local names terminating in *bridge* may be referred to the counties embraced in what we have called the Saxon area, and are most common in the southern and south-western counties. *Oxenbridge*, in Sussex, gave name to the parent stock of John Oxenbridge, the New-England divine. *Woodbridge*, *Elbridge*, *Highbridge*, *Longbridge*, *Hulbridge*, *Dudbridge*, were family names of the southern and south-western counties. *Trobridge*, *Trubridge*, *Trawbridge*, *Strowbridge*, are different modes of spelling a family name derived from *Trobridge* in Devonshire, the parent stock of the Connecticut family of that name. This termination appears in the Northumbrian counties as *brigg*, the Scandinavian form. *Bainbrigg*, in Cumberland, gave name to that numerous family of which Commodore Bainbridge is an American representative. In Lancashire the same word appears as *brick*, in such names as *Shubrick*, *Larbrick*. *Philbrick* was perhaps a Lancashire name.

*Way* in the southern and south-western counties would seem to have had much the same meaning that *thwaite* had in the Norwegian district, in the north-west, viz., a *clearing*. It is seen often in the names of farms and homesteads in Devonshire, where arose such family surnames as *Ridgeway*, *Farway*, *Spurway*, &c. In Somerset, there were *Broadways*; in Gloucester, *Greenways*; in Wiltshire, *Samways*, *Silloways* and *Swilloways*; in Berkshire, *Holloways*; in Kent, *Shipways*. Such names as *Bosway*, *Treadway* and *Hartway* were in the southern counties. *Vagr*, signifying in old Norse a bay, is seen in the Scottish local names *Alloway*, *Calloway*, and *Galloway*. *Hemmingway*, *Ordway* and *Otway*, having Scandinavian prefixes, may be looked for in some of the counties in the Scandinavian area. The New-England immigrant *Musselway* is said to have come from Wiltshire. But the name is a corruption of *Musselthwaite*, and had its origin probably in some one of the north-western counties.

Names ending in *comb* have been already alluded to. Most of the New-England surnames of this termination may be assigned as follows, viz.: *Edgcomb*, *Holcomb*, *Hanscomb*, *Newcomb*, *Welcomb*, and *Whitcomb* to Devon; *Batscomb* and *Thorncomb* to Dorset; *Titcomb* to Wiltshire; *Winscomb* and *Latcomb*, to Berkshire; *Bascomb* to Hampshire; *Luscomb* and *Balcomb* to Sussex; *Liscomb*, *Slocomb*, and *Wacomb* to Buckinghamshire.

On referring to maps of the eastern tier of counties, commencing with Norfolk on the north, and ending with Sussex on the South, we find there most of the local names terminating in *stead*, or *sted*, which signifies in Anglo-Saxon a farm-house and offices, or a station. Many of these places gave names to families of which the following suggest themselves, viz.: in Norfolk—*Plumsted*, *Kiersted*, *Wormsted*, &c.; in Essex—*Borsted*, *Bursted* (*Busteed*), *Bumsted*, *Grimsted*, *Halsted*, &c.; in Surrey, *Polsted* (a branch of the family or the main stock



settled in Kent). The *Olmsteds* of Essex perhaps took their name from *Elmsted* in that county; but more probably from *Holmsted* in Kent. The *Halsteds* of Essex had kindred branches settled in Hertfordshire and Berkshire. There were *Halsteds* in Lancashire, during the reign of James I., perhaps of the Essex stock. There were *Grimsteds* in Norfolk. These *steds* were very common names both in Kent and Sussex, and not infrequent in Hertfordshire and Hampshire.

## NECROLOGY<sup>1</sup> OF NEW-ENGLAND COLLEGES, 1867-8.

### AMHERST COLLEGE.

#### Class of

1824.—SHEPARD, George, b. in Plainfield, Conn., 26 Aug., 1801; d. in Bangor, Me., 23 March, 1868; grad. And. Theo. Sem. 1827; pastor Cong. ch. Hallowell, Me., 1828-36; Prof. of Sac. Rhet., Bangor Theo. Sem., 1836-68; D.D. (B. C. 1846).

1829.—BOUTELLE, Thomas; b. in Leominster, Mass., 1 Feb., 1802; d. in Fitchburg, Mass., 28 Nov., 1866; grad. And. Theo. Sem. 1832; preached successively in Plymouth, Mass., Woodstock, Conn., Bath, N. H., and Ashburnham, Mass.; book-seller in Fitchburg.

1831.—SPAULDING, Alvah; b. in Townsend, Mass., 9 Sept., 1807; d. in Weathersfield, Vt., 11 May, 1868; grad. And. Theo. Sem. 1834; pastor Cong. ch. Cornish, N. H., 1835-64, and Weathersfield, Vt., 1865-8.

1834.—GOULD, David, s. of Rev. Vinson Gould; b. in Southampton, Mass., 8 July, 1814; d. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 22 July, 1867; taught in Washington, D. C.; atty.-at-law, 1839-66, city of N. Y.; U. S. consul, Leith, Scotland, 1866.

1837.—DICKINSON, Joel Lyman; b. in Granby, Mass., 20 May, 1812; d. in Plainville, Conn., 13 July, 1867; grad. And. Theo. Sem., 1840; pastor Cong. ch. in Northfield, Conn., 1844-52—and in Plainville, 1852-8.

1840.—SPRAGUE, Elisha Rodolphus; b. in Killingly, Conn., 14 Feb., 1817; d. in Guayaquil, Ecuador, 23 July, 1867; taught school; admitted to the bar, Denton, Md., 1843; atty.-at-law, Baltimore, from 1845 to 1867.

1841.—YERRINGTON, Alexander; b. in Griswold, Conn., 24 Dec., 1817; d. in Preston, Conn., 28 May, 1868; grad. East Windsor Theo. Sem., 1844; teacher.

1844.—HITCHCOCK, Daniel Dwight; b. at the Dwight Mission, Cherokee Nation, 1823; d. at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, 17 July, 1867; grad. Bowdoin Med. Coll., 1851, and practised his profession till his death.

1847.—SOULE, George; b. in Wellington, Conn., 12 Oct., 1823; d. in Hampton, Conn., 4 Oct., 1867; grad. East-Windsor Theo. Sem., 1851; pastor Cong. chs. Ashford and Hampton, Conn.; chaplain 11th regt. Conn. Volunteers, from Dec., 1861 to Aug., 1862.

1856.—HAND, Edwin Coleman; b. in Bridgehampton, N. Y., 10 April, 1832; d. there 27 June, 1865; atty.-at-law, Albany, 1858—afterwards in Sag Harbor, N. Y.; captain of volunteers in the late war.

1859.—WHEELER, Hylas Tenney; b. in Dunbarton, N. H., 18 Aug., 1833; d. in Atkinson, N. H., 6 Nov., 1866; Prin. Putn. Free School, Newburyport, Mass., for seven years.

1861.—BROWNING, Frederic; b. in Rowe, Mass., 11 July, 1840; d. in New-Orleans, La., 18 April, 1868; teacher at various places; agent Sani. Com., 1863-6; in business, Lansingburgh, N. Y., 1867.

1867.—TERRY, John Calvin, s. of Rev. Calvin Terry; b. in Griswold, Conn., 26 Dec., 1846; d. in North-Weymouth, Mass., 24 Dec., 1867.

### BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

1822.—SMYTH, William; b. in Pittston, Me., 2 Feb., 1797; d. in Brunswick, Me., 4 April, 1868; Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil. Bowdoin College; D.D.; S.H.; A.A.S.

<sup>1</sup> The statistics here presented were obtained, in part, with no little difficulty, and much pains have been taken to make them accurate.

We are surprised to learn that only a few of the colleges collect and publish biographical statistics of their deceased *alumni*. We trust that this will not long be true of any college.

It is our intention to publish in these pages as ample necrologies of the New-England colleges as we can obtain, and we shall be gratified if the proper college officers will hereafter forward either printed or written reports, without further solicitation, to the

Editor of the N. E. H. & G. Register, 17 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.



1837.—ANDREW, John Albion; b. in Windham, Me., 31 May, 1818; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 Oct., 1867; atty.-at-law, Governor of Mass.; President of N. E. H. & G. Soc.; LL.D. (See NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, vol. xxiii. p. 1.)

1844.—NOYES, George Freeman; b. in Eastport, Me., 12 Sept., 1824; d. in City of New-York, Jan., 1868; attorney-at-law.

1844.—WYMAN, Henry Augustus; b. in New-Sharon, Me., 4 Sept., 1820; d. in Skowhegan, Me., — Dec., 1867; atty.-at-law.

1845.—SEAVEY, William Henry; b. in Hallowell, Me., 5 March, 1823; d. in Boston, Mass., 26 April, 1868; Prin. Normal School for Girls, Boston.

1846.—DEANE, Frederic Augustus; b. in Ellsworth, Me., 27 Sept., 1825; d. at sea, 16 March, 1867.

1851.—WILLIS, Henry; b. in Portland, Me., 5 June, 1831; d. in Portland, 16 March, 1868; attorney-at-law.

1857.—HAGAR, Harvey Sidney; b. in Richmond, Me., 6 Aug., 1837; d. in Richmond, Me., 7 March, 1868; merchant.

1859.—CHAMBERLAIN, John Calhoun; b. in ———, Me., 1 Aug., 1833; d. in Castine, Me., Aug., 1867.

1866.—FERNALD, Joseph Greenleaf; b. in Poland, Me., 12 Aug., 1843; d. in Lewiston, Me., — Nov., 1867; tutor in Bates College.

#### BROWN UNIVERSITY.

1798.—BULLOCK, Nathaniel—s. of Samuel and Silence-Bowen Bullock; b. in Rehoboth, Mass., 1 May, 1779; d. in Bristol, R. I., 13 Nov., 1867; m. 1812, Ruth, dau. of Stephen Smith, of Bristol; instruc. and libr. Beaufort College, S. C., till 1806; attorney-at-law, Newport, R. I., 1806; Bristol, R. I., 1808-67; collec. dis. of Bristol and Warren, 1827-36; Lt. Gov., 1842.

1806.—JOHNSON, Daniel—s. of Thomas and Mary-Lothrop Johnson; b. in Bridgewater, Mass., 5 Nov. 1783; d. in Fairport, N. Y., 11 Oct. 1867; m. 1809, Maria A. Sampson, of Plymouth, Mass.; pastor of Cong. chs. Orleans, Mass., Victor, Sweden and Parma, N. Y.; farmer in Fairport, N. Y.

1810.—KENDRICK, Daniel—s. of Daniel and Mary-Poole Kendrick; b. in Hollis, N. H., in 1786; d. in Wilton, Me., 4 May, 1868; m. 1812, Sally Oakman, of Pittston, Me.; pastor of Cong. chs. in Pittston, Edgcomb and Bristol, Me.

1816.—WOOD, Alexander—s. of Ichabod and Sarah-Tinkham Wood; b. in Middleboro', Mass., 5 Nov., 1796; d. in Hanover, Mass., 17 Dec., 1867; m. 1824, Louisa, dau. of Maj. Wm. Bourne; atty.-at-law, 1820, Hanover (Four-Corners).

1817.—HAYWARD, Elisha—s. of Joseph and Lydia-Barrows Hayward; b. in Easton, Mass., 26 June, 1791; d. in Raynham, Mass., 16 Mar., 1868; m. 1821, Betsey Townsend, of Middleborough, Mass.; M.D., Raynham, 1820-68.

1820.—GREENE, Albert Gorton—s. of John H. and Elizabeth-Beverly Greene; b. in Providence, R. I., 10 Feb., 1802; d. in Cleveland, O., 3 Jan., 1868; m. 1824, Mary Ann, dau. of Benj. Clifford; atty.-at-law, Providence, 1823; clerk of City Council, clerk of Munic. Ct., Judge of the same Ct., and au. of numerous his. works. (See N. E. HIST. and GEN. REGISTER, vol. xxii. p. 363.)

1820.—HALL, Lemuel—s. of Joseph and Chloe-Grosvenor Hall; b. in Sutton, Mass., 17 Aug., 1794; d. in Racine, Wis., 9 April, 1868; m. 1832, Harriet L. Wells, of Hamburg, N. Y.; grad. And. Theo. Sem., 1824; preached in various towns in N. Y., and in west. States.

1820.—HATHAWAY, Joseph—s. of John and Betsey-Winslow Hathaway; b. in Freetown, Mass., 9 Mar., 1799; d. there 9 April, 1865; atty.-at-law, at Fall River, Mass., 1825, and at Freetown, 1837.

1821.—NEEDHAM, John Gregory—s. of John and Amelia-Gregory Needham; b. in Walpole, Mass., 7 Sept., 1801; d. in Pawtuxet, R. I., 29 Aug., 1867; m. 1821, Eliza, dau. of Andrew Waterman, of Providence; M.D. 1824; in practice at Smithfield, and in Pawtuxet, R. I., 1836-67.

1822.—GOODWIN, Daniel Le Baron—s. of Daniel and Polly-Briggs Goodwin; b. in Easton, Mass., 20 July, 1800; d. in Providence, R. I., 25 Dec., 1867; m. 1825, Rebecca, dau. of Wm. Wilkinson (B. U. 1783); stud. at And. Theo. Sem.; ord. deac. Epis. Ch. 1825; rector of ch. at East-Sutton, Mass., 29 yrs.; in charge of a mission, Providence, 1854; city mis. of Ch. Mis. Union, Providence, 1855.

1822.—KINGSBURY, Samuel—s. of James and Mary-Walker Kingsbury; b. in Franklin, Mass., 18 May, 1798; d. in Tamworth, N. H., 8 Nov., 1867; m. 1829, Mary, dau. of Rev. Josiah Babcock of Andover, N. H.; grad. And. Theo. Sem., 1825; pastor or preacher in Le Roy, N. Y.; Andover, N. H.; Jamaica, Vt.; Warwick, Mass.; Worcester, Middlesex, and Underhill, Vt.; Thornton and Tamworth, N. H., Cong. chs.

1835.—JEWETT, Charles Coffin—s. of Rev. Paul (B. U. 1802,) and Eleanor Masury-Punchard Jewett; b. 12 Aug., 1816; d. in Braintree, Mass., 9 Jan., 1868; m. 1848, Rebecca Greene, dau. of Ralph Haskins of Roxbury, Mass.; Lib. B. U. 1841—and Prof. of Mod. Lan., 1843; Lib. and Asst. Secy. Smithsonian Ins., 1848; Lib. Pub. Library, Boston, 1855-1868. (See N. E. H. AND G. REGISTER, vol. xxii. p. 365.)



1836.—BENNETT, Edward Andrew—s. of William and Lucy-Dorman Bennett; b. in Windsor, Nova-Scotia, 20 Sept., 1806; d. in Philadelphia, 18 Oct., 1867; m. (1) 1841, Judith Barton Mustin, of Phila.—(2) 1859, Mary Louisa Gaerber; in business, Louisville, Ky., till 1842, and afterwards in Phila.

1838.—LELAND, Francis—s. of Joseph P. and Tryphena-Richardson Leland; b. in Sherbourne, Mass., 24 Dec., 1817; d. in Somerville, Mass., 5 Oct., 1867; M.D. (H. M. S. 1842), and settled in Milford, Mass.; surg. sec. reg. Mass. vols.

1839.—HOPPIN, Francis Edward—s. of Thomas C. and Harriet Dunn-Jones Hoppin; b. in Providence, R. I., 26 Nov., 1819; d. there 20 June, 1868; m. 1843, Eliza Harris, dau. of Wm. Anthony, of Coventry, R. I., atty.-at-law, Providence.

1843.—BARTLETT, Percival Whitmore—s. of Stephen and Hannah-Weston Bartlett; b. in Dudley, Mass., 27 Jan., 1822; d. in Newton, Mass., 4 May, 1868; m. (1), 1847, Margaret Holt; (2), 1854, Persis S. Long; teacher and prin. of grammar schools, Boston and Providence.

1847.—THOMAS, Benjamin—s. of Joseph and Mary-Osgood Thomas; b. in Sanbornton, N. H., 2 April, 1820; d. in city of N. Y., after sea-voyage, 11 June, 1868; m. 1850, Charlotte W. Batchelor; grad. Newton Theo. Ins.; mis. to India.

1851.—FAY, William Newell—s. of Aaron and Harriet A.-Clarke Fay; b. in Grafton, Mass., 25 April, 1825; d. in Bloomington, Ill., 6 June, 1868; m. (1), 1853, Jerusha B. Barrows, of Attleboro', Mass.—(2), 1865, Emeline P. Preston, of Beverly, Mass.; pastor of Bap. ch. Halifax, Vt., and Belchertown, Mass.

1852.—WAITE, Clarendon—s. of Aloni and Mary N.-Parker Waite; b. in Hubbardston, Mass., 12 Dec., 1830; d. in Beloit, Wis., 16 Dec., 1867; m. Harriet G. Baker of Phillipston, Mass.; pastor Cong. ch. Rutland, Mass., 1858-65—then Salem, Mass.; 1867, Prof. of Rhet. Eng. Lit., Beloit Coll.

1863.—LADD, Charles Frederic—s. of Samuel James and Lucy Ann-Rice Ladd; b. in Pawtucket, R. I., 2 May, 1841; d. in Providence, R. I., 14 May, 1868; m. 1865, Emily J., dau. of Joseph Martin, of Providence; Sec. and then Pres. of the Franklin Mut. Fire Insur. Co., Providence.

1865.—MESSER, George Holmes—s. of Willard and Lucy-Lord Messer; b. in Boston, Mass., 17 Oct., 1836; d. in North Cambridge, Mass., 9 Jan., 1868; was preparing for the ministry.

#### COLBY UNIVERSITY.

1858.—EMERY, Sabine; b. in Eastport, Me., 8 Feb., 1834; d. in Baltimore, Md., 24 March, 1868; attorney-at-law.

1862.—HALE, Frederic; b. in Turner, Me., 21 Oct., 1839; d. in Woodstock, Vt., 6 May, 1868; attorney-at-law.

#### DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

1796.—FREEMAN, Peyton Randolph—s. of Col. Jonathan and Sarah-Huntington Freeman; b. in Hanover, N. H., 14 Nov. 1775; d. there 27 March, 1868; taught academy in Amherst one year; read and practised law in Hanover a short time—settled in Portsmouth, N. H., 1803, as atty.-at-law; clerk of U. S. Dis. Court, 1817-21—removed to Hanover about 1861.

1802.—GILLETT, Jacob—s. of Israel and Susannah-Durkee Gillett; b. in Hartford, Vt., 9 March, 1780; d. in Newark, N. J., 15 July, 1866; m. 1810, Catharine, dau. of John Simonson, of Westbury, Long-Island, N. Y.; taught in city of N. Y. and Newark, N. J.

1807.—KIMBALL, John Wilson—s. of Stephen and Elizabeth-Wilson Kimball; b. in Concord, N. H., 24 Jan., 1787; d. in Beaver-Dam, Wis., 7 March, 1868; m. 1843, Abigail, dau. of Dea. Henry Dole, of Limerick, Me.; And. Theo. Sem. 1809-12; taught in Rahway, N. J., one year (1812-13)—one year in Flushing, L. I.—grad. M.D. Dart. Med. Coll., 1816—practised in Bath, N. H., 1817-19—in Compton, N. H., 1820-45—and in Beaver-Dam, 1845-54.

1807.—NEWTON, Rejoice—s. of Capt. Isaac and Hester-Grennell Newton; b. in Greenfield, Mass., 18 Oct., 1782; d. in Worcester, Mass., 4 Feb., 1868; m. 1817, Rebecca, dau. of Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester; atty.-at-law, Worcester, 1810-68.

1808.—WALKER, John—s. of Robt. and Submit-Chubbuck Walker; b. in Bedford, N. H., 1784; d. in Waverley, N. Y., 8 June, 1868; pastor of Cong. ch. Greenfield, Mass., 1812-22—in Chesterfield, N. H., 1823-29—afterwards preached in Vt., N. Y., Mich., and West Tisbury, Mass.

1808.—PUTNAM, Israel Warburton—s. of Eleazar and Sarah-Fuller Putnam; b. in Danvers, Mass., 24 Nov., 1786; d. in Middleborough, Mass., 3 May, 1868; m. (1), 1815, Hannah, dau. of Peter Osgood, of Andover, Mass.; (2), 1833, Julia Ann, dau. of Samuel Osgood, and relict of Samuel Osgood (D. C. 1808), both of city of N. Y.; And. Theo. Sem., 1814; pastor of Cong. ch. in Portsmouth, N. H., 1815-35—in Middleborough, 1835-68; Trustee of D. C. 1820-40; D.D. (D.C. 1853). (See N. E. H. AND G. REGISTER, vol. xxii. p. 477).

1810.—FREEMAN, Asa, bro. of Peyton R. (class of 1796, *ante*); b. in Hanover, N. H., 9 Jan., 1788; d. in Dover, N. H., 9 Dec., 1867; m. 1820, Frances, dau. of Hon. Wm. King Atkinson, of Dover; atty.-at-law, York, Me., 1813-18, Dover, 1818-67.



1811.—**CAMPBELL**, Alexander Stearns—s. of Dr. Alexander and Rhoda-Corey Campbell; b. in Rockingham, Vt., 3 Nov., 1789; d. in Bellows-Falls, Vt., 17 Oct., 1867; m. 1826, Marie Sophia Le Tremouille, of Montreal, Canada-East; atty.-at-law in Bellows-Falls—in Boston—1845-60—then in Rockingham.

1812.—**HAZEN**, Asa—s. of Asa and Susannah-Tracy Hazen; b. in Hartford, Vt., 9 Dec. 1792; d. in Ellicottville, N. Y., May, 1866; atty.-at-law, first in Olean, N. Y., afterwards in Ellicottville.

1812.—**M'CONIHE**, Isaac—s. of John and Sarah-Campbell M'Conihe; b. in Merrimack, N. H., 22 Aug., 1787; d. in Troy, N. Y., 1 Nov., 1867; m. 1826, Sarah S., dau. of Hezekiah Wright Strong, of Amherst, Mass.; taught in Chesterfield, N. H., 1812-13, one year; atty.-at-law, Troy, N. Y.; Master and Examiner in Chan.; Postmaster; Judge of the co. court; co. Treas.; memb. of five learned societies; LL.D. (Racine Coll., 1859).—(See N. E. H. AND G. REGISTER, vol. xxii. p. 207.)

1816.—**TORREY**, Joseph—s. of Dr. Joseph and Mary-Cutler Torrey; b. in Rowley, Mass., 2 Feb., 1797; d. in Burlington, Vt., 26 Nov., 1867; grad. And. Theo. Sem., 1819; pastor of Cong. ch. Royalton, Vt., 1824-27; Prof. of Grk. and Lat. Uni. of Vt., 1827—Prof. of Intell. and Moral Phil., 1842, and Pres. of the same, 1862; D.D. (H. C. 1850); au. of *Life and Remains of Rev. John Marsh, D.D.* (D. C., 1817); *Neander's Ch. History* (transla.); and of translations in Bib. Repos. and Bibliotheca Sacra.

1822.—**STONE**, Cyrus—s. of Capt. Shubael and Polly-Rogers Stone; b. in Marlborough, N. H., 9 June, 1793; d. in Cohasset, Mass., 19 July, 1867; m. (1), 1826, Atossa, dau. of Col. Joseph Frost, of Marlborough—(2), in Bombay, 1834, Abigail Holt, dau. of John Kimball, of Waterford, Me.; grad. And. Theo. Sem., 1825; mis. in India, 1827-41; pastor of Cong. chs. Hingham, Me., and Harwich, Mass.; acting pastor in Cohasset, Mass.; ed. for some years of *Happy Home and Parlor Magazine*.

1824.—**BURNETT**, Jonathan—s. of Jona. and Abigail-Parish Burnett; b. in Bethel, Vt., 14 July, 1799; d. in Troy, N. Y., 6 Feb., 1868; m. Augusta Russell; atty.-at-law in Ticonderoga, N. Y., 1827-68, and Judge 5 years.

1824.—**FRENCH**, Ebenezer—s. of Josiah and Rhoda-French French; b. in Newton, N. H., 8 April, 1802; d. in Bangor, Me., 16 Jan., 1868; m. 1832, Mary F., dau. of Judge Samuel Quarles, of Ossipee, N. H.; atty.-at-law in Sutton and Seabrook, N. H., Amesbury and Boston, Mass.—in Boston Cus. House eight years, 1852-60.

1835.—**RIPLEY**, Charles—s. of Thomas W. and Susan-Clapp Ripley; b. in Greenfield, Mass., 30 Aug., 1816; d. in Louisville, Ky., 12 Feb., 1867; m. 1858, Margaret Breckenridge Drake; atty.-at-law in Louisville, 1838-67.

1836.—**COFFIN**, Nehemiah Cogswell—s. of Moses and Susannah-Farnum Coffin; b. in Boscawen, N. H., 24 March, 1815; d. in Marblehead, O., 9 Jan., 1868; m. Susan Rust; grad. at Lane Sem., 1841; pastor of a Cong. ch. in Piqua, O.

1836.—**COLBY**, Stoddard Benham—s. of Capt. Nehemiah and Melinda-Larrabee Colby; b. in Derby, Vt., 3 Feb., 1816; d. in Haverhill, N. H., 21 Sept., 1867; m. (1), 1840, Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Jabez Proctor, of Proctorsville, Vt.—(2), 1855, Ellen Cornelia, dau. of Caleb Hunt, of Haverhill, N. H.; prac. law in Derby, and repre. that town in legis.—afterwards, and till 1864, atty.-at-law, Montpelier, Vt.; atty. for co. Washington, 1851-2; Register U. S. Treasury, 1864-7.

1839.—**DUDLEY**, Elbridge Gerry—s. of Moses and Nancy-Glidden Dudley; b. in Raymond, N. H., 13 Aug., 1811; d. in Beaufort, S. C., 18 Sept., 1867; m. (1), 1846, Christina D., dau. of Isaac Duncan, of Stoddard, N. H.—(2), Sarah, dau. of Stephen Child—(3), 1857, her sister, Mrs. Martha A. Child; atty.-at-law, Boston, 1842.

1840.—**SMITH** (William), Ballard—s. of Valentine and Elizabeth-Ballard Smith; b. in Durham, N. H., 31 Jan., 1821; d. in Terre-Haute, Ind., 3 Oct., 1866; m. 1866, Mary C., dau. of Curtis Gilbert, of Terre-Haute; atty.-at-law, Louisville, Ky.—afterwards in 1853, in Cannelton, Ind.—mem. of Ind. legis. two years and Speaker one year; Judge of Cir. Court; atty.-at-law Terre-Haute, 1861-66; Honor. Vice-Pres. of N. E. H. and G. Soc. for Indiana. (See N. E. H. AND G. REGISTER, vol. xxii. p. 362.)

1841.—**LANE**, James Bachelder—s. of John and Mary-Livingstone Lane; b. in Marlborough, N. H., 29 July, 1818; d. in Fitchburg, Mass., 27 July, 1867; m. 1849, Abby Esther, dau. of Joseph Merriam, at Fitchburg; taught, 1841-3; apothecary at F. since Nov., 1843.

1841.—**PRATT**, Edward Hartshorn, s. of Loca and Lucy-Hartshorn Pratt; b. in Amherst, N. H., 12 Oct., 1815; d. in Great-Falls, N. H., 15 Nov., 1867; m. 1849, Mrs. Julia Hopkinson, at Buxton, Me.; M.D. Bow. Med. Coll. 1847, and settled in prac. in Somersworth, N. H.

1843.—**BLANCHARD**, Cyrus Lewis—s. of Jonathan and Mary-Lovell Blanchard; b. in Rockingham, Vt., 11 Feb., 1818; d. in Chester, N. Y., 26 April (?), 1866; m. 1857, Mary Ann, dau. of John Gardner, of Whitehall, N. Y.; taught in Brookville, Ind., 1845; began prac. law in Elizabethtown, N. Y., but removed to Ticonderoga, N. Y., 1863; clerk of county Court.

1847.—**BARTLETT**, William Henry—s. of Sam'l Colcord and Eleanor-Pettengill Bartlett; b. in Salisbury, N. H., 20 Aug., 1827; d. at Concord, N. H., 24 Sept., 1867; m. 1856, Caroline, dau. of Abel Baker, of Concord; atty.-at-law, Concord, 1851-61; city solicitor, 1853-4; Jus. S. J. Court, 1861-67.



1847.—**BENNETT**, Abner Blaisdell—s. of John and Jane-Damrell Bennett; b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 19 Nov., 1821; d. there 24 July, 1867; grad. M.D. Dart. Med. Coll. 1850; prac. in Portsmouth; surg. of vols. in late war.

1849.—**WEBSTER**, Horace—s. of Samuel and Lois-Smith Webster; b. in Barnstead, N. H., 2 April, 1828; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 7 Aug. 1867; m. 1860, Hannah-Draper, dau. of Rev. Amos Blanchard, D.D., of Lowell, Mass.; grad. at H. L. School, 1851; atty.-at-law, Portsmouth, 1852-67.

1854.—**FARNSWORTH**, Simeon Dow—s. of Simeon and Eleanor-Dow Farnsworth; b. in Walden, Vt., 30 April, 1828; d. in Prairie du Chien, Wis., 6 March, 1868; m. 1857, Jane Ambrose, dau. of Dea. John Eastman, of East-Concord, N. H.; teacher, editor, clerk of one branch of the leg., 1857-8, paymaster in late war, merchant and member of leg. of N. H. successively.

1855.—**STEARNS**, Daniel—s. of Justin and Polly-Simonds Stearns; b. in Fitchburg, Mass., 11 April, 1831; d. there 31 Jan., 1868; atty.-at-law in F. 1859-68.

1855.—**TAYLOR**, Jacob Edwin—s. of Samuel Charles and Zilpha Bugbee-Holt Taylor; b. in Reading, Vt., 16 May, 1831; d. in Charleston, Ill., 20 June, 1868; m. 1861, Ellen, dau. of Joel Eaton, of Woodstock, Vt.; atty.-at-law, Charleston, Ill., 1860-8.

1857.—**MARSH**, Ivory White Richardson—s. of Peter Dudley and Sally-Winship Marsh; b. in Londonderry, N. H., 9 Aug., 1833; d. in Newport, R. I., April, 1868; m. 1858, Mary Shepard, dau. of Dea. Nathan Whitman of East-Bridgewater, Mass.; taught in several places in N. E., reading law at the same time.

1859.—**CILLEY**, Bartlett Gershom—s. of Aaron and Sally-Carr Cilley; b. in Andover, N. H., 4 June, 1835; d. in Bradford, N. H., 21 Aug., 1867; taught school and read law.

1860.—**HALE**, Oscar Adrian—s. of Raymond and Sarah F.-Currier Hale; b. in Troy Vt., 21 July, 1837; d. in Rosario, S. A., ———, 1868; taught school—afterw. clerk in P. O. Dept. Washington, D. C.; Capt., Major and Lt. Col. 6th regt. Vt. vols. in late war, serving to Aug., 1864; then farmer in S. A.

1867.—**M'MURPHY**, Henry James—s. of James and Sarah A.-Reid M'Murphy; b. in Londonderry, N. H., 26 Sept., 1843; d. in Derry, N. H., 3 March, 1868.

#### HARVARD COLLEGE.

1796.—**JACKSON**, James—s. of Hon. Jonathan (H. C. 1761.) and Hannah-Tracy Jackson; b. in Newburyport, Mass., 3 Oct., 1777; d. in Boston, 27 Aug., 1867; m. (1), in 1801, Elizabeth Cabot of Beverly, Mass.; (2), her sister Sally Cabot; Prof. Theo. and Prac. of Med., Har. Coll. Med. Sch. 1812; Prof. Emeritus, 1836; physician to Mass. Genl. Hos.—several times Pres. Mass. Med. Soc.—a volum. contrib. to med. literature.

1800.—**LINCOLN**, Isaac—s. of Dea. Uriah and Mary-Lincoln Lincoln; b. in Cohasset, Mass., 26 Jan., 1780; d. in Brunswick, Me., 6 Mar., 1808; m. 1820, Maria Scott, dau. of Capt. John Dunlap of Brunswick; began prac. of med. at Topsham, Me., 1804; afterwards at Brunswick, Me.; M.D. (B. C. 1831)—overseer B. C., 1805.

1802.—**LINCOLN**, Levi—s. of Hon. Levi (H. C. 1772) and Martha-Waldo Lincoln; b. in Worcester, Mass., 25 Oct., 1782; d. there 29 May, 1868; m. Penelope Winslow Sever of Worcester; atty.-at-law, 1805; Mem. Mass. Sen. 1812; Repr. of town, 1816-22; Mem. Constitu. Con. 1820; Lt. Gov. 1823; Asso. Jus. Supr. Ct. 1824; Gov. 1825-34; Repr. in Cong. 1835-41; Collec. port of Boston, 1841; first Mayor of Worcester, &c.; LL.D. (W. C. 1824, H. C. 1826).

1804.—**SEWALL**, Samuel—s. of Hon. Samuel (H. C. 1776) and Abigail-Devereux Sewall; b. in Marblehead, Mass., 1 June, 1785; d. in Burlington, Mass., 18 Feb., 1868; m. 1818, Martha Marrett, dau. of Rev. John Marrett (H. C. 1763); ord. over Cong. ch. in Burlington, 13 Apr., 1814, and was pastor of same for — years; mem. of N. E. His. Gen. Soc.; au. of the his. of Woburn.

1805.—**SOHIER**, William Davis—s. of Edward and Mary-Davis Sohier; b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Mar., 1787; d. at Cohasset, Mass., 11 June, 1868; m. 1809, Eliza-Amory Dexter, dau. of Dr. Andrew Dexter (H. C. 1776); atty.-at-law, Boston.

1805.—**NEWELL**, Jonathan—s. of Rev. Jonathan (H. C. 1770) and Lucy-Rogers Newell; b. in Stow, Mass., 11 Oct., 1784; d. there 6 Feb., 1868; m. Eunice-Mixer, dau. of Alpheus Bigelow (H. C. 1810,) of Weston, Mass.; began prac. med. in Stow, 1809.

1806.—**BURROUGHS**, Charles—s. of George and Mary-Fullerton Burroughs; b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Dec., 1787; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 5 Mar., 1868; m. 1823, Ann-Rindge, dau. of John Peirce, Esq., of Portsmouth; rector of St. John's Ch. Portsmouth, 1809-1857; nearly thirty years Pres. of N. H. Asy. for the Insane; nearly forty years Pres. of Portsmo. Atheneum; Pres. of Genl. Theo. Lib. Boston; D.D. (Colum. Coll. 1833).

1810.—**STEPHENS**, Thomas—s. of John and Sarah-Davis Stephens; b. in Beverly, Mass., 11 Nov. 1789; d. there 1 Mar., 1868; m. 1814, Hitty, dau. of Nicholas and Mehitable-Ray Thorndike; atty.-at-law; mem. Mass. legis.

1811.—**HOOPER**, Robert—s. of Robert and Polly-Glover Hooper; b. in Marblehead, Mass., 16 Nov., 1790; d. in Boston, 5 Mar., 1868; merchant; Pres. of the Boston Bank many years. (*See memoir of him*, N. E. HIS. AND GEN. REG. vol. xxii. p. 183-7.)

1811.—**MASON**, Wm. Powell—s. of Jona. and Susannah-Powell Mason; b. in Boston, 9 Dec., 1791; d. there 4 Dec., 1867; m. 1831, Harriet, dau. of Daniel Dennison Rogers; atty.-at-law.

1812.—**HOMANS**, John—s. of Dr. John (H. C. 1772) and Sarah-Dalton Homans; b. in Boston, 17 Sept., 1793; d. there 17 April, 1868; m. 1816, Caroline Walker; M.D., 1815; practised at Worcester and Brookfield, Mass.; settled in Boston, 1829.

1812.—**LORING**, Charles Greely—s. of Hon. Caleb; b. in Boston 2 May, 1794; d. in Beverly, Mass., 8 Oct., 1867; m. (1), 1816, Anna Pierce Brace—(2), 1840, Mary Ann Putnam—(3), 1850, Mrs. Mary Ann Goddard; atty.-at-law; 1857, actuary Mass. Hos. Life Ins. Co.



1813.—DANA, Samuel Luther—s. of Capt. Luther and Lucy-Giddings Dana; b. in Amherst, N. H., 11 July, 1795; d. in Lowell, Mass., 11 Mar., 1868; m. (1), 1820, Ann Theodora, dau. of Rev. Joseph Willard (H. C. 1765), Pres. of H. C.—(2), her sis. Augusta; M.D., 1818, practising in Waltham, Mass.—and Lowell, 1833; LL. D. (Am. Coll., 1833).

1813.—DEBLOIS, Thomas Amory—s. of Stephen and Elizabeth-Amory Deblois; b. in Boston, 2 Dec., 1794; d. in Portland, Me., 14 Sept., 1867; m. Dorcas, dau. of James Deering, of Portland; atty.-at-law, Windham, Me., 1818—and in Portland, thirty-two years; mem. Me. legis. 1857; U. S. atty. for Me., 1848-52; LL. D. (B. C. 1867). (See N. E. H. AND G. REG., vol. xxii. p. 190.)

1814.—PACKARD, Frederick Adolphus—s. of Rev. Asa (H. C. 1783) and Ann-Quincy Packard; b. in Marlborough, Mass., 25 Sept., 1794; d. in Phila., 11 Nov., 1867; m. 1822, Elizabeth-Dwight, dau. of Judge John Hooker; atty.-at-law, Springfield, Mass., 1817-29; Ed. of "Sunday School Union" publications, Philadelphia, 1829-67.

1815.—TAYLOR, Benj. Ogle—s. of Col. John Ogle Tayloe, of Va., and Wash. D. C.; b. in Annapolis, Md., 21 May, 1796; d. in Rome, Italy, 25 Feb., 1868; m. (1), 1824, Julia, dau. of Hon. John D. Dickenson, of Troy, N. Y.—(2), Phebe Warren, of Troy; attaché Am. Legation at Court of St. James, 1817.

1816.—CARY, Robert Howard—s. of Samuel and Sarah-Gray Cary; b. in Chelsea, Mass., 17 Mar., 1794; d. there 26 Oct., 1867; m. 1827, Harriet Hussey, of Vassalborough, Me.; M.D., 1820, and settled in Vassalborough.

1816.—GRAY, Henry Gallison—s. of Sylvanus and Charlotte-Gallison Gray; b. in Boston 18 June, 1795; d. in Marblehead, Mass., 11 Nov., 1867; m. 1835, Susan Hooper, dau. of Hon. Robert Hooper (H. C. 1811); shipmaster until 1843; Mem. Mass. Sen. 1854.

1818.—GREEN, Nathaniel—s. of Nathaniel and Lucy-Starr Green; b. in Shrewsbury, Mass., 31 Aug., 1792; d. there, 23 Aug., 1867; m. (1), 1822, Abigail Sewall, dau. of Rev. Samuel Sewall of Phippsburg, Me.—(2), 1841, Jane Baker of Farmington, Me.—(3), 1847, Amanda Holden of Shrewsbury, Mass.—(4), 1854, Mrs. Daphne Brigham of S.; teacher in Hallowell and Farmington, Me., till 1845; farmer in Shrewsbury, 1845-67.

1818.—NOYES, George Rappall—s. of Nathaniel and Mary-Rappall Noyes; b. in Newburyport, Mass., 6 Mar., 1798; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 3 June, 1868; m. 1828, Eliza Wheeler Buttrick of Framingham, Mass.; teacher; tutor in H. C. till 1827; pastor Unit. ch. in Brookfield, Mass., 1827-34—and in Petersham, Mass., 1834-60; Prof. of Orien. Lan. and Sacred Lit. H. C., 1860-68. (See N. E. H. AND G. REG., vol. xxiii.)

1821.—POPE, Wm. H.—s. of William and Cynthia-Sturgis Pope; b. in co. Bullit, Ky., 23 March, 1803; d. in Louisville, Ky., 26 Oct., 1867; m. 1826, Mary E. dau. of Dr. John Wilson of Louisville; merchant.

1822.—HUNTINGDON, Charles Phelps—s. of Rev. Dana (Y. C. 1794) and Elizabeth-Whiting-Phelps Huntingdon; b. in Litchfield, Conn., 24 May, 1802; d. in Boston, 30 Jan., 1868; m. (1) Helen Sophia Mills—(2) 1847, Ellen, dau. of David Greenough of Boston; practised law in Northampton and Boston, Mass.; Judge of Super. Ct. of co. Suffolk, Mass.

1823.—WATSON, Abraham Andros—s. of Wm. and Catharine-Lopez Watson; b. in Cambridge, Mass., 15 May, 1800; d. in Boston, 14 June, 1868; m. 1838, Elizabeth P. Ritter; M.D., Boston, Mass., 1828-68.

1824.—GREENWOOD, Alfred—s. of Wm. Pitt and Mary-Langdon Greenwood; b. in Boston, 4 Feb., 1801; d. in Grantville, town of Needham, Mass., 20 April, 1868; m. Martha Crocker, dau. of Kenillim Crocker of Sandwich, Mass.; pastor of Unit. ch. W. Barnstable, Mass., 1836-40.

1825.—CUNNINGHAM, Francis—s. of Andrew and Mary-Lewis Cunningham; b. in Boston, 9 Mar., 1804; d. in Menton, France, 7 Sept., 1867; m. (1), 1834, Anna C. L. Sullivan, dau. of Hon. Rich. L. Sullivan—(2), Mary, dau. of John M. Forbes, Esq.; pastor of Unit. ch. in Dorchester Mass., 1834; after a few years went to Europe to reside.

1826.—WELD, Stephen Minot—s. of William Gordon and Hannah-Minot Weld; b. in Boston, 29 Sept., 1806; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 13 Dec., 1867; m. (1), 1838, Sarah Bartlett Balch—(2), 1856, Georgianna Hallet; prin. of priv. sch. in West-Roxbury, 30 years; mem. Mass. Sen. and Gov's Council; Overseer of H. C.; Pres. Met. Railroad Co. (See N. E. H. AND G. REG., vol. xxii. p. 381.)

1830.—PIRRE, Samuel—s. of Maj. Thomas Pitts of the 4th U. S. Artillery; b. at Ft. Preble, Portland, Me., 17 April, 1810; d. in Detroit, Mich., 26 April, 1868; at first, atty.-at-law—afterwards a manufacturer at Detroit.

1832.—PAGE, Charles Grafton—s. of Capt. Jere. L. and Lucy D. Page; b. in Salem, Mass., 25 Jan., 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 May, 1868; m. 1843, Priscilla S. Webster; stud. med. in Boston, practised in Va., 1838-40; Prof. of Chem. Col. Coll., D. C.; examiner in Patent Office most of the time from 1840-68; volum. contrib. to scien. periodicals.

1834.—THACHER, Joseph Stevens Buckminster—s. of Hon. Peter O. (H. C. 1796) and Charlotte I. McDonough Thacher; b. in Boston, 11 May, 1812; d. in Natchez, Miss., 30 Nov., 1867; atty.-at-law, Boston, till 1836; then, in Natchez, where he was Judge of the Supreme Ct. of Miss.

1834.—GARDNER, Miles Teel—s. of Miles and Lydia-Teel Gardner; b. in W. Cambridge, Mass., 31 Jan., 1808; d. in Detroit, Mich., 14 July, 1867; m. (1), 1838, Martha E. Cotting—(2), 1858, Nanette B. Ellingwood; at first, a teacher in Mass., afterwards a merchant in Wes. N. Y. and Detroit.

1840.—DEVENS, Arthur Lithgow—s. of Charles and Mary-Lithgow Devens; b. in Charlestown, Mass., 27 April, 1821; d. at Nahant, Mass., 22 July, 1867; m. Agnes H., dau. of Abijah White, of Watertown, Mass.; atty.-at-law, in Walpole, N. H.—Northfield and Ware, Mass.; afterw. agent of sev. manufacturing corporations, and merchant in Boston.

1846.—PRESTON, George Henry—s. of Marshal and Maria-Parker Preston; b. in Billerica, Mass., 6 June, 1825; d. in Boston, 29 May, 1868; m. 1850, Catharine Rogers, dau. of Jas. K. Faulkner of Billerica; atty.-at-law in Boston.

1848.—BAKER, Darley—s. of Henry Felt (H. C. 1815) and Caroline-Boit Baker; b. in Boston, 28 July, 1827; d. in New-Orleans, 3 Oct., 1868; book-keeper in the Harnden-Express office, and afterwards agent of an Ins. Co., in Cin., Ohio.

1848.—STONE, Jonathan Coolidge—s. of Ebenezer and Fanny-Coolidge Stone; b. in Newburyport, Mass., 23 Oct., 1826; d. there 8 April, 1868; in com. pursuits in Singapore and California, till



1859: studied med. and then connec. with Bellevue Hos. and the institu. on Blackwell's Island—afterw. asst. surg. in army, at Washington; began priv. prac. in N. Y.; 1864-68 settled in West Farms, N. Y.

1849.—HINCKLEY, William Sturgis—s. of William Sturgis and Charlotte Illsley-Andrews Hinckley; b. in Hingham, Mass., 28 April, 1830; d. in Boston 15 Nov., 1867; merchant in Boston.

1851.—HABERSHAM, Alexander Telfair—s. of Robert and Mary Butler-Habersham Habersham; b. in Savannah, Ga., 23 April, 1830; d. there 19 Mar., 1868; after grad. trav. in Europe; subsequently merchant in Savannah.

1852.—DANA, Charles Francis—s. of Francis W. and Anna Finney-Houlton Davis; b. in Boston 6 Sept., 1830; d. there 16 Oct., 1867; atty.-at-law, Boston; member of Gov. Council, 1866-7.

1852.—KING, Benjamin Flint—s. of Daniel Putnam (H. C. 1823) and Sarah-Flint King; b. in Danvers, now Peabody, Mass., 12 Oct., 1831; d. in Boston, 24 Jan., 1868; m. 1854, Abbie J. Farwell of Concord, Mass.; atty.-at-law, Boston.

1853.—BARTLET, Gordon—s. of Stephen and Mary Gordon-Plummer Bartlett; b. in Eastport, Me., 16 Feb., 1833; d. in Salem, Mass., 21 Dec., 1867; teacher in Lynn and Salem, Mass.; afterw. merchant, Boston.

1853.—CUNNINGHAM, William Henry—s. of Charles and Roxalina-Dabney Cunningham; b. in Boston, 18 Jan., 1832; d. there 20 Sept., 1867; merchant, Boston.

1856.—HOSMER, Henry Zelotes—s. of Zelotes and Louisa-Lawrence Hosmer; b. in Boston, 1 Aug., 1834; d. in Beloit, Wis., 18 July, 1867; farmer in Beloit; sergt. in co. B, 40th regt. Wis. vols., 1864.

1857.—HALE, Joseph Augustine—s. of Joseph (H. C. 1828) and Helen L.-Gookin Hale; . in Pawtucket, Mass., 2 Dec., 1835; d. in Badenweiler, Black Forrest, So. Germany, 18 Sept., 1867; after grad. preceptor of Bristol Academy, Taunton, Mass.; from about 1859 to 1866; usher in Public Latin School, Boston.

1862.—HICKLING, Charles Edward—s. of Charles and Eliza Brown-Edes Hickling; b. in Roxbury, Mass., 24 April, 1841; d. there 17 Dec., 1867; sergt. of co. B, 45th regt. Mass. vols. (cadet regt.), and served under Gen. Foster, in N. C.

1864.—DAVIS, Constant Freeman—s. of Rear-Admiral Charles Henry and Harriet Blake-Mills Davis; b. in Cambridge, Mass., 22 Nov., 1843; d. in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, S. A., 12 Dec., 1867; proctor, H. C.; LL.B. H. C. Law School, 1866; secy. to his father, 1867.

1864.—ODELL, William Albert—s. of Jacob and Hannah-Jenkins Odell; b. in Durham, N. H., 11 Nov. 1840; d. in Dover, N. H., 18 Dec., 1867; atty.-at-law in N. H., 1867.

1865.—LEEDS, Nathaniel Cooper—s. of Daniel Davenport and Elizabeth Leeds; b. in Boston, 24 June, 1863; d. in Cambridgeport, Mass., 4 Dec. 1867; for a short time, in 1865, in employ of Sanitary Commission; afterw. sub. master in Elliot High School, Jamaica-Plain, Mass.

1866.—CARPENTER, Francis Augustus—s. of Edson and Sarah Reed-Jones Carpenter; b. in Foxborough, Mass., 26 May, 1843; d. there 7 Dec., 1867; studying law.

#### MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

1811.—CORSER, Enoch—s. of David and Ruth-Blaisdell Corser; b. in West Boscawen (now Webster), N. H., 27 Jan., 1787; d. in Boscawen, 17 June, 1868; m. 1817, Sally Gerrish of Boscawen; teacher in Danvers, Mass., 1811-14; preached successively in Middleton, Mass.—Colebrook, Loudon, Meredith, Sanbornton-Bridge, Northfield and Plymouth, N. H.—Lyndon, Vt.—Effingham, Boscawen and Loudon, N. H., Cong. chs.

1811.—HITCHCOCK, Calvin—s. of Capt. Heli and Phena-Goodell Hitchcock; b. in Westminster, Vt., 25 Oct., 1787; d. in Wrentham, Mass., 3 Dec., 1867; m. 1817, Elizabeth Russell Stevens of Newport, R. I.; pastor of Cong. chs. successively in Newport, R. I., 1815-20—Randolph, Mass., 1821-31—and Wrentham, Mass.; several of his sermons and other writings have been published; D.D. (M. C. 1841).

1811.—LINSLEY, Joel Harvey—s. of Joel and Lavina-Gilbert Linsley; b. in Cornwall, Vt., 16 July, 1790; d. in Greenwich, Conn., 22 Mar., 1868; m. (1) Mrs. Phebe-Henderson Smith of Milton, Vt.—(2) 1860, Mrs. Hannah-Miner Thompson of Sharon, Conn.; taught school and read law till he became tutor M. C. Aug., 1813; atty.-at-law, Middlebury, Vt., 1815-22; elected Prof. of Anc. Lang. M. C. 1817; at And. Theo. Sem. part of 1821; settled as pastor of Cong. ch. in Hartford, Conn., 1824-32—and of Park St. ch. Boston, 1832-35; Pres. of Marietta Coll., O., 1835-45; next two years in serv. of Soc. for Pro. Colleg. Ed. at the West; settled over ch. in Greenwich, 1847-68; D.D. (M. C. 1837).—(See N. E. H. AND G. REGISTER, vol. xxii. p. 475.)

1812.—HALL, Friend Mabel—s. of Abraham Hall; b. in Guilford, Conn., 16 Jan., 1787; d. 6 Aug., 1868.

1814.—FOOTE, Calvin; b. in Colchester, Conn., 1 Mar., 1790; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Jan., 1868; pastor of Cong. chs. in Southwick, East Long-Meadow, Feeding-Hills and West Granville, Mass.; afterwards in serv. of Am. Tract. Soc. in Eastern and Southern N. Y.

1820.—THOMPSON, Daniel Pierce—s. of David and Rebecca-Parker Thompson, and gr. son of Daniel Thompson (cousin of Count Rumford), who fell in the skir. at Lexington. His mother was a descend. of Master Ezekiel Cheever; b. in Charlestown, Mass., 1 Oct., 1790; d. in Montpelier, Vt., 6 June, 1868; m. 1831, a dau. of E. K. Robinson of Chester, Vt.; tutor in Va.; then adm. to the Bar; atty.-at-law, Montpelier, Vt., 1824; Reg. of Prob. 1825-33; Judge of Prob. 1837-40, and 1841-2; clerk of leg. of Vt., 1830-33, and 1834-6; clerk of the county, 1843-5; secy. of State (Vt.) 1853; au. of *May Martin, or the Money Diggers*; *The Green Mountain Boys*; *Locke Amsden, or the Village-Schoolmaster*; *The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter*; compiled Laws of Vt.; and ed. of a newspaper.

1824.—WATKINS, Ralden Alexander—s. of Vine and Sarah-Alexander Watkins; b. in Ashford, Conn., 23 Mar., 1799; d. 22 Aug., 1868.

1825.—MARTIN, Job Henry; d. in Utica, N. Y., 25 Jan., 1868; stud. at Princeton, Theo. School; settled as pastor of a Cong. ch. in Edgartown, Mass., 1828—and in city of N. Y. 1836-46, excepting two years spent at Haverhill, Mass.



1827.—WILD, John; b. in Dorchester, Mass., June, 1803; d. in Alexandria, Va., 10 Feb., 1868; grad. at And. Theo. Sem. 1831; pastor of Cong. chs. in Grafton, Mass.—Conway, N. H.—Falmouth, Topsham and Brewer, Me.—and in California; teacher in Deposit and Stamford, N. Y.

1828.—TOWER, David Bates—nephew of the late Pres. of M. Coll.; b. in Cohasset, Mass., in 1808; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 26 July, 1868; taught in pub. schools, Boston, till 1840; Supdt. Ins. for the Blind, Phila., 1841—a few years after returned to Boston, and taught private Latin School; prof. of Math. and Regent Uni. of St. Louis, 1859-61; after that taught priv. school in Boston.

1830.—NEWBURY, Samuel—s. of Samuel and Jamasin-Bishop Newbury; b. in Panton, Vt., 3 Nov., 1802; d. in Dubuque, Ia., 27 Mar., 1868. m. Mary Ann Sargeant, dau. of Dr. Erastus Sargeant of Lee, Mass., and gr. gr. dau. of Rev. John Sargeant, first mis. to Stockbridge Indians; pastor of Cong. ch. Rutland, O., 1831; in serv. of Am. S. S. Union, two years; agent Am. Ed. Soc. four years; home mis. Peru, Ind., three years ending Aug., 1838; prin. of White Pigeon Branch Uni. Mich., 1838; pastor of ch. in Allegan, Mich., 1842; taught in Jackson and became Pres. of Board of Ed. of Mich.; prin. of Normal School in Ypsilanti, Mich.; agent Am. Tract Soc., Boston, 1865.

1830.—BUEL, Alexander Woodruff—s. of Ezekiel Buel; b. in Castleton, Vt., Dec., 1813; d. in Detroit, Mich., 19 April, 1868; m. (1) Ann Ackley; taught, in West Rutland, Vt., 1830-1; Fort Covington, N. Y., 1831-2; Castleton, Vt., 1833-4; atty.-at-law, Detroit, Mich., 1834; he was successively dep. reg. of Prob.; city-atty.; member of the leg.; prosecuting atty. co. Wayne; Speaker Mich. House of Rep.; mem. of Congress; and mem. of State legis.; au. of an address before New-Eng. Soc. of Detroit, Speeches and Reports, published.

1833.—MARTIN, George—s. of William B. and Roxanna-Bell Martin; b. in Middlebury, Vt., 1816; d. in Detroit, Mich., 15 Dec., 1867; m. 1840, Julia A. Taylor of Grand Rapids, Mich.; tutor in Va., 1833; atty.-at-law, 1836, in Grand Rapids; Chief Justice of the State, 1857-63.

1833.—BABCOCK, Hiram Allen—s. of Silas and Rachel-Allen Babcock; b. in Essex, Vt., 14 April, 1802; d. in Wayne, O., 1 June, 1868; m. 1837, Eliza P. Andrews, of Wayne; grad. at Lane Theo. Sem. 1836; preached successively in Hinckley and Peninsula, O.—then in Western Penn.—and Wayne, O.

1837.—WARNER, William; b. in Pittsford, Vt., 1812; d. in Quincy, Ill., 26 July, 1868; precep. of Gram. School, co. Addison, Vt., 1837-8; stud. theology two years; Treas. Uni. of Vt., 1843-9; also Treas. Vt. Cen. R. R.; resident of Detroit, Mich., 1855-68; mem. of Mich. Legisla. 1860, '62, and '66; engaged in lumber and iron-foundry business.

1846.—SAWYER, Levi Parsons; b. in Stockbridge, Vt., 11 Nov., 1819; d. in Nashua, N. H., 29 April, 1868; precep. Royalton (Vt.), Academy, 1846-7; of Nashua Academy several years; mem. of N. H. legisla. two years; physician in Nashua.

#### TRINITY COLLEGE.<sup>1</sup>

1847.—FAXON, Ebenezer; d. in Baltimore, Md., 8 March, 1868, aged 43; an architect by profession; a man of scientific tastes, and well read in the many branches of his art.

1849.—HYER, Louis; d. in Pensacola, Fla. (his native place), Feb., 1868; atty.-at-law.

#### TUFTS COLLEGE.<sup>1</sup>

1860.—PORTER, Elam—s. of Benjamin and Rachel Porter; b. in Hartford, Vt., — — —, 1837; d. in Angola, O., — Dec., 1867, one of the victims of the railroad accident; atty.-at-law.

1863.—LYON, Henry—s. of William and Julia A. Lyon; b. in Needham, Mass., — — —, 1841; d. in Cuba, — — —, 1868; merchant.

#### UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.<sup>1</sup>

1819.—SAWYER, Gamaliel Bradford; d. in Burlington, Vt., 10 July, 1868, aged 67.

1841.—BUCKLEY, Daniel Booth; d. in Burlington, Vt., 3 June 1868, aged 46.

1853.—KELLOGG, George Dimon; d. in Peru, N. Y., 9 June, 1868, aged 36.

1866.—HALE, Percival Edwards; d. in Columbia, S. C., 1865, aged 29.

#### WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

1839.—JOHNSON, Herman Merrills; b. in the County of Ostego, N. Y., 25 Nov., 1815; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 5 April, 1868; Prof. Anc. Lan. St. Charles Coll. Mo., 1839-42—in Augusta Coll. Ky., 1842-44—in Ohio, Wes. Uni., 1844-50; Prof. of Phil. and Eng. Lit. in Dick. Coll., 1850-60; Pres. of the last and Prof. of Moral Sci., 1860-8; au. of ed. of the *Clio of Herodotus*, 1850; engaged upon a Bible commentary, and a work of synonyms; freq. contrib. to Meth. Quar. Review; LL.D. (Dick. Coll.); D.D. (O. Wes. Uni. 1852).

1841.—DANIELS, Morgan Royal; b. in Windsor, Conn., 14 May, 1816; d. in Hartford, Conn., 22 August, 1867; architect in Hartford.

1851.—BROOKS, Orlando Nelson; d. in California, — Feb., 1867; teacher, then pastor of M. E. chs. in R. I., Conn. and California.

1851.—COLE, Edwin Halsey; b. in Chatham, Conn., 18 April, 1827; d. in Iowa, 16 July, 1859; teacher in Sem. Amenia, N. Y.

1857.—NICHOLS, Monroe; b. in Thompson, Conn., — — —, 1834; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 17 Jan., 1867; taught at Dudley and Webster, Mass., till late war began, then raised a co. of Conn. vols.; com. Lt. Col.; was wounded in battle of Win. Va.; confined in Libby prison; discharged; in serv. of Sanitary Com. in N. C.; mem. of Conn. legis.; removed to Minn. 1865.

1865.—RICHMAN, Wm. Henry; b. in the county of Salem, N. J., 3 Sept., 1843; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 22 Jan., 1868; pursued law studies in Albany Law School; practised in Leavenworth, Kansas; afterwards in St. Louis.

<sup>1</sup> Partial reports.



## YALE COLLEGE.

1795.—DAY, Jeremiah—s. of Rev. Jeremiah (Y. C. 1756) and Abigail Noble, wid. of Rev. Silvanus Osborn; b. in New-Preston, Conn., 3 Aug., 1773; d. in New-Haven, Conn., 22 Aug., 1867; m. (1) 1805, Martha Sherman, dau. of Hon. Roger Sherman—(2) 1811, Olivia Jones of Hartford, Conn.; Tutor in Wms. Coll. 1796-8; Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil., Yale Coll. 1803; Pres. of the same, 1817-46; au. of a large no. of text-books in Math. and Nat. Phil., and of some treatises in Metaphysics; LL.D. (W. C. and M. C. 1817); D.D. (U. C. 1818, and H. C. 1831).

1796.—SILLIMAN, Gold Selleck—s. of Gold Selleck Silliman (Y. C. 1752), and gr. son of Judge Ebenezer Silliman (Y. C. 1727); b. in Fairfield, Conn., 26 Oct., 1777; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 June, 1868; m. 1801, Hepsa Ely, dau. of David Ely, D.D. (Y. C. 1769); atty.-at-law, Newport, R. I., till 1815; afterw. resident in N. Y. and Brooklyn.

1799.—CHAPMAN, Ezekiel Jones—s. of Dea. Wm. and Caroline-Jones Chapman, of Saybrook, Conn.; b. in that town 13 Aug., 1781; d. in Oneida-Lake, N. Y., 1 Aug., 1866; m. (1) 1804, Palmyra Adams of Brookfield, N. Y.—(2), Tryphena Clark, of Lebanon, N. Y.; from Oct., 1801 till near close of his life, he preached chiefly in the State of N. Y.; au. of a vol. of crit. and explan. notes on the New-Testament.

1803.—HALL, George Washington—s. of Abner and Phebe-Percival Hall; b. in East-Haddam, Conn., 29 July, 1782; d. in Troy, N. Y., 24 Feb., 1868; m. (1) 1804, Mary Deming of Wethersfield, Conn.—(2) 1819, Harriet Nichols, of Boston—(3) 1828, Emily Orne, of Lynnfield, Mass.—(4) 1842, Amelia Warner, of City of N. Y.; about 1805, settled over Pres. ch. in Cherry-Valley, N. Y.; chaplain in war of 1812; in 1815, taught in Ga., and the two fol. yrs. in Boston—1818, opened school in Harlem, city of N. Y.—1819, taught in S. C.—1821, in city of N. Y.; 1829, farmer in N. J.; resident for the last 30 years at Ballston Spa., N. Y.

1806.—BEARDSLEY, Nehemiah Beach; b. in Stratford, Conn., 20 June, 1780; d. in Somers, Conn., 28 Feb., 1868; home mis. in Maine fr. 1806-16; settled over Cong. ch. in Chester, Conn., 1816; pastor of Cong. ch. in Union, Conn., 1824-31.

1807.—ROOT, Samuel—s. of Ephraim (Y. C. 1782) and Eunice Root; b. in Hartford, Conn., 22 Mar., 1789; d. there 21 May, 1868; read law, but became a farmer in West-Hartford.

1808.—BATTELL, Charles Isaac—s. of Wm. and Sarah-Buckingham Battell; b. in Torrington, Conn., 25 July, 1789; d. in Cleveland, O., 12 April, 1868; atty.-at-law in Wes. N. Y., early part of life; 1819, remov. to Springfield, Ind.; mem. of Legis. 1821 and 1822; 1823-66, resident of Granville, Ind.; Judge Cir. Court.

1810.—ELLSWORTH, William Wolcott—s. of Oliver Ellsworth, 2d Chief. Jus. of the U. S.; b. in Windsor, Conn., 10 Nov., 1791; d. in Hartford, Conn., 15 Jan., 1868; m. 1813, Emily, dau. of Noah Webster; atty.-at-law, 1813-29; mem. of Congress 3 terms; Gov. of Conn., 1838, '39, '40, '41; Judge of the Super. Court and Supreme Court of Errors, from 1847, till he was 70 years old; Prof. of Law, (Trinity Coll. 1827-68); LL.D. (Uni. of N. Y. 1838).

1811.—BENNETT, Milo Lyman; b. in Sharon, Conn., about 1790; d. in Taunton, Mass., 7 July, 1868; atty.-at-law, Burlington, Vt.; Jus. of Supr. Court of Vt., 1839-59; LL.D. (Dart. Coll. 1851).

1813.—DERING, Nicoll Havens—s. of Sylvester and Esther Sarah-Havens Dering of Shelter Island, N. Y.; b. there 1 Jan., 1794; d. in Utica, N. Y., 19 Dec., 1867; m. (1) 1826, Frances Huntingdon, of Rome, N. Y.—(2) 1847, Sarah H. Strong of city of N. Y.; M.D. College of Phys. and Surgs., N. Y., 1817; in prac. in N. Y., 1817-43; removed to Rome in 1843—and to Utica, N. Y., in 1847.

1813.—MATHER, Hiram Foot—s. of Gibbons and Hannah-Foot Mather; b. in Colchester, Conn., 13 Feb., 1796; d. in Chicago, Ill., 12 July, 1868; m. (1) 1821, Sarah Ann Hyde—(2) Mary P. Cole, both of Auburn, N. Y.—(3) 1857, Mrs. Anna T. Norton; read theol. two years, then law; atty.-at-law, Elbridge, N. Y., 1819-44; mem. State Senate, 1828-32; remov. to Niles, Mich., 1844, and to Chicago, Ill., 1853.

1814.—LORD, Daniel—s. of Dr. Daniel and Phebe-Crary Lord; b. in Stonington, Conn., Dec., 1794; d. in city of N. Y., 4 Mar., 1868; m. 1818, Susan, dau. of Lockwood De Forest, Esq., of N. Y.; ad. to the Bar in that city 1817, and devoted all his life to his profession, reaching great distinction.

1814.—STARK, James Langdon—s. of Jedediah Hyde and Abigail-Camp Stark; b. in Salisbury, Conn., 12 Oct., 1792; d. in Halifax, Vt., 14 Mar., 1868; atty.-at-law; mem. of State Assemb.; Judge Co. Court.

1815.—CLARKE, Edwards—s. of Jabez and Amie Clarke; b. in Windham, Conn., — Feb., 1796; d. there 8 Mar., 1868; m. 27 May, 1823, Harriett, dau. of Samuel Perkins of Windham; atty.-at-law; Judge co. Windham Court.

1815.—HOLMES, Isaac Edward—s. of John Bee and Elizabeth Holmes; b. in Charleston, S. C., 6 April, 1796; d. there 24 Feb., 1867; atty.-at-law; mem. of Cong. 1838-50; resld. in San Francisco, 1850-4; Charleston, 1854-56; San Francisco, 1856-61; Charleston, 1861-67.

1815.—PAINTER, Alexis—s. of Thomas; b. in West-Haven, Conn., 24 Nov., 1794; d. there 19 Oct., 1867; m. 1825, Maria, dau. of D. W. McMahon of New-Milford, Conn.; atty.-at-law, teacher and merchant, successively.

1816.—THURSTON, Asa; b. in Fitchburg, Mass., 12 Oct. 1787; d. in Honolulu, 11 Mar., 1868; m. 1819, Lucy Goodale of Marlboro', Mass.; grad. And. Theo. Sem. 1819; next forty years Mis. Sand. Islands; instr. of two Kings; translated Bible into Hawaiian dialect.

1817.—HAWLEY, Isaac Augustus—s. of Rev. Stephen (Y. C. 1759) of Woodbridge, now Bethany, Conn.; b. 1 June, 1797; d. Geneva, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1867; teacher in Va. till 1828; after that farmer in co. Tompkins, N. Y.

1818.—MITCHELL, William—s. of John and Abigail-Waterhouse; b. in Chester, Conn., 19 Dec., 1793; d. Corpus-Christi, Texas, 1 Aug., 1867; m. Mary, dau. of Amos and Elizabeth Belden of Carmel, N. Y.; grad. And. Theo. Sem. 1821; lab. in N. W. N. Y.—Newtown, Conn.—Rutland, Vt.; Agt. Vt., N. Y. and N. J. State Colo. Socs.; set. over Pres. ch. in Corpus-Christi, 1858-67.

1818.—SELDEN, Richard-Ely; b. 13 June, 1797; d. at Hadlyme, Conn., 3 Mar., 1868; m. Eliza, dau. of Judge Wm. Lynde of Saybrook, Conn.; farmer.

1819.—ABELL, James—s. of James; b. in Norwich, Conn.; d. in Oswego, N. Y., 7 May, 1868, aged



76; m. L. G. Bonge of Clinton, N. Y., 5 Mar., 1828; grad. And. Theo. Sem. 1822; pastor of Pres. chs. Oswego and Oxford, and D. Ref. ch. Chittenango, N. Y.

1819.—CHAPIN, Edward—only s. of Calvin Chapin, D.D. and Jerusha-Edwards Chapin, dau. of (second) Jona. Edwards; b. in Wethersfield, Conn., 19 Feb., 1799; d. in York, Pa., 17 March, 1868; m. Sarah McGrath of York, 1840; atty.-at-law.

1821.—RAMEY, Sanford Jacob; d. co. Loudon, Va., 1866, aged 68 years; m. Anna Maria Mason Grymes, of co. King George, Va., 1844; atty.-at-law; farmer.

1822.—DIXON, Simeon Field; s. of Wm. and Mary-Field Dixon; b. in Enfield, Conn., 1801; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 8 April, 1867; atty.-at-law; resid. at Hartford, Conn.—City of N. Y.—Cambridge, Mass.; au. treatise on the *Law of Subrogation* (Philadelphia, 1862).

1824.—HALL, Willis; b. in Granville, N. Y., 1 April, 1801; d. in City of N. Y., 14 July 1868; atty.-at-law, Mobile, 1827-31—City of N. Y., 1831-38; atty.-genl. of the State of N. Y. one year; leo. in law-school, Saratoga.

1824.—NICHOLS, John Cutler—s. of Isaac and Abigail-Cutler Nichols; b. in W. Brookfield, Mass., 17 Nov., 1801; d. in Lyme, Conn., 8 Jan., 1868; m. Lucy W. A. Grosvenor of Brookfield, Mass., 1834; grad. Yale Theo. Dept.; mis. in Canada; pastor of Cong. chs. in Stonington and Lebanon, Conn.; teacher in Lebanon and Lyme.

1825.—CARPENTER, Eber; b. in Vernon, Conn., 24 June 1800; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 Oct., 1867; m. Narcissa Lyman of York; grad. And. Theo. Sem. 1828; pastor of Cong. ch. York, Me., and Stockbridge, Mass.; ed. of *Natl. Preacher*, 1853-7.

1825.—HOOKER, Worthington—s. of Judge John and Sarah-Dwight Hooker; b. in Springfield, Mass., 3 Mar., 1806; d. in New Haven, Conn., 6 Nov. 1867; m. (1), 1830, Mary Ingersoll of Springfield, Mass.—(2), Henrietta, dau. of Gov. H. W. Edwards; M.D. (H. C. 1829); prac. in Norwich, Conn.; Prof. of Theo. and Prac. of Med. Y. C. 1852-67; au. of val. text-books, &c.

1825.—PERKINS, Benjamin—s. of Benj. (Y. C. 1785), formerly of Norwich, Conn.; b. in Camden, S. C., 12 May, 1803; d. in Kirkwood, S. C., 24 Feb., 1868; planter.

1825.—PYNCHON, Edward Elliott; b. in Brimfield?, Mass.; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 24 June, 1868, aged 63; teacher.

1826.—SEYMOUR, David Lowrey—s. of Ashbel and Mary-Lowrey Seymour; b. in Wethersfield, Conn., 2 Dec., 1803; d. in Lanesborough, Mass., 11 Oct., 1867; m. Maria L., dau. of Sheldon C. Curtis, Esq. (Y. C. 1807), of Lanesborough, 1837; tutor in Y. C. 1828-30; atty.-at-law; judge; Rep. in Congress, 1843-45 and 1851-53; LL.D. (Ham. C. 1866).

1828.—CASE, Joel Titus; b. in Ohio; d. in Victoria, Texas, 10 June, 1868, aged 65; ed. in Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas; geo. journalist Santa Fé Ex., and cap. and impr. three mos. in chains; sub. preacher in Pres. ch. (O. S.) in Texas; teacher.

1829.—LANNEAU, John Francis; b. in Charleston, S. C., 14 Aug., 1809; d. in Marietta, Ga., 7 Oct., 1867; grad. Theo. Sem. Princeton Col.; mis. in Syria, 1835-45; pastor of sev. Pres. chs. in Ga.

1831.—STRONG, Newton Deming—s. of Rev. Wm. L. Strong (Y. C. 1802) and Harriet-Deming Strong; b. in Somers, Conn., 17 Oct., 1809; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 8 Aug., 1866; m. 1846, Matilda R. Edwards, of Alton, Ill.; tutor in Y. C. 1834-5; atty.-at-law in Alton, Ill.—Reading, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.

1833.—WHITING, Alexander Backus—s. of Nathan and Lydia-Backus Whiting; b. in Canaan, N. Y., 8 Mar., 1814; d. in city of N. Y. 2 May, 1868; m. Matilda A. Church of Fort-Hamilton, N. Y.; grad. Yale Med. School, 1836; phys. to Bellevue Hospital, City of N. Y., 1841; health officer of that port, 1847.

1835.—DAVIS, Samuel Rodney—b. in Chatham, Conn., 29 Sept., 1809; d. in Englishtown, N. J., 20 April, 1868; m. (1) Mary Fairchild of Stockbridge, Mass.—(2) Julia A. Reed of N. Y.; ordained Cong. evang., 1853; teacher sub. in Conn., N. Y., N. J., and O.

1836.—CARTER, Josiah Mason—s. of Ebenezer and Rhoda; b. in New-Canaan, Conn., 19 June, 1813; d. in Norwalk, Conn., 22 Mar., 1868; m. 1841, Julia A. Ayres, of New-Canaan, Conn.; atty.-at-law in City of N. Y., and in Norwalk; Speaker House of Reps. Conn. leg.; State atty. for co. Fairfield, Conn.; cand. for Lt. Gov.

1836.—HIGBIE, Daniel—s. of Abraham and Ann; b. in Jamaica, L. I., 8 Feb., 1815; d. in Spencer-Springs, N. Y., 21 Oct., 1867; m. (1) 1840, Harriet A. Sayre—(2) 1859, Augusta A. Richards, both of Newark, N. J.; grad. Princeton Theo. Sem. 1839; pastor in Mt. Pleasant, Pa.—W. Milford, N. J.—Sparta and Washingtonville, N. Y., Pres. chs.

1837.—GOODRICH, Chauncey—s. of Prof. Chauncey A. (Y. C. 1810) and Julia-Webster Goodrich, dau. of Dr. Noah Webster; b. in Middletown, Conn., 20 July, 1817; d. New-Haven, Conn., 27 Mar., 1868; tutor in Va.; settled over Cong. ch. in Malden, Mass., 1843-47—Waterbury, Conn., 1849-56; after that, eng. on Webster's Dic. and other works; Secy. New-Haven Colo. Hist. Soc.

1837.—PLIMPTON, Silas Fisher; b. in Foxborough, Mass., 26 Aug., 1812; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 April, 1867; LL.B. (H. L. School 1839); atty.-at-law, Boston.

1847.—PARKER, Edward Griffin; d. in city of N. Y., 30 Mar., 1868, aged 42; atty.-at-law, Boston, 1849-61; mem. of House and Senate, Mass. leg.; capt. on staff of Genl. Butler; Adgt.-Gen. and chief of staff to Genl. Martindale; sub. settl. in city of N. Y.; au. of "*The Golden Age of Am. Oratory*" (Boston, 1857), and "*Reminiscences of Rufus Choate*" (N. Y., 1860).

1848.—TYLER, Edwin—s. of Edwin; b. in Brooklyn, Conn., 6 Dec., 1827; d. in Oakland, Cal., 21 June, 1868; eng. in mining, assaying, &c.

1849.—MURRAY, Washington—s. of James B. and Maria-Bronson Murray; b. in city of N. Y., 7 July, 1828; d. there 19 Sept., 1867; m. 1856, Eliza B. W. Dana of Boston, Mass.; LL.B. (H. L. S. 1851); atty.-at-law, city of N. Y.

1853.—GROUT, Alfred—s. of Nathan and Ruthey-Daniels Grout; b. in Sherborn, Mass., 3 Sept., 1830; d. in Sherborn, 26 July, 1866; atty.-at-law, Boston, 1861.

1855.—HARMAR, Josiah William—grd. son of Hon. James Lanman (Y. C. 1788), and of General Josiah Harmar; b. in Phila., 23 Nov., 1834; drowned off Mt. Desert, Me., 24 July, 1867; grad. Yale Law School; atty.-at-law, Phila., 1861; ser. in 1st Phila. Arty., 1863.

1856.—BARKER, George Payson—s. of Hon. Geo. P. Barker of Buffalo, N. Y.; b. in Norwich, Conn., 24 Dec., 1835; d. there 28 Jan., 1868; atty.-at-law, 1859; Buffalo.



1856.—TURNER, William Elisha—s. of Elisha; b. in Northampton, Mass., 9 Dec., 1834; d. 26 Jan., 1868; m. 1863, Mary A. Clary of Northampton; atty.-at-law, 1859; Reg. of Prob. and Cts., 1861-3; clerk of Sup. and Supr. Jud. Cts. 1864.

1857.—MATSON, Lewis Emmons; b. in Simsbury, Conn., 24 Sept., 1838; d. in Lyons, Fra June, 1868; m. 1862, Helen M. dau. of Walter P. Flanders of Milwaukee, Wis.; entered Co Oswego, N. Y.; grad. And. Theo. Sem. 1861; settled over Cong. chs. Racine, Wis., 1861—M Wis., 1864—Chicago, Ill., 1866.

1857.—MORTON, Joseph Lyman—s. of Moses and Sophia A. Partridge Morton; b. in H Mass., 15 Nov., 1833; d. in Waukegan, Ill., 7 Dec., 1867; m. Sophia H. Hyndshaw, of Morr N. J.; atty.-at-law, city of N. Y., 1860; grad. Princeton Theo. Sem.; settled over Cong. chs field, N. H. and Waukegan, Ill.

1858.—JOHNSON, Charles Napoleon—s. of Sheldon C. and Susan H. Stoddard Johnson Derby (now Seymour), Conn., 14 Mar., 1829; d. in New-Haven, Conn., 12 Nov., 1867; atty. 1859.

1862.—GANDY, William Wilson—b. in Phila., 17 Oct., 1840; d. in city of N. Y., 15 July, 18

1862.—ROWE, Charles Henry—s. of Chauncey and Susan-Dickinson Rowe; b. in Farm Conn., 3 Mar., 1841; d. in Galveston, Texas, 4 Sept., 1867; M.D. (Y.C. 1864); asst. surg. 181 Conn. vols.; after close of the war asst. surg. 17th U. S. Infantry.

1862.—THAYER, Henry-Wolcott—s. of Obadiah; b. in Middletown, N. J., 19 Oct., 1841 New-Orleans, La., 16 Aug., 1867; Lt. in 14th regt. N. Y. Cav.; pro. Capt. after stormin Hudson; 1864 Lt. 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; Acting Ord. officer; chair. bd. registrars Sabine Pari

1864.—PARKER, Julius Leonard—s. of Hudson and Ann-Leonard Parke; b. in Mt. Vernon 20 Mar., 1843; d. in Charleston, S. C., 29 April, 1868; studied successively in Göttingen, Töl Paris and New York; M.D. 1868, city of N. Y.; transl. of German treatise on Pathology.

1864.—WURTS, Albert Smith—s. of Alfred P. of Chicago, Ill.; b. in Phila., 15 Dec., 1842; c 17 July, 1867; atty.-at-law Chicago, Ill., 1866.

1865.—BULKLEY, Tuzar—s. of Tuzar and Frances M.; b. in Catskill, N. Y., 27 April, 1 there 28 Nov., 1867.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

ALLEN=LORING.—In Newburyport, Ms., 30 June, 1868, Prof. Wm. F. Allen, of Madison University, Wis., and Miss Margaret Loring Andrews, dau. of John Andrews, of N.

BRADFORD=SUMNER.—In Jackson, Miss., 21 July, 1868, Major Jefferson Davis Bradford, of Vicksburg, Miss., and Miss Helen Payson Sumner, youngest dau. of Frances Allanby and the late Henry Payson Sumner, of Baltimore, Md.

Major Bradford is a grand-nephew of Jefferson Davis, and his bride is a descendant of Cotton Mather.

CLEMENT=SHILLABER.—In Chelsea, Ms., 30 Sept., 1868, Mr. Frank Clement, and Miss Emma Frances Shillaber, dau. of B. P. Shillaber.

DERBY=MASON.—In Boston, 15 October, 1868, Haskett Derby, M.D., and Miss Sarah Mason, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Mason, D.D., all of Boston.

ELLSWORTH=JANVRIN.—In Exeter, N. H., 13 Aug., 1868, Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, of Boston, and Miss Mary A. Janvrin, dau. of Joseph Janvrin, of Exeter.

FREEMAN=CLEVELAND.—In Newton (Corner), Mass., 24 June, 1868, Mr. Russell Freeman, and Miss Annie M. Cleveland, dau. of John A. Cleveland, all of Newton Corner.

JACKSON=HUBBARD.—In Boston, 15 Oct., 1868, John Cotton Jackson and Louise

Sewall, dau. of Charles T. Hubba of Boston.

KNOWLTON=HULL.—In Swampscot 17 Sept., 1868, Miner R. Knowl New-York, and Miss Harriet dau. of E. B. Hull, Esq., of Bosto

LIVERMORE=WILLCUTT.—At Bri Mass., 30 July, by the Rev. Frede Whitney, Henry Munroe Livermor of George and Sarah-Brigham Liver of Brighton, and Kate Louise, d Andrew J. and Sarah J. Willcu Boston.

MANSFIELD=CUSHING.—In Hyde- Mass., 25 June, 1868, Mr. Ezra A. field, of Andover, Mass., and Miss Wentworth-Cushing, dau. of J. Cushing, of Hyde Park. The bride niece of Hon. John P. Hale.

QUINCY=DIX.—In Rumney, N. H June, 1868, Hon. Josiah Quincy Rumney, and Mrs. Mary H. D East Woburn, Mass.

ROBINSON=SMITH.—In St. John, 17 Sept., 1868, T. Barclay Rob Esq., Barrister, and Miss Lucy I dau. of the late H. Bowyer Smith, of St. John.

SHEARWOOD=BOUTON.—In South walk, Ct., 16 Sept. 1868, Mr. Jac Shearwood, of New-Rochelle, N. Y Miss Julia M. Bouton, of the f place. The bride is a gr.-grand-ni Rev. N. Bouton, D.D., of Concord,



**SNOW=AIKEN.**—In Andover, Mass., 8 July, 1868, Prof. Frank H. Snow, of the Kansas State University, and Miss Jennie A. Aiken, dau. of the late Hon. John Aiken, of Andover.

**TREADWELL=WILLIAMS.**—In the city of New-York, 24 June, 1868, Capt. Wm. H. Treadwell, of Portsmouth, N. H., and Miss Grace Williams, dau. of Samuel Williams, of New-York.

#### DEATHS.

**DEANE, Francis B.**, Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 1868, aged 72 years. He was the founder of the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va. His father, Francis B. Deane, of Carterville, Va., who emigrated to that State in 1788, was a son of Francis Deane, of Galway, Ireland. The Deanes of Galway are reputed to have emigrated from Bristol, England.

**FERNALD, Kitty Sullivan**, youngest dau. of Ammi R. H. and Elmira S. Fernald, Portsmouth, N. H., 12 Sept., 1868, aged 19 years 9 months and 3 days. She was of the seventh generation from Doctor Renald Fernald, who settled at Piscataqua about the year 1630; and of the fifth generation from Master John Sullivan, of Berwick, Me. On her father's side, through: 1, Doct. Renald Fernald; 2, John or Samuel, b. 1640; 3, Thomas, b. 1670; 4, Thomas, b. 1716; 5, Renald, b. 1752; 6, Ammi R. H., b. 1802. On her mother's side, through: 1, Master John Sullivan, b. 1692; 2, Ebenezer, b. 1750; 3, John, b. 1773; 4, Elmira S., b. 1808.

**GRANGER, the Hon. Francis**, in Canandaigua, N. Y., 28 August, 1868, in the 76th year of his age.

Mr. Granger was the son of the Hon. Gideon Granger, who was a graduate of Yale College in 1787, a prominent member of the bar of Connecticut, and who having served for several years with distinction in the legislature of his native State, where he took a leading part in the establishment of the school fund, (of which he has sometimes been styled the father), was called to the capital by President Jefferson, in 1801, to assume the position of Postmaster-General of the United-States. In that capacity he remained at Washington for thirteen years, discharging the arduous duties of the Postoffice department during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's, and during a large part of Mr. Madison's administration. On his removal from Washington, in 1814, he established himself in Canandaigua, and a few years afterwards was elected a member of the Senate of New-York, where he soon became conspicuous for his ardent advocacy of that

great system of internal improvements, with which the name of his illustrious friend De Witt Clinton is so prominently identified. In 1821, he withdrew from all public life, and died on the 31st of December, 1822, at the early age of 55, leaving a reputation for purity of character, and for devoted public spirit, such as few men anywhere have enjoyed.

**FRANCIS GRANGER**, his second son, was born on the 1st of December, 1792, in Suffield, Connecticut, where his father also was born, and where the family had resided for several generations. He was graduated at Yale College in 1811, was educated as a lawyer, and, soon after the removal of his father to Canandaigua, entered upon the practice of his profession as a member of the Ontario bar. Not long after the retirement and death of his father, he was called, in his turn, to take part in public affairs, and was for many successive years a representative of the co. of Ontario in the legislature of N.-York. His sound judgment, practical ability, and ready and persuasive eloquence, gave him a commanding influence in that body, and throughout the State, and he was nominated repeatedly, by the party to which he belonged, as their candidate for the highest offices in the gift of the people. He was at least twice their candidate for governor of New-York, and was defeated by a very small Democratic majority. In 1836, Mr. Granger received the nomination of the National Republican party of that day for the Vice-Presidency of the United-States; General William Henry Harrison being the candidate for the presidency. But the success of that party was destined to be still longer postponed. Two years afterwards, however, he was elected to the Congress for the district in which he resided, and was a prominent member of the national House of Representatives for several terms. On the accession of General Harrison to the presidency in 1841, he was called to the same position in the Cabinet which his father had occupied thirty years before, and discharged the duties of Postmaster-General with great efficiency until the memorable rupture of the Cabinet under President Tyler. He was then once more re-elected to the Congress, having declined a foreign mission which was tendered him; but he had had enough of public employment, and was more than content to withdraw himself finally from official service. At the close of the 27th Congress he retired to private life, and resolutely resisted all attempts to bring him back within the arena of party-strife. He



yielded, indeed, so far as occasionally to preside at meetings of his political friends, when some more than usually important proceedings were in view; and it may not be forgotten that his "silver-grey" hair gave the name to a party, which originated in a convention of which he was the president. Nor did he refuse to go to Washington for a few weeks, at the solicitation of friends, and by appointment of the governor of New-York, as one of the delegates to what was called the "Peace Convention," in February, 1861. The published records of that convention prove how considerable a part he took in the efforts which were made to avert the rebellion which was then immediately impending.

Mr. Granger was a man of great intelligence, of quick wit, of warm heart, of popular manners, of imposing appearance, and of impressive speech, both in public and in private. Few persons have had more friends in all parts of the country. Webster and Clay, Preston and Crittenden, Edward Everett and Abbott Lawrence, and many others of all parties and sections, were on terms of intimacy with him, to which they admitted but few others. His nature was peculiarly attractive to young and old, and he seemed incapable of making an enemy of any one. Singularly happy in his own temperament, he made every body happy around him. His sunny disposition was never quenched or clouded either by disappointment or by old age; and when at last he was called to die, under circumstances full of sadness, he uttered no word of impatience or repining, but threw himself, with quiet resignation and perfect trust, upon the mercies of his God and the merits of his Saviour.

The character and services of Mr. Granger were well summed up in the following Resolution adopted by the bar of the county of Ontario immediately after his funeral:

"Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, we deeply feel the loss of one who contributed largely to the brilliant reputation of the Ontario bar, and with whom passes away the best representative of its early glory; who during a long and useful life has been the honored representative of his fellow citizens in the legislative and executive councils of the State of New-York and of the nation; filling no station which he did not adorn, and leaving to his descendants, as a proud inheritance, the merited name of a patriotic statesman and a good citizen."

Mr. Granger was married in 1817 to Cornelia Rutsen Van Rensselaer, of

Utica, N. Y., who died in 1823, two children, one of whom became wife of the late John Eliot Thayer and is now Mrs. Robert C. Wi. The other is the subject of the subsequent notice:

GRANGER, Gideon, Esq., in Canan N. Y., 3 Sept., 1868, aged 47 years.

Mr. Granger was born in Canan on the 30th of August, 1821. His father and grandfather, he was a graduate of Yale College, where he took a degree in 1843. Like them, too, educated to the law; but, from the outset of his career, he devoted his professional labors, as indeed he did his life, to the service of the poor and During the late civil war, he served as chairman of the war-committee, and persons any where did more towards filling up the ranks of the regiments, or providing for the families of the soldiers. The widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the field were peculiarly his care, and he spared strength nor substance in affording relief. Wherever, indeed, there was good work to be done, in the community of which he was a member, Granger was foremost in doing it, guided by the precepts and example of his Saviour, to whose cause he had consecrated himself. "His unwavering fidelity to every Christian duty," said the pastor in the sermon at his funeral, "his fearless courage in advocacy of the cause of his Master; his disregard of his own ease, and of his bodily infirmities whenever the welcome call to duty was heard; his simple, unaffected manners; his words of counsel and encouragement; and, above all, his holy, Christ-like spirit and temper, will never be forgotten by those who were in contact with him."

Mr. Granger left a widow and four young daughters.

GREENLEAF, Hon. Abner, Portsmouth, N. H., 28 Sept., 1868, aged 83 years. He was at one time President of the U. S. Senate, was for many years editor of the New-Hampshire Gazette, and the first mayor of Portsmouth after it became a city.

GREENLEAF, Mr. William Cranch, Washington, D. C., 19 August, 1868, aged 67 years. He was son of John and Lucy-Cranch Greenleaf, Quincy, Mass. Funeral service held at the house of his brother,

<sup>1</sup> "Address at the Funeral of Gideon Granger, September 5, 1868, by Rev. Frederic B. Allen, of the First Congregational Church in Canan, N. Y., with other Tributes. Privately Printed."



Cranch Greenleaf, Boston, on the 24th of August, and the interment was in the family tomb at Quincy.

HILL, Benjamin Goodwin, in Malden, Mass., 2 Sept., 1868, aged 73 years. Mr. Hill was well known and much respected by the citizens of his native town and its vicinity. He was the second postmaster of the town, having been appointed under Pres. Jackson, and held that office many years; and there is scarce an office in the gift of the townspeople that he did not at some period of his life fill with honor. For many years he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and in later years that of Trial-Justice. "In all these places of trust he acquitted himself in a manner which at once indicated his success, ability and integrity, so that no one could feel that confidence had been misplaced."

Mr. Hill was born at Malden, 1 Dec., 1795, and was the youngest child of Charles and Mary-Waite Hill. He was descended from Abraham<sup>1</sup> Hill and wife Sarah, dau. of Robert Long, of Charlestown, early settlers at Malden, through Isaac<sup>2</sup> and Sarah-Bicknall Hill, Moses<sup>3</sup> and Sarah-Parker Hill, Isaac<sup>4</sup> and Sarah-Haven Hill, Charles<sup>5</sup> and Mary-Waite Hill, B. G. Hill.<sup>6</sup> By his mother he was seventh in descent from Capt. John<sup>1</sup> Wayte of Malden, and wife Mary, dau. of Joseph Hills, the compiler of the Mass. Laws of 1648, through Samuel<sup>2</sup> and Mehitable-Bucknam Waite, Samuel<sup>3</sup> and Anna-Lynde Waite, Samuel<sup>4</sup> and Elizabeth-Pratt Waite, Samuel<sup>5</sup> and Mary-Goodwin Waite, Charles and Mary<sup>6</sup>-Waite Hill, B. G. Hill.<sup>7</sup>

HOLDEN, Mrs. Betsey, in Chelsea, Mass., 19 Aug. 1868, aged 56 years, widow of the late Elisha Holden, of Chelsea, and daughter of the late Capt. Henry Rich, of Malden.

HOLDEN, Mrs. Phebe, in Malden, Mass., 7 Oct., 1868, widow of the late Ezra Holden. She was born 22 Feb., 1779, and was consequently in her ninetieth year. Previous to her death she was the oldest native of Malden, living within the present limits of that town. Her mind, until the period of her last sickness, was remarkably clear, and her recollections of the days of a long-past generation very distinct. She was the daughter of John and Phebe-Oakes Nichols, and was descended, in the sixth generation, from James Nichols, of Malden, 1660, and, in the fifth generation, from Thomas Oakes, of Cambridge, 1642. Her husband, to whom she was married 19 April, 1804, died at Malden, 25

March, 1853. They had seven children, of whom six survive.

SPOONER, Isaac Reed, in Newport, R. I., 10 September, 1868, aged 75 years, 3 months, and 20 days. He married, 26 October, 1815, Lydia Durfee, dau. of Benjamin and Elizabeth-Beebe Durfee; she was born 19 September, 1795.

Isaac R. S. was a son of Samuel and Hope-Horswell; dau. of John and Ruth Pierce-Horswell Spooner, of Newport; grand-son of Benjamin and Sarah-Hunt S., of Newport; gr.-grand-son of Wing and Deborah-Church S., of Newport; gr.-gr.-grand-son of Samuel and Experience-Wing, dau. of Daniel and Hannah-Swift-Wing S., of Dartmouth; and gr.-gr.-gr.-grand-son of William and Hannah-Pratt Spooner—the progenitor of the family in America. T. S.

SPOONER, John, in Newport, R. I., 16 Sept., 1868, aged 42 years, 11 months, and 29 days. He married, 14 Nov., 1849, Sarah E. Norman, dau. of Richard and Rachael — Norman.

John S. was son of Thomas and Tacy-Maxon S., of Newport; grand-son of Peleg and Esther-Vickery, dau. of Joseph and Mary V. Spooner, of Newport; gr.-grand-son of John and Beulah-Spooner, dau. of Samuel and Experience-Wing S., of Dartmouth; gr.-gr.-grand-son of John and Rosamond-Hammond, dau. of Samuel and Mary H. Spooner, of Dartmouth; gr.-gr.-gr.-grand-son of John Spooner, of Dartmouth; and gr.-gr.-gr.-grand-son of William and his first wife Hannah-Partridge Spooner, of Plymouth and Dartmouth. T. S.

WELLS, Hon. Samuel, at his residence on Pemberton Square, in Boston, Mass., 15 July, 1868. He was born in Durham, N. H., 15 August, 1801, and was the son of Edward Wells and Margery Hardy. The mother of Mrs. Wells was sister to Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution, President of New-Hampshire, and to Governor James Sullivan of Massachusetts.

His father not possessing means sufficiently ample to give him a collegiate education, he was apprenticed, when thirteen years of age, to Daniel Coolidge, of Concord, N. H., a member of the Society of Friends, a book dealer and publisher. One branch of the business was the binding of books, and for six years the intervals of his work at this trade or in the store, he devoted to general studies, acquiring a thorough knowledge of Latin. During his apprenticeship he attended Gilmanton Academy for a few weeks, the only schooling after childhood of which he had the advantage.



When about twenty Mr. Coolidge released him from his indentures, and he commenced the study of the law with Samuel Kimball, Esq., of Concord, supporting himself in the mean time by teaching school in the winter, sharing his scanty earnings with his mother, for whom, as for all the members of the family, he ever exercised a careful watchfulness and most generous kindness. This love of family was of rare strength with him; and every brother and sister, as well as those most distantly related, have reason to remember his protecting care. His tender regard for the family of Mr. Coolidge only closed with his life.

In Sept., 1822, he became a student in the office of Hon. Thomas Rice, of Winslow, Maine; and, admitted to the bar in 1826, commenced practice at Waterville. In the following May he married Louisa Ann, dau. of Doctor Moses Appleton, of Waterville, brother of Hon. Nathan and of Samuel Appleton, of Boston. He remained there till 1833, and then removed to Hallowell.

His professional practice while residing at Hallowell was extensive; and he represented the town in 1836 and 1837 in the legislature. Returning one night in a chaise from Wiscasset, where he had been attending court, during a violent autumnal storm, he took a cold which brought on a disease of the lungs and eventually caused his death. In April, 1844, he removed to Portland, continuing the practice of his profession until Sept. 28th, 1847, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. "He was an excellent Judge, sound, courteous and honest. He was peculiarly independent as a magistrate. His political opinions were opposed to the dominant party, and the minority—always quite as likely to be right as the majority—ever found in him an able vindicator of legal right and political justice, however unpopular or unsafe it was firmly to stand by his opinions and persistently to adhere to his convictions. With a firmness which commanded respect from friends and extorted admiration from foes, he led the movement against moral ideas defying legal right, and triumphed over odds which would have appalled a timid and daunted even a bold man. His success in that movement made him Governor of the State." In June, 1847, he visited West Point as one of the examining board. In March, 1854, finding his health failing he resigned his seat on the bench, and in August of that year was nominated for Congress in the Cumberland district, but the opposite

party had the majority. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor and elected by the legislature upon nomination for re-election, but was defeated by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. When his term of office ended he moved to Boston, where he resided to the close of life, engaged in the chamber practice of the law, but seldom appearing in court.

It is not possible to do justice to a character in the brief space here. But we are tempted to pass more from the obituary of his death. "As a man, Sanborn was superior to the lawyer, judge and governor. As a friend he was faithful and ever true. Honestly his opinions he was tolerant of in others. His manners were those of a quiet, genial, unassuming American gentleman. He was a listener of his day, and kept his conversation fresh, lively and entertaining. His artless faculty of drawing out the best of others." But he had rich stores of information and anecdote, a diligent student of history and literature, familiar both with books and men, and no one ever tired of talking to him. His noble disinterested character, his readiness to promote the welfare and happiness of others, his manifold benefactions to the poor, his stowed with considerate delicacy, his disarmed susceptibility of an undue sense of obligation, proceeded from a sense of obligation, proceeded from nature, sanctified by deep religious principle.

But this record is no place for a eulogy, or even for a view of the private life of a character so estimable. We know him only after his public career ended, in the pleasant relation of a private life, it is difficult to witness the calmness of his loss. He leaves few to inspire or more richly than the glow of affectionate remembrance spread far and wide over the scene he adorned, and of which the luminous memory so long that knew him remain among the living.

Gov. Wells was at all periods of his life a contributor to the press, and especially entitles him to be remembered here, he selected many of the antiquities of New-England, and serving from dilapidation its monuments, and paid frequent tributes to its honored dead.



## NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

## NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by Mr. WILLIAM B. TRASK, late Historiographer of the Society.]

PEIRCE, Jonathan, a resident member, died at his residence on Fourth street, Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 6, 1867, aged 57. He was born in Boston, Oct. 18, 1809, in a house corner of Snow Hill and Sheafe streets, where all excepting the youngest of his mother's children were born. His father, Jonathan, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Feb. 2, 1745; was by trade a blacksmith, settled in Newport, R. I., where he was married, Dec. 28, 1766, to Elizabeth Cooper, by whom he had two children; both died in infancy. He was commissioned as captain of an artillery company at Warren, R. I., by the British government. He afterwards, in the breaking out of the war, entered the army of the revolution as a captain under Lafayette, and was at the battles of Yorktown and Brandywine. Through the residue of his life he was much in the employ of the government, and at the time of his decease was engaged at the Navy-Yard, in Charlestown, where he had for several years held the post of armorer, having the confidence and respect of all. His wife, Elizabeth, died in Boston, May 21, 1806. He was again married, April 27, 1809, to Mrs. Lydia Francis, widow of Simon Francis, by whom he had two children, Jonathan, our member, and Joshua Hawkes, born July 29, 1812. Jonathan, senior, died in Middlegate street, Charlestown, Sept. 2, 1825, aged 80 years and 7 months.

The maternal grandfather of Jonathan Peirce, Jr., Adam Hawkes of Saugus, was married to Hannah Newhall of Saugus, and died during the war of the revolution, immediately after returning home from Halifax prison. The widow was left with two sons and six daughters, all quite young. She died in Boston in the summer of 1826, aged 81 years. Of their sons, John Hawkes settled in Chester, Vt., and Adam Hawkes in South-Reading. Of the daughters, Hannah m. Davis Whitman, of Boston; Lydia was the mother of our member; Mary m. I. Bartlett; Susan m. H. Lambert; Sarah m. L. Whiting; Rebecca m. John Sweetser, of South-Reading. The mother of Jonathan, by her first husband, had three children, Lucy S., wife of Rev. Charles Cleveland; Simon Francis, a resident of South-Boston, who died Feb., 1854; Nath'l Francis, who was a pump and blockmaker, at the head of India wharf. The mother of Jonathan died in Boston, July 28, 1834, aged 63 years and 8 months.

At 18 months of age the parents of Jonathan moved to Bunker-Hill, Charlestown; at 14 years of age he was apprenticed to J. K. Frothingham, of Charlestown. The business not agreeing with his health, at 15 he went apprentice to Daniel Adams, pump and blockmaker, at the head of India wharf, Boston, where his brother Nathaniel Francis served his time; at 18, he went to sea, in the brig *Clio*, of Boston, Capt. Aaron Williams, of Salem, master. They sailed from Boston, May 18, 1827, bound to Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Callao, and all the trading ports in California, and returned after an absence of 26 months. He continued to follow the sea for some years, but in April, 1834, in company with Lemuel Hazen, Jr., of Boston, he engaged in business, continuing with Mr. Hazen until the spring of 1841, after which time he engaged alone in the pump and blockmaking business, at 23 Commercial street, where he continued.

He m., Oct. 26, 1835, in Boston, Elizabeth Barry Leavitt, who was born in Worcester, Dec. 25, 1817, dau. of Charles Leavitt and Rosanna-Stratton Leavitt his wife. Her father, Charles Leavitt, died in Boston, Feb. 22, 1827.

Jonathan Peirce had children—*Jonathan*, born Aug. 26, 1836; *Abby Farmer*, born Sept. 27, 1838; *William Henry*, born April 28, 1841; *Joshua Franklin*, born Jan. 7, 1848, died July 28, 1848; *Elizabeth Leavitt*, born Oct. 22, 1849.

In 1855, Mr. Peirce was a representative in the legislature from ward one. He was admitted a member of the Charitable Mechanics Association in 1841.

He became a member of the Society in 1858.

RICE, Henry, a resident member, died in Marlborough, Mass., Oct. 15, 1807, aged 81. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Edmund Rice (who settled in Sudbury, Mass., 1639, removed to Marlboro, and died May 3, 1663), through Joseph, Caleb, Jabez, and Noah Rice. The latter m. for his 2d wife, Hannah Cole, *née* Palfrey, who was the mother of our member.

Mr. Rice was born in Marlborough, Jan. 15, 1786. In the same room in which he



was born he died ; and, what is stranger still, his father, Noah (born Sept. 10, 1751, d. Oct. 1, 1820), died in the same chamber.

Mr. R. came to Boston when a young man, and by his ability and diligent attention to business soon became one of the leading merchants of the city. In 1846, he retired from active mercantile pursuits, and since then has carried on the business of a stock and real-estate broker. He was for several years a member of the legislature and city-council, and was connected with the government of many of our charitable institutions.

He married, Feb. 26, 1816, Maria, dau. of George Burroughs, of Boston, by whom he had—1. *Anna Maria*, b. Jan. 10, 1817 ; m. Charles Austin Coolidge, Oct. 11, 1843. Mr. C. died in Oct., 1847, and his widow m. Nov. 16, 1852, John Godfrey Neil. 2. *Henry*, b. July 24, 1818 ; m. Angelica Talcott, widow of William J. Powell, and dau. of Samuel Devens, of Charlestown, March 25, 1851. 3. *Louisa*, b. Jan. 1, 1820 ; m. Edward C. Weed, of Boston, Nov. 1, 1849. 4. *George E.*, b. July 10, 1822 (H. C. 1842). 5. *William T.*, b. April 16, 1828. 6. *Mary H. P.*, b. June 19, 1833.—(See *Rice Family*, by A. H. Ward, page 235, &c.)

He was made a resident member of the Society in 1855.

WALWORTH, Hon. Reuben Hyde, LL.D., an honorary member, died in Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1867, aged 78. He was born at Bozrah, Conn., Oct. 26, 1788 ; third son of Benjamin Walworth and Apphia Hyde-Cardell, of Hoosick ; was a great grandson of William Hyde of the third generation, and through his maternal grandmother, Jerusha Tracy, he was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Post, the first of Norwich, and Hester Hyde his wife, and from Lieut. Thomas Tracy, the first of Norwich.

Benjamin Walworth, the father, the youngest of nine brothers and sisters, was the grandson of Wm. Walworth, of Groton, Conn., who came to this country from the neighborhood of London, near the close of the seventeenth century, with Gov. Fitz-John Winthrop. He lost his father in 1750, when he was only four years of age. He learned the trade of a hatter, and worked at the business several years after he arrived at manhood. He was adjutant in Col. Stevens's New-York regiment in the early part of the revolution. After the term of service had expired, he was engaged in merchandise for a few years, but relinquished it soon after marriage, and became a farmer, which business he followed until his death, in 1812. He married Apphia Hyde, a dau. of Rev. Jedediah Hyde, a baptist clergyman of Norwich, who at the time of her marriage was the widow of Samuel Cardell, of Bozrah. Wm. S. Cardell, her only child by her first husband, but who died many years since, was a scholar and teacher, and the author of some valuable school-books and other literary and scientific works. She had ten children by her second husband, Benjamin Walworth. Her first son, Major John Walworth, was a distinguished officer in the army of the United-States, in the war of 1812, was assistant register of the Court of Chancery, and died in 1839. James Clinton Walworth, a farmer in Otsego, N. Y., was for many years a judge of the court of Common Pleas of that county. Benjamin, the fourth son, a noted physician and surgeon, was for several years one of the associate judges of the county of Chautauque. Jedediah H. Walworth, the fifth son, was a member of the bar of the county of Washington, but died in 1827, a year or two after he was licensed to practise. Hiram, the youngest son, was deputy to his brother John, the assistant register, and after his death succeeded him in this office.

Reuben Hyde Walworth, our member, in Feb., 1793, removed with his father's family from Bozrah, the place of his nativity, to the town of Hoosick, N. Y. He was brought up a farmer until the age of 17, with no advantages of education but such as could be obtained by the ordinary public schools of the day, during that part of the year when his services were not required on the farm. Yet so anxious was he to get an education that, at the age of 12, he went from home and worked through the winter, mornings and evenings, for his board, that he might have the advantages of a better common school than the one in the vicinity of his father's residence. At the age of 16, he was himself a teacher of a village school, during the winter months. And here let it be noted, that the only classical education the afterwards chancellor of New-York ever received was for about fourteen weeks, while first engaged in the business of school-teaching himself. During that time, when he was not engaged in his school, he studied the Latin language and mathematics, under the advice and direction of Mr. Cardell, his half brother, who had received a liberal education. In the summer after he attained his 17th year, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for a long time from working on a farm, and changed the whole course of his life. While engaged with an elder brother in drawing in a load of wheat from the harvest field, the loaded



wagon was overturned, and both the wheat and the wagon were thrown down a precipice. Being on the top of the load, he, with his brother, was pitched down the precipice with it, and fell beneath the load of grain and the wagon, by which one of his ankles was so badly injured that his parents supposed he would be a cripple for life. As soon as he had recovered from the effect of this accident, which had unfitted him for farming, so as to be able to engage in any other business, he went into a country store for a short time as a clerk. While there, he became acquainted with an attorney in the neighborhood. He then determined to endeavor to overcome the obstacles of a defective education, and to prepare himself for the bar. Having entered his name with the attorney, he studied law under the direction of the latter for a few months, while he continued to discharge the duties of a merchant's clerk. But as the lawyer, under whose directions he commenced his legal studies, possessed very few books, and not a very extensive practice, he finally induced his father to furnish him the means of pursuing his studies at what was then the village of Troy; the place where the courts of the county were held, and where there were several lawyers of eminence in their profession. In the selection of an office, in which to pursue his legal studies, he was particularly fortunate in obtaining a first-rate legal instructor, Mr. John Russell, formerly States' Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, who died in the prime of life, some 40 years since. This gentleman was said to be the best common-law practitioner in the State. Wm. L. Marcy, afterwards one of the justices of the Supreme Court, Governor of the State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State of the United-States, with others, was for a part of the time in the same law office with Mr. Walworth. For the purpose of enabling him to pursue his studies to greater advantage, Mr. W. had a sleeping bunk placed in the office, and lodged there most of the time during the three years he continued to be a student with Mr. Russell. At the end of the first year he had been so successful in acquiring a knowledge of the practice of legal principles, that his instructor entrusted him with the whole charge of the office, and with the drafting of all the ordinary pleadings and proceedings. At the end of the second year, he voluntarily offered him a year's board, on account of the services he performed beyond what was usually expected of students preparing themselves for their profession. At the age of 20, he was admitted to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas. In connection with Mr. John Palmer, who was licensed as an attorney of the Supreme Court about the same time, he commenced the practice of the law at Plattsburgh, in the county of Clinton. Business began to flow into their office rapidly, and during the eleven or twelve years the co-partnership of Palmer and Walworth continued, no legal firm in the county did a more profitable professional business. Two years after he settled at Plattsburgh, he was appointed by Gov. Tompkins a justice of the peace for the county of Clinton, and a master of the Court of Chancery. He was appointed circuit-judge in the spring of 1823. He married, Jan. 16, 1812, a few days after she had entered upon her 17th year, Maria Ketchum Averill, the eldest daughter of Mr. Nathan Averill, of Plattsburgh. By this marriage, Mr. Walworth had two sons and four daughters; the youngest daughter died at the age of 5 years. *Clarence Augustus*, b. May 30, 1820, became a Roman Catholic clergyman; *Mansfield Tracy*, a lawyer, b. Dec. 3, 1830, had 6 children; *Mary Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 19, 1812, m. Oct. 20, 1831, Edgar Jenkins, of Albany, who died in 1846, leaving 5 children, some of whom, also, have children; *Sarah Simonds*, b. Feb. 2, 1815, m. Aug. 31, 1838, John Mason Davison, had children; *Anne Eliza*, b. Sept. 29, 1817, m. April 30, 1835, Rev. Jona. Trumbull Backus, they had children. The first wife of Chancellor Walworth died in Saratoga, April 24, 1847. He m. April 16, 1851, at Harrodsburgh, Ky., Mrs. Sarah Ellen Smith-Hardin, widow of Col. John J. Hardin, of Jacksonville, Ill., who was killed Feb. 23, 1847, at the battle of Buena-Vista, in Mexico. By this lady the late chancellor had one son, who died in infancy.

He was aid to Maj. Gen. Mooers, in the service of the United-States, at the invasion of Plattsburgh by the British army, in Sept., 1814, and in the battles of the sixth and the eleventh of September, he was acting as adjutant-general. In 1821, in connection with Gen. Pitcher, who was afterwards Lieut. Governor, he was elected to the Congress of the United-States, from the double district, comprising the counties of Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex and Franklin. He held the office of circuit-judge for five years, and then received his appointment April 22, 1828, as chancellor of the State of New-York, which office he held for more than twenty years when the court was abolished by the new constitution, July 1, 1848. In his address to the bar, on first assuming his seat as chancellor, he says: "Brought up a farmer till the age of 17, deprived of the advantages of a classical education, and with a very limited knowledge of chancery law, I find myself, at the age of 38, suddenly and unexpectedly placed at the head of the judiciary of the State—a situation which has heretofore been filled by the most able



and experienced members of the profession." Justice Story once remarked, that "Walworth is the greatest equity-jurist now living." A late Dane-Professor of Law in Harvard University once said, that "no court was ever under the guidance of a judge purer in character or more gifted in talent than the last chancellor of New-York." In 1835, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the college of New-Jersey, at Princeton; and the same honors have been since bestowed on him by Yale College in 1839, and by Harvard College in 1848.

Chancellor Walworth was a man of great benevolence; liberal of his means for ameliorating the condition of others; bestowing generously for moral and religious purposes. He was one of the elders of the Presbyterian church, and a presiding officer; and a member of numerous religious, literary and other institutions. He was made a corresponding member of this Society in 1857, and honorary member in 1865.

Besides his legal publications, Chancellor Walworth was the compiler of one of the most extensive and valuable genealogical works ever published, the *Hyde Genealogy*, in two large octavo volumes of nearly 1500 pages, in which he traces out the family from its first arrival in this country down to the date of publication (1864), in both the male and female lines. Some idea may be formed of the elaborateness of the work, by those who have not examined it, when it is stated that the indices of christian and family names, intermarriages, &c., take up 246 pages. Some of the connections are of those highly distinguished, and of the most noble worth in our American annals.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

*Boston, Wednesday, October 7, 1868.*—A quarterly meeting was held at the Society's rooms, No. 17 Bromfield Street, at three o'clock this afternoon. Rev. William M. Cornell, D.D., was chosen president, and Samuel Burnham, A.M., secretary *pro tempore*.

Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., the corresponding secretary, reported the receipt of letters accepting the membership to which they were severally elected, from the following gentlemen, namely: Edward P. Burnham, Esq., of Saco, Maine, Rev. John L. Watson, D.D., of Boston, Charles Martin, M.D., U.S.N., of Cambridge, and John J. Bell, Esq., of Exeter, N. H.

John H. Sheppard, A.M., the librarian, reported that thirty-five volumes and fifty-five pamphlets had been added to the library by donation since the last meeting.

Mr. William B. Trask, late the historiographer of the Society, read obituary notices of Capt. Robert Townsend, U.S.N., Frederic S. Pease, Esq., of Albany, Jonathan Peirce, Esq., of Boston, and Robert Lemon, Esq., of London, members of the Society, who had died during his term of office.

Rev. Dr. Cornell read a notice of Deacon Matthew Newkirk, of Philadelphia, another member of the Society who had lately deceased.

Two candidates for resident membership nominated by the directors, were balloted for and elected.

On motion of Mr. Frederic Kidder, a nominating committee of five was chosen namely, Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., Frederic Kidder, Jeremiah Colburn, Charles W. Tuttle and Thomas Waterman, Esquires.

On motion of William H. Whitmore, M.A., a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws was chosen, consisting of William H. Whitmore, A.M., Mr. John War-Dean and Mr. Frederic Kidder.

*Boston, November 4.*—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the president, in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting membership from Edward Brooks, Esq., Hon. Edward S. Tobey, Elmer Townsend, Esq., M. Denman Rose Esq., William O. Johnson, M.D. and Charles L. Flint, Esq., of Boston; George W. Fahnestock, Esq., of Philadelphia, Thomas P. Rockwood, Esq., of Hollis, Ans P. Hooker, M.D., of East Cambridge, Hon. Asahel Peck, of Montpelier, Vt., Horace Hubbard, Esq., of Springfield, Vt., and Rev. John D. Sweet, of Somerville as resident members; also from Osgood Field, Esq., of London, England, as a corresponding member.

The librarian reported the donations during the last month, namely, 10 volumes and 185 pamphlets.

The board of directors nominated three candidates for resident membership, all whom were elected.

The librarian gave an interesting account of the libraries and historical localities visited by him during his late visit to England, his native country, and to the continent of Europe.



*Boston, December 2.*—A stated meeting of the Society was held this afternoon, at the usual time and place, the president in the chair. In the absence of the recording secretary, William H. Whitmore, A.M., was chosen secretary *pro tempore*.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting resident membership from Hon. Alvah Crocker of Fitchburg, John Bigelow, Esq. of Boston, and Charles F. Bradford, Esq. of Randolph.

The librarian reported as donations since the last meeting, four volumes and eleven pamphlets. Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., the historiographer, read obituary notices of two members of the society lately deceased—Hon. William Read Staples, LL.D. of Providence, R. I., formerly Chief-Justice of that State, and Dudley Hall, Esq. of Medford, Mass., an aged and respected citizen of that town.

The directors nominated five candidates for membership, namely, one as corresponding and four as resident members, who were balloted for and elected. William H. Whitmore, A.M., chairman of the committee appointed in October last to revise the constitution, made a written report with a new draft of the constitution, embodying several proposed amendments.

The report was accepted and the committee was directed to cause the report, with the draft appended, to be printed and sent to every resident and life member, with the notice of the next annual meeting, at which it will be in order to act upon the adoption of the proposed amendments.

Rev. William C. Fowler, LL.D., of Durham, Conn., read an interesting and thoroughly prepared paper entitled, "Local Law in Connecticut Historically Considered." The subject was illustrated by a brief statement of the action of the plantations of New-Haven, Milford and Guilford, each of which was for a period governed only by its own local law, as a community, each being independent of all other political communities; and also by a brief statement of the action of Stamford and Branford, especially in their relation to the New-Haven jurisdiction established in 1643; and still further by the opposition in the towns composing the colony of New-Haven to the union with Connecticut established in 1665.

The subject was illustrated by the political history of the three towns, Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, which adopted a constitution containing no reference to the authority of Great-Britain, and provided only for local self-government.

The controversies that arose in Connecticut after the two colonies were united, and which continued for a hundred years, were only a struggle between the friends of local and the advocates of imperial law.

The attachment of Connecticut to local law was proved by a seven years' war with the mother country, by the Declaration of Independence, by the federal Constitution or the articles of confederation, by the part taken by Connecticut in the formation of the present federal Constitution, by the construction placed on that instrument by those who adopted it down to 1818, when the State constitution was adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to Professor Fowler for his valuable paper, and a copy was requested.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**THE STATE-BRIG HAZARD.** In the REGISTER for July, 1868 (p. 352), is an extract from *Clark's Naval History* of the United-States, containing the following paragraph:—"Dec. 11, 1776. The Government of Massachusetts authorized John Peck a celebrated naval architect to build an armed vessel, carrying sixteen guns, on a new construction. The vessel proved to be one of the best and most elegant models ever built."

The questions are then asked—"Who was John Peck? What vessels is he known to have built? What was the name of the vessel referred to?"

In reply to the above, I state, that I have no doubt that the vessel was the Brig Hazard. She was built in Boston, of peculiar model, and carried sixteen guns. She made three successful cruises—one from October 1777, to May 1778, under the command of Simeon Sampson—a second in 1778-9, under the command of John Foster Williams—and a third in 1779, also under the command of Capt. Williams. The Hazard had a short but brilliant career. She took many prizes, some of them valuable. One of them was the British brig Active, of eighteen guns, taken by the Hazard after a smart action of thirty-five minutes.



After these cruises, the Hazard was ordered to join the unfortunate Penobscot Expedition; and in August, 1779, she was burnt by the crew to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. A considerable number of the officers and crew of the Hazard were from the south shore of Massachusetts Bay, and after the destruction of the Hazard were transferred to the ship Protector.

The Protector was also a fine vessel, and I think she may also have been built by Peck. Her officers were John Foster Williams, Capt.; George Little, 1st Lieut.; Joseph Cunningham, 2d Lieut.; Luther Little, Midshipman; Edward Preble, Acting Midshipman; and others. Several of the officers and crew of the Hazard were living in 1832, and obtained pensions under the Act of Congress of June 7, 1832. The writer of this article procured some of those pensions, and among them one for Samuel Stodder of Hingham. He lived to enjoy it for several years.

In the preliminary statement of Mr. Stodder, giving an account of his services, he said—(I give his words):—"Afterwards we were ordered on the Penobscot Expedition, under Commodore Saltonstall, in the same brig Hazard, in the summer of 1779—same commander—and there the fine brig Hazard was burnt. She was as good a vessel as ever swam, and was built by Peck of Boston, and was called by some 'Peck's Folly.'"

It would be interesting to learn more of Peck, the location of his ship-yard and of the vessels built by him in the revolutionary war. L.

**GOD'S CONTROVERSY WITH NEW-ENGLAND.**—In the "Bi-Centennial Book of Malden," published in the year 1850, is a biographical sketch of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, the minister of that town, who wrote the famous Puritan poem called "The Day of Doom," and also another poem of considerable repute in its day, entitled "Meat out of the Eater." The writer of this sketch refers to an unpublished poem by Mr. Wigglesworth, then extant, bearing the title: "God's Controversy with New-England, written in the time of the great drought, Anno 1662, by a Lover of New-England's Prosperity." We are told by the writer of the sketch that in this poem "Mr. Wigglesworth, after a 'Request to the Reader,' couched both in English and Latin verse, goes on to describe 'New-England planted, prospered, declining threatened and punished.'"

A dozen stanzas are given as a specimen of the poem. The first two stanzas are as follows:

"Beyond the great Atlantick flood  
There is a region vast;  
A country where no English foot  
In former ages passed;  
A waste and howling wilderness,  
Where none inhabited  
But hellish fiends and brutish men  
That devils worshipped.

This region was in darkness placed,  
Far off from Heaven's light,  
Amidst the shadows of grim death,  
And of eternal night,  
For there the Sun of Righteousness  
Hath never made to shine  
The light of his sweet countenance,  
And grace which is divine."

The stanzas are described as having "a value above that of their poetic merit, in the picture they afford of a state of society such as the world has never seen before or since the period they describe."

I think the poem has never been printed entire.—(MALDEN, in *Transcript*, Oct 17th, 1868.)

Can any one inform us where the entire poem, last referred to, is to be found?

**AN ANCIENT MOUND NEAR COVINGTON, KENTUCKY**—was recently explored. It was about fifteen feet high and one hundred feet in circumference. At the bottom of the mound was a layer of ashes, about ten inches deep, in which were found a number of charred bones, and a few pieces of pottery, supposed to be the remains of the ante Indian period.

**RODES.**—Where did JOHN RODES die (about 1800) in Massachusetts? Supposed to have lived at Granville? or Boston.

W. HUDSON STEPHENS.

Lowville, N. Y.

**GRANTS OF LAND TO INDIVIDUALS BY THE KING.**—In the town of Stratham, N. H. (near Portsmouth), there is a lot of land extending down to the river, owned by J. Bartlett Wiggin, which he inherited from his ancestors, and which has never been out of the family since it was granted to them by the king of England, as they claim.

Did the king ever make grants of small tracts of land to private individuals in America? If so, when and where? H.

**MESERVE.**—Can any one give the names of the parents of Col. Nathaniel Meserve of Portsmouth, N. H., who died at Louisburg in 1758? Where and when did his son George Meserve, Stamp-master for N. H., die? T.



## BOOK NOTICES.

*The Adventures of Christopher Hawkins, containing Details of his Captivity, a first and second time on the High Seas, in the Revolutionary War, by the British, and his consequent sufferings and escape from the Jersey Prison Ship then lying in the harbour of New-York by swimming. Now first printed from the Original Manuscript. Written by Himself. With an Introduction and Notes.* By CHARLES I. BUSHNELL. New-York: Privately Printed, 1864. 8vo. pp. 316.

*The Narrative of John Blatchford, detailing his Sufferings in the Revolutionary War, while a Prisoner with the British, as related by Himself. With an Introduction and Notes.* By CHARLES I. BUSHNELL. New-York: Privately Printed, 1865. 8vo. pp. 127.

*The Narrative of Major Abraham Leggett, of the Army of the Revolution. Now first printed from the Original Manuscript. Written by Himself. With an Introduction and Notes.* By CHARLES I. BUSHNELL. New-York: Privately Printed, 1865. 8vo. pp. 72.

*The Narrative of Ebenezer Fletcher, a Soldier of the Revolution. Written by Himself. With an Introduction and Notes.* By CHARLES I. BUSHNELL. New-York: Privately Printed, 1866. 8vo. pp. 86.

Here are four volumes, detailing the adventures and sufferings of four patriots who served in the revolutionary war, which Mr. Bushnell has edited in his thorough manner, and caused to be printed in the elegant style which characterizes his books. The value of these narratives as original materials for the history of the revolution is great; but Mr. Bushnell has added much to it by his copious notes.

Mr. Hawkins, the title of whose narrative we have placed first, was born at North-Providence, R. I., 8 June, 1764, and in his thirteenth year, May, 1777, shipped at New-Bedford in the privateer schooner *Eagle*, which after a fruitless cruise was captured and taken to New-York. The crew was put on board the prison ship *Asia*, lying near the mouth of the East-river, but Hawkins was soon removed to the British frigate *Maidstone*, where he served as a waiter during several cruises. While at the port of New-York he was permitted to go ashore, when he escaped and succeeded in reaching Providence. After working on a farm at Smithfield two or three years, he shipped again in a privateer. The vessel left Providence, but was captured, in less than a fortnight, by the frigate *Medea*, and was carried to New-York, when the crew was put on board the Jersey prison ship. Hawkins escaped by swimming, and after many hair-breadth escapes and much suffering, he again reached Providence.

Mr. Blatchford, the title of whose book we give next, was born at Gloucester, Mass., about the year 1762, and sailed in the American ship *Hancock*, June, 1777, on a cruise. The next month the ship was captured by the British ship *Rainbow*, and carried to Halifax, where the crew was confined in a prison which had been an old sugar house, where they were crowded together with scant allowance of food. He was afterwards sent to England, and thence to the East-Indies, where he was obliged to serve as a soldier, and then to work in a pepper garden. He escaped, and after many adventures reached Guadaloupe in the West Indies, at which port he took passage for Philadelphia, but was captured during the voyage, taken to New-York and put on board the Jersey prison ship. He remained there about a week, and was then sent in a cartel to France. He finally returned to his native country, where he arrived May 9, 1783, nearly six years after he left these shores. This narrative was first printed at New London in 1788, from which edition the present reprint is made.

Major Leggett, the writer of the next narrative, was born at West-Farms, N. Y., January 3, 1755. In July, 1776, he entered the volunteer service and was engaged in the battle of Brandywine. He took a part in covering the retreat of the American Army from Long-Island, and was afterwards in the action at Harlem-Heights and in the battle of White Plains. He was captured at Fort Montgomery and confined as a prisoner at New-York, where he suffered great privation and cruelty. In 1781 he was exchanged, and subsequently rejoined the army, serving to the end of the war chiefly in New-Jersey and Long-Island.



The writer of the next narrative, Mr. Fletcher, was born at New-Ipswich, N. H., Feb. 5, 1761, and in the spring of 1777 enlisted as a fifer in a New-Hampshire company. In July he was captured at Hubbardston, Vt., but after a few weeks' captivity escaped. He endured severe trials in the wilderness before he reached home. He rejoined his company, and served the remaining part of his enlistment, receiving his discharge March 20, 1780. In the fall of 1779 he was in the memorable Indian expedition under the command of Gen. Sullivan. The present edition of the narrative is a reprint of the fourth edition printed at New-Ipswich in 1827. The first edition appeared in 1813.

The authors of these four autobiographies died as follows: Mr. Blatchford in Port-au-Prince, in the West-Indies, about the year 1794, aged about 32; Mr. Fletcher in New-Ipswich, N. H., May 8, 1831, aged 70; Mr. Hawkins in Newport, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1837, aged 72; and Maj. Leggett in the city of New-York, Jan. 16, 1842, aged 87.

These volumes are all illustrated with portraits or other engravings, and only need indexes to make them models for such publications. J. W. D.

*Narrative of the Exertions and Sufferings of Lieut. James Moody, in the Cause of Government since the year 1776. Written by Himself. With the Author's last Corrections. Authenticated by proper Certificates. With an Introduction and Notes.* By CHARLES I. BUSHNELL. New-York: Privately Printed, 1865. 8vo. pp. 94.

Lieut. James Moody was one of the most celebrated partisan leaders of the revolution. At the breaking out of hostilities between England and the colonies, he was a farmer in New-Jersey, and by his zeal in the cause of the king he became obnoxious to the whigs, and was forced to seek safety within the British lines. He soon took up arms against his countrymen, and was active as a partisan and a spy. At length he fell into the hands of Gen. Wayne, who sent him a prisoner to West-Point, where he escaped, and was again in active service for the king. In November, 1781, having impaired his constitution by hardship and exposure, he went to England, where he remained two or three years. He afterwards settled at Weymouth, Nova Scotia, and became a colonel of a militia regiment. While residing here, till his death at the age of 65, in 1809, he received half pay from the government.

While in England soliciting compensation from the British government, for his losses in its service, he published this narrative of his adventures. In 1783, in consequence of the incredulity with which it was received, he issued a second and much enlarged edition, to which he added some corroborative testimony. The present edition is reprinted from the author's private copy of the second edition, containing manuscript notes and corrections by him. Mr. Bushnell has prefixed a biographical and historical introduction, and has added many valuable notes. It is brought out uniform with his other volumes, being elegantly printed on superfine paper, with a wide and handsome margin. It is illustrated with portraits of George III., General Washington, and Governors William Franklin and William Livingston of New-Jersey.

In the last (twenty-second) volume of the Register, pages 486-7, we gave the titles of most of Mr. Bushnell's publications. The six works there enumerated, and the five noticed in the present number of the Register, make, we are informed, a complete list of his works to the present time. J. W. D.

*The History and Antiquities of Boston.* By SAMUEL G. DRAKE. Boston: Oliver L. Perkins. Royal 8vo. pp. x. and 840.

We have repeatedly testified to our great confidence in, and reliance upon, this volume of history, mainly, however, by copious references to it in *foot-notes*. Special attention was called to it in a note on page 107 of the *Register*, for April, 1868.

Considering, however, the vast assistance this treasury of facts, no where else collected (and, we were about to say, collectable by no other person than by its author), is to all students of New-England history, it seems right that a fresh and formal attention should be called to the work. Perchance these notices may meet the eye of one or more of the city-fathers, and move them to action. Until the farmer has ploughed and harrowed the ground and scattered the seed, he cannot reasonably expect to know what the soil will produce. We copy from a recent number of the *Evening Transcript*, the following interesting and suggestive communication on this subject:—

“DRAKE'S HISTORY OF BOSTON. It is now twelve years since the volume before us was completed, and every year has added to its reputation as an impartial and trustworthy history of the metropolis of New-England. One of the earliest writers to acknowledge its merits was the late Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq., who, in 1857, the



year after the completion of the work, devoted two lengthy articles in the Boston Transcript, under his well known signature of 'Sigma,' to an examination of its characteristics. In these articles he expressed a high opinion of the work.

'The mass of curious and interesting matter contained in the present volume,' he wrote, 'is very great, as may readily be perceived by any one who will turn over its pages, even without a deliberate perusal: and, if there is any portion of the whole which is not directly or remotely relevant to the subject matter, that portion is inconsiderable, and in no case devoid of interest.'

The style of this work is easy and unaffected. It is written chiefly after the diarial model, and with the year at the top of every page. For a work of this description, this method has ever seemed to us preferable to all others.

It is very natural for one reading merely for amusement to skim the pages of this account of the history and antiquities of Boston without even a suspicion of the time and toil devoted to its preparation. But no individual who has had any experience, however limited, in the matter of antiquarian research, can give to these labors of Mr. Drake a candid examination, without promptly according to the author ample praise for his untiring and successful industry. He has gathered together and embodied in this volume a prodigious amount of curious and interesting matter bearing more or less distinctly upon the history and antiquities of Boston, and upon the discovery and settlement of New-England.'

The commendation of the accomplished scholar and vigorous writer whose words we have just quoted, is worth more than a multitude of ordinary recommendations. No person was better qualified to form an opinion upon the merits of a work like this, and none was less likely to bestow praise where it was not deserved.

Previous to commencing the preparation of this book, Mr. Drake had been for more than twenty years engaged in collecting materials that would throw light upon the history of Boston; and he had been favored with opportunities for making his collections such as seldom are met with, and such as may never be met with by another person. He has here drawn largely from original documents so obtained, that have never been published and are in his possession. These constitute some of the most valuable portions of the book. It is therefore certain that whoever hereafter undertakes to write a history of this city must be largely indebted to these pages. Here, also, will be found—either in the text or the notes—the substance of nearly everything of importance contained in the early records of Boston.

Mr. Drake has taken pains to ascertain the names of streets, lanes, places, public buildings and other localities, and has had remarkable success in these researches. These are so arranged or indexed that very little difficulty will be found in learning where and what they now are. The frequent changes in the names of streets have rendered Mr. Drake's labors upon this matter much more difficult, but at the same time have made the result of them more valuable. This too-common practice of abandoning time-honored names is here severely and justly condemned.

The book is issued in an elegant style, and is illustrated with a profusion of engravings, consisting of portraits of distinguished personages, engravings of ancient buildings, coats-of-arms, autographs, &c. &c. Two large engravings on steel, give panoramic views of the city of Boston and of its environs, as seen from the top of Bunker Hill Monument. Other steel engravings are the portraits of the following Governors of Massachusetts, namely: John Endicott, John Winthrop, Sir Henry Vane, John Leverett, Simon Bradstreet, Joseph Dudley, William Burnett, Jonathan Belcher, John Hancock and Samuel Adams. Portraits also are given of the learned Charles Chauncey, second President of Harvard College; of Lieut.-Governor William Stoughton, who presided at the witchcraft trials in 1692; of the famous New-England antiquary, Thomas Prince; and of James Otis, that 'flame of fire,' as President Adams calls him, in the controversy with Great Britain which preceded and led to the revolutionary war. There is also a fine engraving of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and a reduced copy of Bonner's map of Boston in the year 1722.

This history comes down only to the year 1770, and therefore does not reach the revolutionary war. The most difficult portion, however, of the work has been accomplished, and the inhabitants of our city may congratulate themselves that the part of its annals most likely to be obscured by time has been rescued for their benefit. The later annals should also be preserved; for some of the events in which the people of Boston take the most pride have occurred since 1770.

As the volume published failed to prove remunerative, either to the author or the publisher (perhaps through a too confident reliance upon the liberality of Bostonians, which led them to bring out the work in an expensive style), it could not be expected that the work would be continued without some pecuniary assurance from those who



felt an interest in the fame of the city, or from the city itself. Some years ago a law was passed giving to towns the authority to appropriate moneys for aiding in the publication of their histories, and not a few of our towns have availed themselves of its provisions. By this means their inhabitants have had the satisfaction of seeing the volumes that contain their history appear in a style creditable to themselves. None have ever regretted the money so expended. A moderate encouragement from the city of Boston in aid of the publication of its history, by subscribing for a number of copies, or otherwise, would secure a work that no money would procure after the lapse of a few years. We believe that, during the three years and upwards that elapsed from the time when the first number of this volume was issued till it was completed, no aid was received in any way from the city.

Mr. Sargent felt a great desire that the work should be completed by the author himself, and in the articles before noticed, he urged strongly that Mr. Drake be encouraged to continue it. He wrote:—

‘It remains to be seen if there be enough of local pride, or interest, in whatever relates to the place of our birth, or the home of our adoption, or of the genial spirit of patronage, or a relish for historic and antiquarian treasures, to encourage the author of this work to pursue these meritorious and eminently interesting labors to the end. Of one thing we are sufficiently assured, that, under existing circumstances, no man is better qualified for the completion of the task; his hand is in; and the facilities and appliances are all around him, not only in his own extensive library, particularly adapted to the work, but in a familiar acquaintance, the result of long, practical experience, with the avenues and sources of information.’

The work has also received frequent commendatory notices from newspapers and other periodicals; and we understand that Mr. Drake himself has received numerous private letters from abroad, both from friends and strangers, complimenting the work in various points of view, and urging him to complete it. The Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., editor of the *Congregationalist*, in noticing this volume lately in his paper, expressed a hope that Mr. Drake would ‘make leisure’ to continue it to the present time. In reply he received the following communication, which he published in a subsequent number of the *Congregationalist*:—

‘There has been a good deal of inquiry why the work has not been continued to a later period than that embraced in its pages. To answer this question in part is the object of this note. The work was finished (to the year 1770, inclusive) in 1856. It was issued in numbers by subscription by Mr. Luther Stevens. The copyright was owned by me, and the publisher was to pay a per-centage on the sales. He complained continually of the want of interest in the work by the Boston public generally, and that the patronage did not pay the expense of publication. I believe his statement was true, but, at the same time, his management as publisher may not have been the most judicious. However that may have been, I received nothing for my labor, saving a few copies of each number of the work.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will not be surprised, should no more be said, why the *History of Boston* was not continued. I was indeed anxious to continue it, because I was well into the subject, and it seemed to be much esteemed and highly appreciated, at home and abroad, by all for whose opinion I entertained deference and respect. But the appreciative number was too small to make the work remunerative; and you need not be assured that the person who engages in a labor of the nature of the work in question is not apt to be able pecuniarily to indulge in large outlays, however much of importance he may attach to those labors.

There are many gentlemen who look upon the ‘*History and Antiquities of Boston*’ as an honor to the city; at least, such has been the frequent expression of many; and that there were men of wealth, who would willingly contribute sufficient means for the completion of the work. It may be so, but I have met with only a single volunteer. Perhaps solicitation might obtain others. It will never come from me.

I did not intend to make so long an explanation, but it may be it will relieve you as well as myself from some importunities.

*Boston, 30th March, 1868.*

Respectfully yours,

SAM'L G. DRAKE.'

With the opulence attained by the city of Boston since Mr. Drake closed his labors, twelve years ago, what excuse can its inhabitants leave to their posterity that such a work was suffered to remain unfinished, with the probability that the materials would be scattered which the author had been so long in collecting, and with the danger that the ability to put them together would forever be lost?"

The ownership of the few, unsold volumes, and of the stereotype plates, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Piper & Co., enterprising booksellers of Boston; and we learn, what we hope is not true, that the plates have been, or are about to be, melted.



*The Janes Family. A Genealogy and brief History of the Descendants of William Janes the Emigrant Ancestor of 1637, with an extended notice of Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D.D., and other Biographical Sketches*; By the Rev. FREDERIC JANES. "Inquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers." Job viii. 8. New York: John H. Dingman, 654 Broadway. (C. Scribner & Co.) 1868. pp. 419. J. Munsell, Printer, Albany, N. Y.

This genealogy extends through nine generations, and gives us the names of 2319 persons, one of whose parents bore the name of Janes. The volume contains an introduction, giving some general account of the New-Haven colony, with which William Janes, the emigrant ancestor, joined his fortunes, and made his first settlement. The chapter on the first generation, or William Janes, contains fifty pages, and presents much interesting historical matter, but is too discursive to give so definite an idea as we should have been glad to see, of the life and character of its subject. The families are arranged in generations, but, strange to say, the titles of the several generations are erroneously placed. The personal history of the children of William Janes, the emigrant, is found under the "third generation," while it ought to be in the second, and this confusing arrangement is maintained to the end of the volume.

The compiler gives an account of "Guido de Janes," who went from France to England in 1154, and received from his sovereign "the manor of Kirtland or Kirtling," and this property remains still in the family-name, and "from this family," he adds, "came William Janes, in 1637—"the generations between Geoffry de Janes" (the grand-son of Guido de Janes) "and William, the emigrant, are not yet transmitted to the compiler. We know little of their history." The connection of the American with the English family of Janes appears from the foregoing statement to be an assumption without any adequate foundation. A knowledge of the origin of English surnames should lead any one to hesitate before claiming that he is descended from any ancient English family, until he can trace the line back, "link by link," through all the generations. The author does not appear to have any knowledge of the ancestors of William Janes, not even the name of his father. There may have been several families in England bearing the name of Janes, but of distinct origin. In tracing families fancy has no part to play; the labor of the genealogist begins, continues and ends in facts. These facts must be supported by competent evidence. The evidence may not be such as would be necessary to establish a legal claim to property, but it should be such as will convince the majority of intelligent, unbiased persons, who have had experience in such investigations. Few American families can trace their pedigree farther back than the emigrant ancestor, and it seems to us highly judicious to stop where the line of evidence ceases.

The volume is illustrated with several photographs, including one of the author, and of Bishop Janes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a very handsome woodcut of the "Janes Family Coat of Arms." Of the latter the author very justly speaks as the "coat of arms which has been in the Janes family for several generations." This distinct repudiation of any positive claim to these arms for the family in this country is exceedingly refreshing, when so many persons, who cannot trace their family history beyond their great-grandfather, are parading their arms in conspicuous places, on their seals, wine-glasses and coaches. This ridiculous practice, we rejoice to know, is becoming somewhat dangerous since the recent revival of interest in the study of heraldry. It is to be regretted that they cannot all have as appropriate mottoes, whether in English or Latin, as the tobacconist, who set up his carriage, with arms emblazoned, under which the waggish painter placed as a motto, *Quid rides*.

The volume before us is a good specimen of Mr. Munsell's best style, and both in paper and letter-press does credit to his well-earned reputation.

The author may well congratulate himself on the completion of a work so creditable to himself, and on which he has expended so much time and labor. To him the family are placed under an obligation which they cannot discharge. For the small price of this volume, they are placed in possession of information relating to themselves and kindred, which cost months, if not years, of painful and perplexing labor, and which will never cease to be interesting to members of the family, even down to the latest generations.

As a crowning excellence of the volume, we are happy to add, that it contains a voluminous index, occupying 27 pages, containing, we believe, the name of every person mentioned in the book.

E. F. S.



## BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

[Although we furnish 12 extra pages in this number, several book-notices are crowded out. They will appear in the April number.]

Vermont Historical Gazetteer: A Magazine embracing a Digest of the History of each town, Civil, Educational, Religious, Theological and Literary. Edited by *Abby Maria Hemenway*, Compiler of "The Poets and Poetry of Vermont." Nos. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. (Counties of Chittenden and Essex). Burlington: Published by Miss A. M. Hemenway. 1868. *With Portraits and other Illustrations.* pp. 617—1096. Quarto.

Memorials: Being a Genealogical, Biographical and Historical Account of the Name of Mudge in America, from 1638 to 1868. By Alfred Mudge. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son. 1868. 8vo. pp. xiv. and 443. *With Portraits.*

The Life, Campaigns and Battles of General Ulysses S. Grant. New-York: Ledyard Bill. Charles Bill, Chicago, Ill. 1868. 12mo. pp. iv. and 502.

The Fairfaxes of England and America in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, including Letters from and to Hon. William Fairfax, President of the Council of Virginia, and his sons Col. George William Fairfax and Rev. Bryan, Eighth Lord Fairfax, the neighbors and friends of George Washington. By Edward D. Neill, author of "Terræ Mariæ," "Dakotah Land and Dakotah Life," etc. etc. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. 234.

The History of Vermont, from its discovery to its admission into the Union in 1791. By Hiland Hall. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. vii. and 521.

The Military Services and Public Life of Major-General John Sullivan, of the American Revolutionary Army. By Thomas C. Amory. Boston: Wiggin & Lunt. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. 5 and 320. *With Portrait.*

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. London. Nos. for April and October, 1868.

The Herald and Genealogist. London. Part XXIX. December, 1868.

The Military and Civil History of Connecticut during the War of 1861—65. Comprising a detailed account of the various regiments and batteries. By W. A. Croffut and John M. Morris. Illustrated. New-York: Published by Ledyard Bill. 1868. 8vo. pp. iii. and 891.

Places of Interment of deceased Union Soldiers, in the various States and Territories. Nos. 14, 15, and 16. Office of Quarter-Master-General U. S. A. Washington, 1868.

Catalogues of Officers and Students in Middlebury and Yale Colleges, and Wesleyan University, 1868.

Historical Memoranda of the 52d Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, from its organization, Nov. 19th, 1861, to its muster-out, by reason of expiration of service, on the 6th day of July, 1865. (By John Swaddling, one of the Regt.) Elgin: 1868. pp. 47. (500 copies printed.)

"Who framed and ratified the Constitution for the United States." A Lecture delivered before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Philadelphia, February 22d, 1867. By H. A. Pue, Esq. Philadelphia. pp. 24.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Statistics, and Natural History. Established March, 1848. Vol. IV. No. 3. Lowestoft: Printed by Samuel Tymms, 60 High-street. M.DCCC.LXVIII. pp. 99—182.

Catalogue of Books on Printing and the Kindred Arts: embracing, also, works on Copyright, Liberty of the Press, Libel, Literary Property, Bibliography, &c. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. pp. 47.

Paper on Building-Stones. By Charles H. Porter, M.D. To the New Capitol Commissioners. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. pp. 41.

In Memoriam. A discourse on the Life and Character of the late Rev. George Duffield, D.D. By the Rev. William A. McCorkle, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit. Detroit: 1868. pp. 47.

Catalogue of Books chiefly relating to America. No. 11 Shoe and Leather st., Boston, 1868.

Prospectus. History of Athens County, Ohio (etc.). By Charles M. Walker (Ohio-Valley His. Series). Cincinnati. Robert Clarke & Co. 1868.

Report and Collections of State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Parts I. II. and III., of Vol. V.

The General Association of Illinois, 1868. Minutes of the twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, Jacksonville, May 27—31. With Reports and Statistics. Quincy: 1868. pp. 62, and a map.

The Book-Buyers. A Summary of American and Foreign Literature. New-York: September, October, November and December, 1868. pp. 24.

The Little Corporal. An Original Magazine for Boys and Girls, and for older people who have young hearts. Chicago: November, 1868. pp. 16.

A Sermon on the Moral Aspect of the Kingston Tragedy. Delivered by Rev. T. M. Meriman, A.M., in the Baptist Church, Kingston, Mass., Sunday, July 12, 1868. Plymouth: 1868. pp. 31.

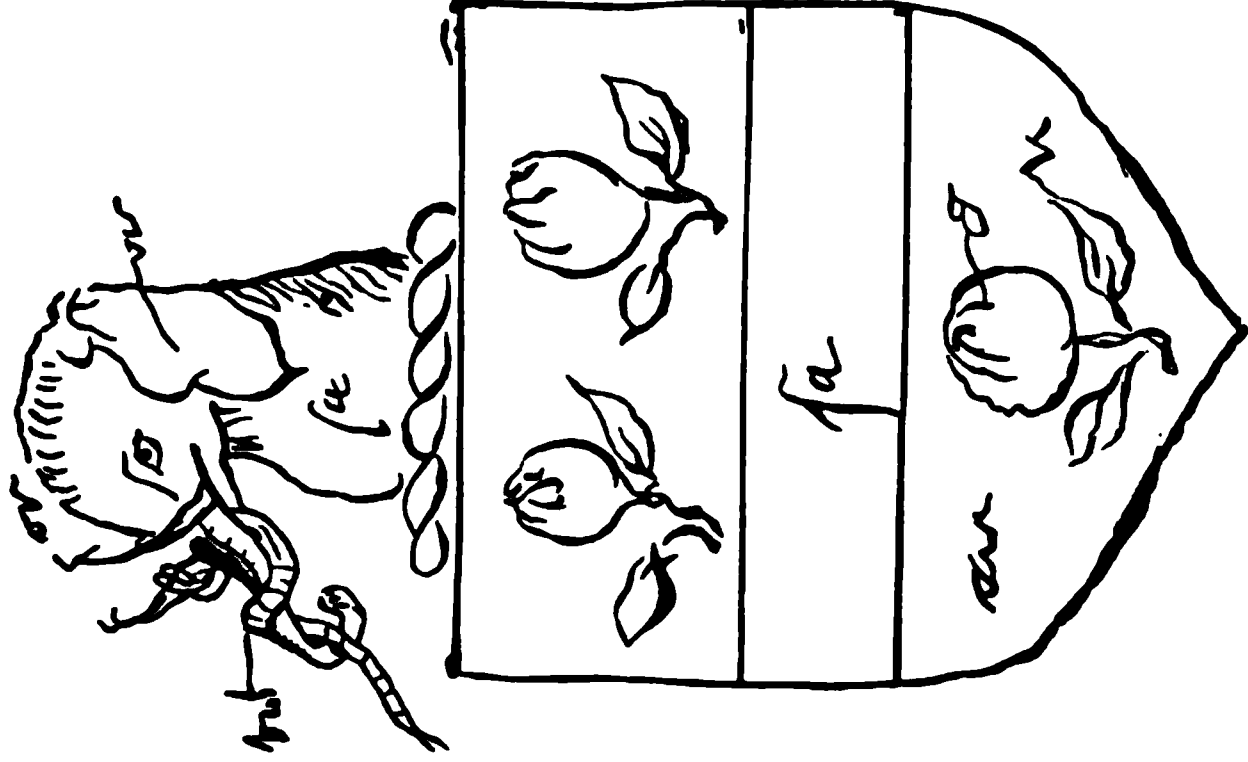
The Annals of Iowa, published Quarterly by State Historical Society, at Iowa City. October, 1868. Edited by Sanford W. Huff, M.D., Cor. Sec. Davenport: 1868. pp. 249—355, with portrait of Gov. Stone.







A pedigree of APPLETON, with Arms and Crest, signed by THOMAS APPLETON, 1577, before his son, SAMUEL (the progenitor of the family in America) was born; giving the names of his two elder sisters, MARY (who married Robert Ryece), and JUDITH who married Lewis Bailey, bishop of Bangor).



John Appleton of Bangor  
 married in 1577 of Bangor

Samuel Appleton (married in 1577)  
 3rd married in 1577 of Bangor  
 1st and 2nd of Bangor

Samuel Appleton

Samuel Appleton

AD. 1577.









*Mem. W. B. Fowle*



# NEW-ENGLAND

## HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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### WILLIAM BENTLEY FOWLE.

[By the Rev. ELIAS NASON, A. M., of North-Billerica, Mass.]

WILLIAM BENTLEY FOWLE was born in Salutation alley, Boston, on the 17th day of October, 1795. His father, Henry<sup>1</sup> Fowle, born in Medford, Sept. 19, 1766, was well educated and intended to devote his life to literary pursuits; but the resources of the family failing, he came to Boston and here learned the trade of pump and block making. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and frequently addressed his fellow citizens eloquently and effectively upon the stirring questions of that day. His library for those times was large and well selected, and his home was the resort of men of intelligence and good breeding. As a free mason he stood very high—holding the rank of deputy grand high priest; and of the French language he had acquired a complete mastery, so that when the Duke of Chartres,<sup>2</sup> afterwards Louis Philippe, and Talleyrand-Périgord were passing a few months of their exile in Boston, they frequently spent an evening and played

<sup>1</sup> Son of Henry and Mary (Patten) Fowle, of Medford, where he was born, Sept. 19th, 1766. He m. (1st) Elizabeth, dau. of Joshua and Mary Bentley, of Boston, Nov. 1, 1789, and had issue:—

Henry, b. July 26, 1790; Betsey, b. May 20, 1792; Henry, b. Jan. 14, 1794; Wm. Bentley, b. Oct. 17, 1795; Joshua B., b. June 17, 1797; Betsey, b. Mar. 20, 1799; Thomas Patten, b. Dec. 5, 1800; John Skillin, b. Aug. 5, 1802; George, b. Sept. 4, 1804; Ann, b. April 18, 1806, m. Nathaniel Colburn, and now a widow living in Canton street, Boston; Caroline Augusta, b. June 29, 1808.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Bentley) Fowle died Jan. 4, 1811, and he then married (2d) Mary Adams, July 11, 1811, who died, s. p. June 18, 1814. He then married (3d) Ruth Skinner, Dec. 1, 1814, and had issue:—

Augusta, b. Oct. 7, 1815; Ruth Eliza, b. Feb. 3, 1817; Ellen Maria, b. Oct. 30, 1818; Andrew Sigourney, b. Dec. 2, 1820; Joseph Warren, b. Jan. 26, 1823; De Witt Clinton, b. Jan. 24, 1825. Henry Fowle, d. March 10, 1837. His widow, Ruth (Skinner) Fowle, died Feb. 15, 1863.—*Family Bible*.

<sup>2</sup> The duc de Chartres, afterwards Louis Philippe [b. Oct. 6, 1773], whose father, called “Philippe Egalité,” was guillotined—fled, on the downfall of the party which sustained him, to Coire in the Grisons, where he taught mathematics under the name of “Corby.” He arrived at Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1796, and thence came to Boston, where he taught the French language for several months, residing in the family of a tailor, by the name of Amblard. He was introduced to Maj. Benjamin Russell by Talleyrand, and is said to have communicated one or more articles on French affairs to the columns of the “Centinel.” He presented Mr. Henry Fowle a set of chess men which are still in the possession of a member of the family.



a game of chess with Mr. Fowle. His first wife, Elizabeth Bentley, sister of the eminent scholar Dr. William Bentley,<sup>1</sup> was a woman of rare intellectual attainments, and in every way qualified to instruct and elevate the minds of those confided to her care.

Though Mr. Fowle himself was a laborious mechanic, his mind was richly stored with knowledge, his home, though humble, was the seat of elegance and refinement, so that men of royal blood, accustomed to the style of European courts, were pleased to mingle in its tranquil scenes and share its hospitality.

Under such fostering influences, and with the gift of a good, strong constitution, WILLIAM BENTLEY FOWLE came into life. He early manifested a love of books and learning; and at the early age of three years was sent to one of the public schools, taught by a woman, at the "north end," and there, according to the custom of the times, committed to memory the whole of the "Assembly's Shorter Catechism." "I could repeat it," he observes in his lecture on memory (*Teacher's Institute*, p. 119), "backwards as well as forwards, and understood it one way just as well as the other. When the dame had visitors, I was often brought forward to perform this feat, crab-fashion, to the great amazement of the visitors, the glorification of the venerable dame, and to my own great edification in Christian knowledge and humility."

When six years old, he was placed in what is now the Eliot school, where he commenced the study of Mr. Caleb Bingham's *Young Ladies' Accidence*, which he soon learned by heart.<sup>2</sup> By close application to his studies he usually held position at the head of his class, and although he then recited lessons in grammar, almost wholly unconscious of the meaning of the words he uttered, he nevertheless, when ten years old, received the Franklin medal for his proficiency in that branch of learning. Of master John Tileston, whose peculiarities he has pleasantly described in his memoir of Mr. Caleb Bingham,<sup>3</sup> he learned, as did Edward Everett, to write a round and legible hand; while from his beloved father, and the French and Polish refugees who resorted to his house, he acquired an accurate knowledge of the French. At the age of thirteen years, he entered the public Latin school, but was then so ignorant of English grammar as to be unable, at the examination for admission, to give the perfect participle of the verb "love." "It is not to be wondered at, therefore," says he in speaking of this period of his life, "that I hated grammar; had no faith in

<sup>1</sup> BENTLEY, WILLIAM, D.D., son of Joshua and Mary Bentley, was born in Boston, graduated at Harvard, 1777, and was ordained over the second church in Salem, September, 1783. He was editor of the Essex Register nearly twenty years. He published a collection of Hymns in 1795; the History of Salem in Vol. VII. of the *Mass. Hist. Collections*, and other works. His death occurred suddenly on the 29th of December, 1819, at the age of 61 years; and his eulogy was pronounced by Edward Everett.

He was distinguished for his antiquarian tastes and collections; for his extensive acquaintance with foreign languages, and for his love of books, paintings, &c. His library was given in part to Meadville Theological Seminary; to his nephew William Bentley Fowle, who had assisted him in collecting it, and to the American Antiquarian Society of which he was a member. See *Proceedings of the Am. Ant. Soc.*, March 16, 1866, p. 99.

The other children of Joshua and Mary Bentley were John; Thomas, m. — Skillin; Samuel, m. Rebecca Fowle; Mary, m. Robert Dawes; Elizabeth, m. Henry Fowle; Susanna, m. Capt. — Woolley. Mr. Joshua Bentley lived on Commercial street, Boston. He held the office of commissary in the revolutionary war. It is said that his father, a lieutenant in the English navy, was a second son of Sir John Bentley.

<sup>2</sup> See *The Teacher's Institute*, p. 141.

<sup>3</sup> See *American Journal of Education*, vol. v. p. 325.



the utility of teaching it as then taught, and determined to reform the method if ever I had a good opportunity."<sup>1</sup> Most conscientiously he kept this resolution. In the Latin school, he made rapid advancement in the elements of the learned languages, and was turning his mind to a collegiate course of study, when a depression in his father's business rendered it necessary for him to withdraw his son from school and place him in a store. At the age of fifteen years, therefore, the studious youth was apprenticed to the learned bookseller and publisher, Mr. Caleb Bingham, whose store then bore the number, "44 Cornhill"—and was the favorite resort of the school teachers of that period. Mr. Bingham had received a liberal education [Dartmouth College, 1782], had been a successful teacher; he had, also, in addition to the compilation of the *Columbian Orator*, the *American Preceptor*, and other popular school books, made a good translation of Chateaubriand's *Atala*, and was in all respects an honorable and upright man; so that in coming under his influence the mind of the young apprentice was perhaps quickened, and his appetite for learning sharpened quite as much as if he had continued longer in the Latin school. The business of the store being limited almost exclusively to the sale of school books, at that period few in number, the book-loving clerk had ample opportunity to indulge his taste for reading, and to discuss educational plans and systems with his intelligent master and the teachers who frequented "44 Cornhill." Mr. Bingham was an ardent friend of educational reform; his labors as a teacher, and his admirable series of school books had served to break up the monotony of the old routine in the Boston schools and to inaugurate a more animated, vigorous and sensible method of instruction. Young Fowle imbibed his master's spirit; read the works of Lancaster,<sup>2</sup> Priestley and of the pupils of Pestalozzi, whose new and original system of instruction was then engrossing the attention of the leading educators of the world, and began, even at this early age, to form a library of the works of Milton, Fénelon, Rousseau and other writers on the philosophy of teaching and of mental culture. The continuous study of the French language and the subjection of his mind to the severe discipline of "reading proof"—of which there was then much to do in Mr. Bingham's office—extended rapidly his grammatical and lexical attainments. Observing his critical acumen and his love of books, Dr. William E. Channing advised him to enter Harvard College; aid was tendered him; but his love of independence, his facilities for acquiring, in the book-store, just the kind of information which he wanted, led him to decline it. To master thoroughly the elements of learning, to understand clearly the philosophy of the mind, he esteemed of more importance to himself, than to burden his memory with the technicalities of falsely constructed systems which never could be turned to any practical account.

Meanwhile his love of books, fostered by the example and the friendly counsel of his uncle, Dr. William Bentley, was steadily increasing; and his mind, through these influences and the "Belles-Lettres Associ-

<sup>1</sup> See *Teachers' Institute*, p. 141.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Lancaster was born in London, Nov. 27, 1778, and became, under the patronage of George III., a public lecturer on education. He came to America in 1818, and in consequence of his visit, Lancasterian or monitorial schools were established in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other large cities of the country. Lancaster afterwards met with reverse of fortune, and died "miserably poor" in New York, in October, 1838, in the fifty-first year of his age. See *Am. Jour. Ed.*, June, 1861, p. 351.



ation," of which he was an active member, continued to acquire fresh strength and vigor. On the decease of Mr. Bingham, April 6, 1817, his heirs entrusted the management of the book-store entirely to the hands of Mr. Fowle, who settled his master's business, and spent his time in publishing, trading, studying and closing the estate of Dr. Bentley, who had appointed him his executor, until the spring of 1821, when a change in the Boston school system called him into that field of labor for which his temperament, talents and acquirements admirably qualified him, and in which he performed good, honest service for his native city and his country. Mr. Fowle was born for a teacher; his studies, his associates, his *bon ange gardien*, turned him, perhaps unconscious of it at the time, towards the responsible duties and the heartfelt pleasures of the school-room.

It was observed, in the year above mentioned, by the primary school committee of Boston, of which he was a member, that some two hundred children in the city were growing up uneducated, because too old to enter the primary, and too ignorant to gain admission to the grammar schools. One thousand dollars were granted by the city to fit up a room and employ a teacher for them. A miserable pittance for the work; but brave hearts had the charge of it. The monitorial system has achieved success in Europe, and why not here? It is bringing into education just what education teaches us to apply to common business, the grand economic principle of division of labor. It is encouraging the older, by allowing them to teach the younger pupils. Time and talent husbanded; the work well done. What harm in this? But who shall commence the reformation? Who shall foremost face the frowns and bear the insults of those wedded to the ancient system? Why, Mr. Fowle himself. Stepping into the school-room on Fort Hill with no intention of remaining in it only during a temporary absence of the teacher, he met with such success—even with the roughest set of boys the city could afford, as to attract the attention and commendation of mayor Quincy, and at length to obtain the salary of a grammar-school master, with the permission also of carrying on his book-selling simultaneously with his school.

Among other innovations, this enlightened teacher introduced the black-board, now a *sine qua non* in the very humblest educational institution; the drawing of maps and geometrical diagrams, and the writing or the printing of the spelling lesson into his school. He dispensed with corporeal punishment, and provided every pupil constantly with some kind of employment suited to his years and inclination. He discarded the old monotonous method by whose "vain repetitions" the minds, both of the teacher and the taught, were stultified; and assuming that every child had an aptitude for accomplishing something good, set himself most earnestly at work to discover it, and to direct the training in accordance with it. The introduction of this novel system aroused the animosity of the conservative teachers of the city against the "monitor man," as some of them were pleased to call him; sharp discussions followed; bitter, biting words were spoken; but from the collision between the flint and steel some light and fire proceeded for the benefit of the city. In a series of admirable articles, Mr. Fowle so effectually exposed the mismanagement and abuses of the grammar schools that the committee at once enlarged the course of study and introduced other important changes.



At the annual exhibition of the monitorial school in 1823, Mr. Fowle brought forward his scholars, numbering about one hundred and eighty, without any previous special drill, and they acquitted themselves so creditably in their various recitations and exercises at the black-board that the mayor pronounced the exhibition equal to that of any grammar school in the city.

Though actively engaged in the performance of his duties in the school-room and in the management of the business of his store, this indefatigable worker had, by garnering, with a will, the golden sands of time, prepared a very accurate and enlarged edition of Abel Boyer's *Royal French and English Dictionary*, which was very correctly printed in 1822; received the approbation of the *North American Review*, [Jan. 1823, p. 228], and held its position in our schools until superseded by the more elaborate work of Spiers and Surenne, published by D. Appleton & Co. in 1852.\* Feeling the need of a reading book that should embrace more and richer specimens of our modern literature than Scott's "Lessons," Dana's "Selection," Murray's "English Reader," or Bingham's "American Preceptor," presented, Mr. Fowle engaged the Rev. John Pierpont to prepare for him the "American First-Class Book," which in the elegance, elevated tone and variety of its extracts may be said to stand unrivalled among the numerous compilations made for the higher class of readers in our schools.

The reputation of Mr. Fowle as a teacher of the Lancasterian system had now become such as to induce some gentlemen of wealth and standing in the city to form a corporation, erect and furnish a school-house with philosophical apparatus, and employ him as the chief instructor. It was called the "Female Monitorial School," and was probably the first school in this country, says Mr. Barnard [*Jour. Ed.* 1861, p. 603], that was "furnished with apparatus adequate to the illustration of the subjects taught." An excellent air pump and some other instruments were imported from London; but most of the articles were manufactured under the direction of Mr. Fowle himself, at an expense of not less than two thousand dollars. By this bold innovation, a stimulus was immediately given to the construction of philosophical instruments in this city, and to the use of them in illustration of the principles of science taught in the seminaries of learning through the country.

On assuming the charge of this school in 1823, Mr. Fowle relinquished his business as a bookseller and devoted his leisure moments to the compilation of school manuals, and to the preparation and delivery of scientific lectures to a lyceum made up mostly of his pupils and their friends. These lectures, some on the atmosphere, some on the solar system, some on the wonders of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and illustrated by an ample set of apparatus, were given gratuitously during many successive winters, and were sometimes attended by as many as five hundred persons. It was in some respects a prelude to the public lyceum, which is said to have been first established in the town of Millbury, in this State, in 1827.

Mr. Fowle commenced his female monitorial school with about one hundred and twenty scholars, teaching, in addition to the English branches, Latin, French, and Spanish, and this by the system of mutual instruction, on the plain principle that any one conversant with a sub-



ject may explain it to one who is not, to the mutual benefit of both ; and after seventeen years of successful labor, was compelled by impaired health to relinquish his position.

Among the general exercises of his school, Mr. Fowle early introduced vocal, and afterwards instrumental music ; calisthenics, and needle-work, which was taught by the since celebrated Mrs. D. L. Dix. By the use of Francœur's Introduction to Linear Drawing, which he translated from the French in 1824, he trained the hand and the eye of his pupils to draw maps, charts, and geometrical figures with surprising accuracy and beauty. Some specimens, still remaining, seem at first sight to have come directly from the skilful hand of the engraver. The letter-printing is admirably well executed. In making these, and other judicious innovations and improvements, this eminent teacher was really marking out the course for Mr. Horace Mann ; and the monitorial, was actually anticipating the normal school, which through the untiring and well directed energy of the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Medford, became a state institution in 1838. Many of Mr. Fowle's pupils received their whole education in his school, and after graduation pursued successfully the vocation of their beloved master.

Mr. Fowle, as we have seen, had early expressed a determination to reform the system of English grammar then in vogue ; and devoting such moments as he could spare to the study of the Gaelic, Gothic, and Anglo-Saxon elements of our language, to the examination of the Grammar of Dr. John Wallis (1653), and to the "Diversions of Purley" (1786), he wrote and published in 1827 an able grammatical treatise which he called the "True English Grammar," wherein the forms and principles of our language are set forth, without much reference to the structure and modifications of the Greek and Latin, which Murray, as well as almost every other English grammarian has taken for his model. In theory Mr. Fowle is right ; since the ground-work of our language is almost entirely of the northern tongues ; while the superstructure is in part only of the more elegant and classic speech of Greece and Rome. To understand our language, then, it is imperative that we leave the conjugations and declensions of the later learned tongues and descend to the simple forms of the original elements, and by these forms interpret, analyze and explain the complicated structure. This principle Mr. Fowle clearly saw ; and on this principle constructed all his subsequent grammatical works. Teachers derided and opposed the system ; it compelled them to begin down at the very bottom of the ladder ; to surrender something of their "linguistic lore ;" and this to those who drink but shallow draughts from the "Pierian Spring" is ever irksome. The Latino-English system still prevails in our schools ; yet considering the tendency of philological studies at present, may we not justly conclude that the simple and natural will ere long gain the ascendancy over the artificial method of dealing with our mother tongue ?

Mr. Fowle continued to prepare for the press and publish one or more school books almost every year ; to explain and defend his educational system both by his voice and his pen, and to fulfil his duties as a loving father, an accomplished teacher and an upright citizen.

In August, 1841, he delivered before the American Institute of Instruction an able lecture on the "Education of the Propensities,"



wherein some of his views of phrenology,<sup>1</sup> in which he was a firm believer, were made known.

In 1842, Mr. Fowle resumed his former business of bookselling; and in connection with Mr. Nahum Capen, commenced the publication of the "Common School Journal," started by Mr. Horace Mann the preceding year, and of which he continued the editor at a salary of \$700 per annum. Brought thus into close relations with the distinguished secretary of the Board of Education, and sympathizing with him in respect to his advanced and startling educational plans, Mr. Fowle came into still sharper collision with the conservative teachers and school committees of the day; and while he had the pleasure of seeing his principles of instruction gradually gaining ground, he was at the same time compelled to realize that breaking down erroneous systems brings no bread. In a pecuniary point of view the "Common School Journal," which Mr. Mann edited until 1848, and Mr. Fowle after him until 1852, was a sad failure, and involved the publishers in very serious liabilities. Mr. Fowle was of invaluable service to Mr. Mann. He wrote, travelled, and lectured for him; he defended him.

On the establishment of the Teachers' Institutes by the Board of Education—which are a kind of temporary normal school, held in different sections of the State for disseminating information in respect to the art of teaching—Mr. Mann secured at once the valuable aid and coöperation of Mr. Fowle, and found him to be one of the most efficient and acceptable lecturers in his carefully selected corps. Before these Institutes Mr. Fowle pronounced more than one hundred lectures. Of those delivered in 1845 and 1846 he has given the substance in "The Teacher's Institute," published in 1847, which, in some respects, is, for the inexperienced teacher, one of the best practical guides extant. Mr. Fowle lectured before Teachers' Institutes as late as 1849 or 1850; and sometimes in the adjoining States. "I taught an Institute," wrote he, in his Journal, Bangor, Nov. 26, 1849, "and lectured three times for their lyceum."

In 1850 or 1851 he removed to West-Newton, and the next year, October 27, opened a monitorial school at 521½ Washington street, Boston, into whose duties and pleasures he entered with the buoyant freshness and vigor of early youth. He taught this school successfully until his second marriage, which occurred November 26, 1860, when he removed to the quiet and beautiful town of Medfield, where, still fresh and youthful in his feelings, he spent his time in literary avocations, and in the enjoyment of refined and intellectual society, until kindly called away from mortal scenes to his reward on high. His departure took place on the 6th day of February, 1865, and his remains repose in Forest-Hills cemetery.

Mr. Fowle's height was 5 ft. and 9 inches; his weight, at the age of 62 years, 180 lbs. His countenance was open, frank and placidly benignant in its general expression; yet when moved by some new thought, a kind of electric glow shot over it, revealing more than words could do the emotion of the soul. His eye was full and of a light cerulean blue.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. F. was at one time president of the Boston Phrenological Society. He once took a plaster cast of the head of Whitefield, at Newburyport.



In his theological views, he was liberal and tolerant. He usually attended Dr. N. L. Frothingham's church, of which he was one of the deacons. When spending Sunday away from home, he sometimes occupied, acceptably, the pulpit of the clergyman with whom he happened to be staying. He was a life-long student of the Bible.

He hated oppression of mind or body, and hence ever wrote and spoke indignantly against the system of American slavery, which he was permitted, ere his death, to see completely overthrown. He was a member of our state legislature in 1843.

Of an ardent temperament, strong affections, frank and open disposition, he made firm and lasting friends, as well as now and then a stubborn enemy. His pupils loved and honored him, and were most eloquent in his praise. Many were the mementos, in the form of a "silver pitcher," a "gold watch," or "Life of Washington," which he received from them in attestation of their affectionate regard. One of them, Mrs. Cornelia (Loring) Thompson, bequeathed to him the sum of \$5000, which greatly served to mitigate the cares of his declining years.

Mr. Fowle was an indomitable worker. This is in part the secret of his success. He was never idle. His mind was ever conceiving; his hand was ever achieving something for the benefit of his fellow men. His library, enriched by a bequest from Dr. Bentley, was both large and well selected. It embraced many choice works in French and Spanish literature, together with the leading classical productions of our own language. He had also a fine cabinet of shells and other natural curiosities. In the midst of his books he loved to dwell, and here, when the doors of his beloved school-room were closed, the visitor would generally find him poring over some treatise on divinity or new educational work; or with pen in hand preparing a critique on our grammatical system, or a new school book<sup>1</sup> for the press; but always ready for a pleasant conversation and a fresh idea from a thinking mind. "I have studied," once he wrote, "the Latin and Greek languages as far at least as the majority of what are called

<sup>1</sup> His publications, so far as I can ascertain, are:—

1. Boyer's French and English Dictionary, 1822. 2. Catechism of English Grammar, Boston, 1823. 3. Practical Guide to Reading and Orthography, 1824. 4. Practical Geography, Part I., 1824. 5. Introduction to Linear Drawing from Franceur, 1825. 6. Child's Arithmetic, Boston, 1826. 7. American Speaker, 1826. 8. The True English Grammar, 1827. pp. 180. 9. The True English Grammar, Part II., 1828. 10. French Accidence, 1828. 11. Exercises in writing French, 1829. 12. The New Speaker, pp. 376, 1829. 13. Improved Guide to English Spelling, 1829. 14. Modern Practical Geography, 3d ed., 1830. 15. Practical French Grammar. 16. Fables in the French Language. 17. An Atlas, 1831. 18. French First Class Book, pp. 288, 1832; one of the best works of the kind extant. 19. An Etymological Grammar, 1833, pp. 105. 20. Physiology, with eight life-size diagrams. 21. Primary Reader, 1837. 22. Bible Reader for Schools, 1839. 23. Common School Grammar, Part I., 1842. 24. Common School Grammar, Part II., 1842. 25. The Common School Speller, 1842; one of the most popular of all Mr. F.'s books, and still in extensive use. 26. Orthographical Exercise, 1842. 27. Scripture Lessons. 28. Companion to Spelling Books, 1843. 29. Common School Geography and Atlas. 30. Elementary Geography for Mass. Children. 31. Common School Speaker, 1844. 32. Outline Maps of Massachusetts. 33. The Eye and the Hand, 1847, pp. 94. 34. The Teacher's Institute, 1847, pp. 258—an excellent treatise on education. 35. Parlor Dramas. 36. One Hundred Dialogues, 1856. 37. Familiar Dialogues. 38. The Free Speaker, 1859. 39. The Mind and Heart—a collection of Tales, Dialogues, Poems, etc., mostly original. 40. The New Speaker. 41. The New Reader. 42. Exhibition Dialogues. 43. A revised edition of the "American Preceptor." 44. An edition of Pope's "Essay on Man," for the use of schools. 45. Volumes XI. XII. XIII. XIV. of the "Common School Journal." 46. Juvenile Dialogues. 47. Defence of the True English Grammar. 48. A set of Outline Maps.

Mr. F. was preparing a Book of Dialogues when he died.



educated men go. I have studied three or four other languages, and have written more English than many others. My printed books number more than fifty, my written lectures, mostly on scientific subjects, more than sixty; my newspaper essays more than five hundred, and my letters enough to entitle me to a vote of the Post-office Department."

Of strong and deep convictions, Mr. Fowle wrote in a clear, direct and positive style; using but few quotations or embellishments. Intent himself upon the matter in his mind, he thought but little of the form it should assume in coming to the light. Therefore the style is just the man himself—unstudied, simple, strong.<sup>1</sup>

He had an antiquarian taste, and became a resident member of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1863. He was also a member of several other learned bodies.

A part of his valuable library he bequeathed to Tufts College; that part of it which he held in trust from his uncle, Dr. Bentley, went to the American Antiquarian Society, and the remainder of it, amounting to a thousand volumes or more, is kept by his family at Medfield.

When we consider the number of pupils this faithful teacher educated; the amount of literary labor, as an author, he performed; the improvements he effected in the art of teaching; the lessons he imparted to the instructors of this commonwealth; the benevolence he exhibited; the hopes he inspired; the sorrows he soothed; the love-light he shed around him—we cannot but feel that though no monumental shaft may mark, fair gratitude with choicest flowers will deck, and sweet affection with the tenderest tears bedew his peaceful grave.<sup>2</sup>

### SOLDIERS IN THE LOUISBURG EXPEDITION.

FROM DEDHAM (MASS.) IN 1744-5 :—Rev. Thomas Balch, chaplain. Capt. Eleazer Fisher, William Weatherbee, Samuel Weatherbee, John Thorp, Michael Brite, Samuel Thorp, Hugh Delap. *Hist. Dedham.*

FROM SPENCER (MASS.)—Edmund Bemis, Lieut. at the reduction of Louisburg, 1745; d. 1810, aged 90. *Hist. Spencer*, p. 164.

FROM WORCESTER.—Benjamin Gleason, died at Louisburg, 1745. Adonijah Rice. *Hist. Worcester*, p. 59.

<sup>1</sup> His life of Caleb Bingham (*Am. Jour. Ed.* Vol. v. 1858,) is, perhaps, a fair specimen of his ability as a writer.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Fowle married (1st), Sept. 28, 1818, Miss Antoinette Moulton, daughter of Ebenezer Moulton, and had issue :—

1. Maria Antoinette, b. July 4, 1819; d. unmarried, Dec. 10, 1863.

2. Eloise Bourne, b. May 25, 1821; m. Daniel Smith, living, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

3. Abba, b. Dec. 11, 1822; m. William H. Mackintosh.

4. Eliza, b. Dec. 20, 1824; m. William Viles.

5. William B., b. July 27, 1826; m. Mary Elizabeth, dau. of John L. Dimmock.

6. Ellen C., b. March 31, 1828; m. Frank H. Clapp, of Detroit, Mich., and d. Dec. 7, 1866.

7. Anne, b. Feb. 21, 1830; m. Henry N. Whittlesey, and now lives a widow at Jamaica Plain.

Mrs. Antoinette (Moulton) Fowle died Jan. 18, 1859; and he married (2d), Miss Mary Baxter Adams, only surviving daughter of the Hon. Daniel and Harriet (Reed) Adams, of Medfield, and granddaughter of the Rev. Daniel Adams, of Watertown, Nov. 26, 1860, by whom he had issue :—Harriet Adams Fowle, born June 28, 1862.



EPITAPHS' FROM THE OLDER HALF OF "BURYING  
HILL," WEYMOUTH, MASS.

[Communicated by Mr. JOHN J. LORD, of Weymouth.]

THESE epitaphs contain the following names :—

Badlam, Baley, Bate, Bicknell, Clothier, Cotton, Dyar, Ford, Greenwood, Holbrook, Humphrey, Hunt, Lovell, Nash, Paine, Phillips, Pittee, Randel, Read, Rogers, Shaw, Smith, Tay, Torrey, Tufts, Warner, White, Whitman, Whitmarsh.

The stones over the graves of Rev. Samuel Torrey and wife, are heavy horizontal slabs. Near them are two others of similar shape, and about equal size, which have no inscriptions, but it seems very probable to me cover the remains of William Torrey (father of Samuel above), one of the earliest New-England authors, and a man of eminence in the public service, and his wife.

1666  
Joseph  
DYAR : 10 y

ABIGAIL NA  
SH D 8 : IVLY  
1676

James BICKNEL

8

ANATH  
DYAR . 3 M

[Hannah Dyar, 1678.—*Town  
Records.*]

D : F 3 : TWO  
D' S : OLD  
: IULY :

[D. Dyar, two days old—doubt-  
less.]

69  
MARY : D AR :  
ONE : YEAR : OLD  
DYED 24 : OCTO  
[Mary Dyar.]

John Tay Aged  
30 years Dec<sup>d</sup>  
October y<sup>e</sup> 22  
1678

John Son To  
John & Elizabeth  
Tay Aged 2  
Months Dec'd  
October Ye 29  
1678

1682  
Hannah  
Dyar : 2 : M : O

Here Lyeth Buried  
Y<sup>e</sup> Body Of  
Ephraim Hunt  
Aged About 77  
Years Deceased  
Y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> Of February  
1686-7

Here Lyeth Buried Y<sup>e</sup>  
Body Of Elder Edward  
Bate Aged 81 Yeares  
Departed This Life Y<sup>e</sup>  
23 Day Of March  
1686

Elizabeth  
Holbrook Wife  
To John Holbrook  
Aged 64 Yeares  
Died Y<sup>e</sup> 25 of June  
1688



HEAR : LIETH : MARY  
DYAR : 6 : OCT 1691  
AG 18 M O

Mrs. Mary Torrey  
Aged 50 Years  
Dyed on The 10 of  
September 1692

Jeremiah Clothier  
Y<sup>e</sup> Son of  
Jeremiah & Ruth  
Clothier, Aged  
Near . 15 . Years  
Died Dece<sup>m</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 17  
1695

Here Lyeth Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
Of Thankful  
Humphery Wife  
To James Humphery  
Aged About  
31 Years  
Died January  
Y<sup>e</sup> 1 1698-9

Here Lyeth Y<sup>e</sup>  
Body Of Deaco<sup>n</sup>  
Jonas Humphry  
Aged 79 Year<sup>s</sup>  
Died February  
Y<sup>e</sup> 11 1698-9

Here Lyeth Buried  
Y<sup>e</sup> Body Of Cap<sup>t</sup>  
Samuel White Aged  
57 Years Died Y<sup>e</sup>  
19 Of August  
1699

Here Lyes  
Y<sup>e</sup> Body of Cap  
John Holbrook  
Aged About 82  
Years Died  
November Y<sup>e</sup> 23  
1699

Here Lyeth  
Y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
Nathaniel  
Humphery  
Aged About 48  
Years Died  
Jan<sup>y</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 17 1700-1

Elisha  
Y<sup>e</sup> Son of  
Ichabod & Sarah  
Holbrook Aged  
2. Year & 8 M<sup>o</sup>  
Died June Y<sup>e</sup> 20  
1700

Here Lyes Buried  
Y<sup>e</sup> Body Of Lieu<sup>t</sup>  
Ebenezer White  
Dec<sup>d</sup> July Y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>  
1703 In Y<sup>e</sup> 55<sup>th</sup>  
Year Of His Age

Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup>  
Body Of Josiah  
Torrey Son To  
William &  
Deborah Torrey  
Aged About 20  
Years Died Agus<sup>t</sup>  
Y<sup>e</sup> 16 1706

Here Lyes Interred Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
Of The Reuerend M<sup>r</sup> Samuel  
Torrey Pastor Of The Church  
Of Christ In Weymouth Aged  
75 Years Died April Y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>  
1 7 0 7

Here Lyes The  
Body of Elder  
John Rogers  
Aged 71 Years  
Febe<sup>ry</sup> The 28<sup>th</sup>  
Anno Domini  
1709-10

*Hodie Mihi-Cras Tibi Sic Transit Gloria Mundi*

Here. Lyes. Y<sup>e</sup>. Body. Of.  
M<sup>rs</sup>. Elizabeth. Cotton.  
Wife. To. M<sup>r</sup>. Theophilus.  
Cotton. Of. Hampton.  
Who. Died. Upon. Y<sup>e</sup>. Road.  
By. Reason. Of. A. Fall  
From. Her. Horse. Octob<sup>r</sup>  
Y<sup>e</sup> 31<sup>st</sup>. 1710. Aged. About. 45 Years.  
buried. in. hopes. of. a. joyfull  
Resurrection.



Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup>  
Body of Deacon  
Micajah Torrey  
Aged About 66-7  
Years Died  
January Y<sup>e</sup> 20  
1710

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1716  
IVLY y<sup>e</sup> 18  
SARAH SHAW  
AGED YEAR<sup>e</sup>

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Here Lyes Buried  
Y<sup>e</sup> Body Of M<sup>r</sup> Mary  
White Widdow Of  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel White  
Aged 75 Years  
Died Oct<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>  
1716

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Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
Of M<sup>r</sup> Mary White  
Wife To M<sup>r</sup> Thomas  
White Aged 40  
Ye<sup>r</sup>s Dec<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>  
Y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1716

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The Graue Of M<sup>r</sup>  
William Torrey (Son  
Of Cap<sup>t</sup> William Torrey)  
Dec<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>e</sup>  
11<sup>th</sup> 1717-8  
In Y<sup>e</sup> 80<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of His Age

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Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
Of Jonathan Torrey  
Aged About 64 Years  
Died June The 7<sup>th</sup>  
1718

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Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of James Humphrey  
Aged About 53  
Years Died August  
Y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1718

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Here Lye<sup>s</sup> The Body  
of Joseph Bicknell  
dyed In The 22 Yer  
of His Age 1719

Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body Of  
Hannah Baley Formerly  
Wife To Samuel Pratt  
Aged 77 Years  
Departed This Life  
May Y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>  
1721

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Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body Of  
Deacon Micajah  
Torrey  
Sep<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 29 1722  
In Y<sup>e</sup> 50<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of His Age  
[Torrey—Town Records.]

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Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
Of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph  
Torey Dec<sup>d</sup> Aprill  
Y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1723  
In Y<sup>e</sup> 45<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of His Age

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l Decem  
1724  
In Y<sup>e</sup> 36<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of Her AGE

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Here Lyes Buried  
The Body Of  
Cap<sup>t</sup> John Hunt  
Who Departed this Life  
March the 18<sup>th</sup> 1724 in  
Y<sup>e</sup> 70<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

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Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
Of M<sup>r</sup> Ruth White  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin  
White Dec<sup>d</sup> May The  
6<sup>th</sup> 1724 In  
The 40<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of Her Age

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Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of Ruth Torrey  
Wife to Jonathan  
Torrey Aged  
About 74 Years  
Died Aprill Y<sup>e</sup>  
28<sup>th</sup> 1724



## ANTIQUITY OF THE NAME OF SCOTT.

[Communicated by MARTIN B. SCOTT, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio.]

THE theory of Professor Inness, of Edinburgh University, in relation to the original name of Scott in Scotland, is that, long before surnames were known, the people of that country, who wandered into England, there received the distinctive appellation of Scotus or Scot, and returned to Scotland, bearing the name of Scot, in addition to their former name. The canny lad who crossed the border, as plain Robert, returned in time from England as Robert Scot, and reared a family who retained the surname of their ancestor.

About 1686, Satchells wrote a history of the name of Scott; a volume of some two hundred pages; a large portion of which, was doggerel poetry, but containing much quaint historical matter connected with the name; and from which Sir Walter Scott drew largely in his "Lay of The Last Minstrel." He left a copy of Satchells in the library at Abbotsford, at this time an extremely rare book.

Satchells writes, under the head of

## "THE ANTIQUITY OF THE NAME OF SCOTT":—

"Some late start-up bran-new gentlemen,  
That hardly knew from whence their fathers came,  
Except from rednosed Robin,  
Or trail Wallet, country Tom,  
The sons of Cannongate Bess,  
That could play her game;  
Whose labouring heads as great as any house,  
These columnizing fellows can stagger stare and shame,  
And swear the name of Scot is but a new coined name,  
These new cornuted gentlemen, why should they lie,  
Mr. George Buchanan, and Hector Boetius can let them see,  
A thousand years if I do not forget,  
By chronicles I'll prove the name of Scot,  
In King Achaius time that worthy prince,  
John<sup>1</sup> and Clement Scots they went to France,  
In Paris they at first began,  
In Charles the Great his time,  
To instruct the Christian religion,  
And there a College they did frame  
Which doth remain untill this very time;  
(And he that doth not believe me,  
Must read Buchanan and he shall see;)  
Some authors I could give in,

But these are sufficient to them that's not blind;  
Some say they were not Scots to their name,  
But only Scots by nation,  
Yet Monks of Mellross they were known,  
Which there was in the Picts kingdom.  
John Earl of Channerth surnamed Scot,  
To die without succession was his unfortunate lot;  
Brave Alexander the first, a King both stout and good,  
John Earl of Channerth married with his royal blood,  
Before Alexander the first, his brother Edgar did reign  
The first that was annointed of Scotland King;  
Reverend John Scot he did surmount,  
Who was bishop of Dumblane, and did the King annoint  
Mr Michael Scot that read the epistle at Rome  
He was in King Alexander the Seconds reign  
\* \* \* \* \*  
And if my author you would know,  
Bishop Spotswoods book these Scots do show.  
How can these randy liars then  
Make the Scots to be a start-up Clan,

<sup>1</sup> This John Scot is mentioned by Roger, of Wendover, in his "Flowers of History:" CHARLES THE GREAT held his wit and knowledge in such high estimation, that he made him his table companion, where they cracked their jokes with great familiarity; as a specimen, the king one day remarked to John: "What is there between a Scot and a sot?" "Only a table," replied Master Scot. Yet he was afterwards so harsh and tyrannical with his scholars, that they attacked him in the school-room and stabbed him to death with their pen-knives.



Sure new start-ups themselves must be,  
For ancient families scorn to lie.

But for the antiquity of the Scor,  
There is one thing I had almost forgot,  
Which is not worthy of nomination  
Yet to mark antiquity I'll make relation;  
In the second session of King David's  
parliament,

There was a statute made which is yet  
extant,

That no man shall presume to buy or sell,  
With Highlandmen or Scors of Ewsdale;  
\* \* \* \* \*

Here I speak nought but truth, all men  
may note,

The very true antiquity of the name of  
Scor.

Buchanan, in his history of Scotland, confirms the historical facts of Satchells. He asserts that Charles the Great sent to Scotland for some learned and pious men, who read philosophy in Greek and Latin at Paris, "among whom was Johannes surnamed Scotus." He was the preceptor of Charlemagne, and left many monuments of learning. Clement, a Scot, was also a learned professor at the same time in Paris, which puts it beyond doubt, that the surname of Scot is of great antiquity; even if we trace it back no further than the days of Charlemagne and Achaius, who lived about the middle of the eighth century.

But Hector Boethius, and other historians (among whom are Ver-mundus, Cornelius, and Scaliger), claim a still more remote antiquity for the name of Scot, than is asserted by Satchells. Boethius avers that the name of Scot originated from Scota, the daughter of that Pharaoh king of Egypt that was drowned in the Red Sea. Thus: Gathelus, son of Cecrops, first king of Athens, and a native of Egypt, became so insolent and troublesome at his father's court, that he was banished the kingdom; whereupon with a large band of fugitives, he left Greece, and went into Egypt, in the time of Moses, at a period when Pharaoh was engaged in war with the neighboring nations. Joining his forces with the Egyptians, he was made a general, and soon subdued the nations at war with Pharaoh; and so won the favor and confidence of that monarch, that he gave him his daughter, named Scota, in marriage. About this time, Egypt was visited with the plague of which we read, because Pharaoh would not let the children of Israel go. In order to escape from the plague, which was carrying off multitudes, Gathelus and Scota his wife, with a large number of Greeks and Egyptians, put to sea and, afterwards, landing in Spain, called that portion of the country Port-Gathale which is now known as Portugal. Here he named his people "Scottis," from the affection he bore his wife Scoti,<sup>1</sup> who no doubt was gentle and humane as she who rescued the infant Moses from the jaws of the crocodile (the princess Thermutus). After years of bloody wars with the barbarians of Spain, Gathelus, with his colony, sailed for and landed in Ireland, and afterwards went over to the northern part of Britain, which was called Scotland (the land of the Scots) from the Scots who planted themselves there.

<sup>1</sup> "This king he had one dooter than that was fair,  
And sum man said that scho suld be his air,  
Ane virgin clene ryght fair of nobill fame,  
And Scota als scho callit wes to name,  
This king gaif her with giftis that wer large,  
To Gathelus as wyfe in mariage,  
\* \* \* \* \*

And all his folk for mair affinitie  
Callit thame Scottis quhilk wes his wyfis name,  
Out of Egipt he braht with him fra hame."

[*Buik of the Chronicles of Scotland.*]



This account of the origin of the Scots, is treated by many English historians as fabulous. Buchanan is of opinion that the Scots first came from Spain. Humphrey Lloyd, an ancient writer, opposes what the Scots say of their antiquity; which is confuted by Buchanan, who quotes Mamertinus in his panegyric to Maximianus, in which he affirms, that before the coming in of Cæsar (fifty-five years before Christ), the Britons waged war against the Scots. Geoffrey Keating, a learned Irish antiquary, avers that the posterity of Gathelus and Scota landed in Ireland, A.M. 2736; after the flood, 1086; after Moses passing the Red Sea, 192; before Christ's nativity, 1308 years. In the early history of the world a generation was a hundred years or more, according to the remoteness of the period. Colganus observes, on the Life of St. Cladroe, that the colony planted by Gathelus and Scoti were Scythians; that the true name of Scota was Scythia; and that that name was given her because her husband came out of Scythia. King Alfred calls the Scots, Scythan; the Germans, both Scythians and Scots-Scutten; and the old Britons, Y'Scot, which is confirmed by Camden. Germany, in Alfred's time, embraced all Scandinavia, a part of which was Scythia. The Venerable Bede speaks of the Picts coming from Scythia, in their long-boats, to the northern parts of Ireland, and there finding *Gentem Scotorum*, their countrymen, but admits they spoke a different language. According to Walsingham, Scythæ, Scythici, Scoti, Scotici, are all of one meaning.

The Abbe Ma-Geoghegan published a history of Ireland, in 1758. in which he asserts that the Scots were originally Scythians, or properly Kelto-Scythians of Spanish extraction; while the ancient poets and bards aver that Ireland was first settled by a colony from Spain, who were descendants of a celebrated Breogan, whose grandson married an Egyptian heroine named Scota, from whom the Irish took the name Kinea-Scuit or Scots. We have the testimony of Seneca that the name of Scot was known to some Roman writers in the first century. William Elphanstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, who searched all the monuments of antiquity in Scotland; and Fordun, who quotes *Grossum Caput*, all concur that the name of Scot was derived from Scota, the most noble person in the colony.

The people of Scotland, in their early inroads upon the neighboring nations, were called Scoto-Brigantines, or Scoto-Britanni; and afterwards, when they infested South-Britain, in Claudian's time, were called Scoti, and sometimes Atticotti.<sup>1</sup> In later times, Sir Michael Scot, the wizard of the North, suffered many phases in the spelling and pronunciation of his name. Dante, in the *Inferno*, writes the name thus: "So slender of his shape was Michael Scot." Boccacio, a writer in the same age, alludes to him as "a great master of necromancy who was called Michael Scotto." In a note to Wharton's history of English poetry, mention is made of the early translators of Aristotle from Greek into Latin, where he is called "Michael Scotus;" and Cervantes, in *Don Quixote*, alluding to the same person, spells the name E'Scottello, while John Leland, the learned antiquary in the

<sup>1</sup> St. Jerome avers that, when a youth, he saw one of these Atticotti in Gaul feed on human flesh. Mr. Crawford, president of the Ethnological Society of London, in discussing the subject remarks: "The human family were originally cannibals, which gradually wore away on the discovery of cereals for food. Among the last of the cannibals were the Atticotti; who were not the true and proper Scotts of Harden, Belwearie, Scotts-Hall, and the rest of them, but only the Irish Scott, a degraded horde of invaders and aliens."



reign of Henry VIII., spells the name "Scotte" in referring to the Scotts of Scotts-Hall.<sup>1</sup>

In the time of Charles II., a very learned discussion on the antiquity of the Scots was carried on by Dr. Stillingfleet, the bishop of St. Asaph, and the famous archbishop Usher, who argued against what they were pleased to call the assumption of the Scotch historian. They were most learnedly and triumphantly answered by Sir George McKenzie, the talented advocate for Edinburgh to their majesties Charles II., and James. Sir George contends that the antiquity of the Scots is attacked by English writers, from the ancient enmity between the two nations; that the Scots had formerly records and manuscripts in their monasteries and public archives, which proved their antiquity which was never questioned, until their records were destroyed by Edward I., when he overthrew John Baliol, and removed the stone chair, in which the ancient kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone. They now have recourse to foreign authors, such as Marcellinus, Tacitus, Seneca, Mamertinus, and others, together with Erasmus and other learned critics of later date, by which Sir George maintains and clearly proves the antiquity claimed for the Scots. English writers do not agree among themselves on the subject. The Venerable Bede is contradicted by Lloyd; Dr. Heylen, who inveighs against the antiquity of the Scots, contradicts himself; while Dr. Stillingfleet is at issue with Camden, and the bishop of St. Asaph. Great as may be the merits of those controversial writers, it does not militate against the fact that the name of Scot dates back far anterior to the Christian era, whatever may have been its origin.

In the Psalter of Cashel is to be found Heber Scot, son of Seru, son of Easru, son of Gadelas, son of Niul, son of Feniusa-Farsa, son of Baath, son of Magog, son of Japhet; placing the name of Scot within seven generations of the flood.

In tracing the pedigree of Milesius, Dr. Anderson and some other writers assert that Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Cingeris, was the mother and not the wife of Gathelus (or Gadelas as those writers have it), as stated by Boethius; that his father Niul (son of Feniusa-Farsa, king of Scythia, from whom the modern term "Fenian" is derived) possessed lands at Capacirunt, on the coast of the Red Sea, which Pharaoh had given him with his daughter Scota, in consideration of his great learning. At the time Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt he encamped in the vicinity of Capacirunt, to the great alarm of Niul, who visited the camp of the Israelites, to gain intelligence of their designs; and, in an interview with Aaron, learned their history and objects. Gadelas accompanied his father to the camp, and on his way was bit by a venomous serpent, but was cured by Moses, with a touch of his miraculous rod, who prophesied that the descendants of Gadelas should inhabit a large western island, where no venomous reptile should exist. In gratitude to Moses for healing his son Gadelas, Niul supplied the Israelites with provision for their journey across the desert; but fearing the displeasure of Pharaoh, Niul seized the ships of the king, and from them beheld the overthrow of Pha-

<sup>1</sup> It appears hardly credible the name of Scott could have been spelled with so many variations, but it is not so strange if we can believe Buchanan, who tells us that the name of Sterling was spelled over sixty different ways; and Dugdale gives one hundred and thirty-one variations in the single name of "Mainwaring" of co. Chester. But few names at the present day retain the original orthography.



raoh's host in the Red Sea. Scota survived her husband Niul, and with her son Gadelas ruled her people many years. But during the reign of Sru, great grandson of Scota, the Egyptians under Pharaoh An Tuir, avenged themselves of the Scythians, for seizing the Egyptian fleet and aiding the Israelites to escape; by expelling them from Capacirunt with fire and sword. Sru left Egypt with the Scythians in his ships, and landed in Crete, where he died, and was succeeded by his son Heber Scot, who sailed with the descendants of Gadelas for Scythia; but, being received by their kindred Scythians in a hostile manner, Adnoin, the brother of Heber Scott, slew Refficoir king of the Scythians, in a hand-to-hand combat. After remaining for a time in Scythia, constantly harassed by the natives, Heber Scott and his brother Adnoin led the Gadelians (as his people were then called) from Scythia to the country of the Amazons, and continued there for a year, when they put to sea; but their ships were driven by a storm upon the island of Caronia in the Pontick Sea, where Heber Scott died.

Milesius (who was nine descents from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Cingeris, and five descents from Heber Scott) went with his Gadelians to Egypt, where he so signalized himself in the wars with the neighboring nations, that he was made general-in-chief by Pharaoh Nectanebus, who gave him his daughter Scota in marriage. After remaining seven years in Egypt, Milesius was reminded of the prophecy of Moses, which had been handed down, that the offspring of Gadelas should inhabit a large western island, and with sixty ships, his wife Scota and his people, set sail for Ireland; touched at Thrace; first landed in the kingdom of the Picts (now Scotland), and, finding the natives of Ireland too formidable, directed his course for the bay of Biscay, and finally landed in Spain; aided the Spaniards in expelling the Goths from their kingdom, and finally died in Spain, without ever setting foot in Ireland. After the death of Milesius, Scota and her sons, with a well appointed fleet and army, bearing on their standard a dead serpent and the rod of Moses, in memory of their ancestor Gadelas, set sail and landed in Ireland, A. M. 2704, and 1300 years before Christ, according to Keating. After many hard fought battles, in one of which Scota was slain, the descendants of Gadelas possessed themselves of Ireland, as foretold by Moses, where no venomous reptile existed; thus exploding the popular fallacy that St. Patrick expelled the snakes and toads from Ireland. Amid all this conflict of history, tradition and fable, between Hector Boethius, Sir George McKenzie and others on the one side, and the Psalter of Cashel, Dr. Anderson, Keating, &c. &c., on the other, there is much to confirm and nothing to disprove the existence of Scota and Heber Scott at the periods of time stated.

Long anterior to the general use of surnames, natives of Scotland, when domiciled in England (in the Saxon period) or other countries, attached "Scotus" to their proper names, to denote their nativity or descent, as Johannes, surnamed Scotus, mentioned by Buchanan; John Duns Scotus, one of the greatest scholars of his time,<sup>1</sup> Marianus Scotus, the learned Monk of Fulde, historian, &c. As we come down to the Norman period in England, distinguished persons who had Scotch blood in their veins added to their Christian names "le Scot,"

<sup>1</sup> Hailes says: "At Oxford, thirty thousand pupils attended his lectures."



as John le Scot, last Earl of Chester, and his grand nephew William Baliol le Scot, ancestor of the Scots of Scots-Hall, Kent, who thus wrote his name, for the double purpose of perpetuating the name of his great uncle (who died without issue) and indicating his own Scotch descent. But his family having incurred the indignation of Edward I., after he dethroned John Baliol, he pursued all that bore the name of Baliol, with great rigor and vindictiveness. He hanged Alexander Baliol, with cruel indignity, which so terrified his son David, that he changed his name to "Strabolgie." According to Abercrombie, Edward fined William four years rents and profits of his lands and estates, cutting off his entire income; and fearing he might suffer the fate of his kinsman, this William dropped "Baliol" from his name, and ever after went by the name of William Scot.<sup>1</sup> Dr. Fuller gives several instances of change of name in the war of the Roses, under similar circumstances; La Blunt to Croke, Carington to Smith, &c. It is note-worthy that Baliol was an historic name from the coming in of the Conqueror, down to Edward Baliol, who died in 1363. Since that period it is not to be met with in English history.

In process of time, the tendency of North-Britons to pass into England became common, and as surnames came generally into use about the eleventh century, many descendants of Scotia assumed the name of "Scot," usually spelled with one *t*, down to the beginning of the seventeenth century, with few exceptions. Leland, as before stated, wrote it "Scotte"; a few families of pure Gaelic blood adhering to the original "Scot." The Scotts of Harden, according to good authority, sprung from the Laird of Sinton, of which family was Sir Walter Scott, although Sir Walter in his memoir of himself goes no further back than the Laird of Raeburn. The most notable member of this family living at present, is the Rev. Dr. Robert Scott, a profound scholar, and master of Baliol College, Oxford.

The Scots of Ancrum and of Dunninald claim descent from the renowned wizard, Sir Michael Scot, who flourished in the twelfth century, and they assert that the Buckleugh Scots are from a younger branch of their house. Satchells avers that the Buccleuch Scotts are descended from John of Galloway, who received the surname of "Scot" from Kenneth III., in the ninth century, as described by Sir Walter in a note to the Lay of The Last Minstrel. The present duke of Buccleuch traces his pedigree through Richard le Scot of Murdiston, county Lanark, one of the Scotch barons, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; being the same period at which the Baliols acknowledged Edward as their lord-paramount; confirming the assertion of Philpot that the family of the duke and the Scotts of Scots-Hall had a common aucestry in the Baliols.

The original coats-of-arms were the same, with a slight variation; although now quite different. The duke claims a Norman extraction from a family of the original appellation of L'Escott, which is thought to be not well sustained. The more tenable claim for the duke's Norman ancestry is with the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, through the Baliols, to "Pierre de Baillienl," lord of Fiscamp, or as it appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey, "Sire de Fiscamp." This Pierre de Bailleul came in with the Conqueror, and was progenitor of John Baliol, founder of

<sup>1</sup> Hasted's *History of Kent*; Philpot's *Kent, surveyed and illustrated*; Ireland's *History of Kent*, and Pepys's *Diary*.



Baliol College, Oxford—a baron of great wealth and influence, which he very much increased by his marriage with Dervorgille, daughter and one of the heirs of Alan, lord of Galloway, constable of Scotland, by Margaret, eldest sister of John Scott, earl of Chester, one of the descendants of David, earl of Huntingdon.<sup>1</sup>

There are grounds for the belief that the Scotts of Great Barr, Staffordshire, sprung from the Baliols; a portion of their arms being three Catharine wheels, as in the arms of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, derived from the ancient arms of Baliol College. The family have been seated at Great Barr, back to the time of Edward I., and can be traced to no earlier period. In 1296, the progenitor of this family was in the suite of John Baliol, king of Scotland, when he was detained a prisoner in London by Edward I. He then passed by the name of Scott, and all that was known of his lineage was a tradition that he was a descendant of one of the Queens of Scotland.

William Baliol Scott was descended from Maude, Queen of David I., and may have been the progenitor of the Scotts of Great Barr, as well as of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall. This conjecture is strengthened by a note in Ordericus Vitalis, thus: "Newton and Weston (Staffordshire) was held by the king *in capite* at the time of making Domesday-book [1080] by Reginald de Baliol, who married the widow of Warin, viscount of Shrewsbury, and succeeded him in office. Hales was at the same time held *in capite* by earl Roger, and under him by Reginald de Baliol," proving the Baliols held lands in Staffordshire long before the time of Edward I. Sir Edward Dalmon Scott (of this family) M. P. was created baronet in 1806. The Scotts of Scotts-Hall, Kent, trace their pedigree in an unbroken line through Dervorgille, the mother of William Baliol Scot, to Fergus king of Scotland, in the time of Alexander the Great; to Rollo first duke of Normandy; Baldwin first count of Flanders; Henry I. emperor of Germany; Waldmer the Great, of Russia;<sup>2</sup> Romanus I., of the Greek empire; Alfred the Great; William the Conqueror; and finally to Charlemagne; mainly through female branches; also, as mentioned in a note, before, to David I. of Scotland; and Siward, earl of Northumberland, by a different line. The old Norman church at Brabourne, Kent, contains many monuments of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall; some of which date back to the thirteenth century.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lower mentions as rather a remarkable genealogical fact: "I know," he says, "a comparatively obscure country gentleman, who can, by the most undeniable evidence, prove his descent through three different lines, from William the Conqueror, and consequently from the Northman Rollo, the founder of the Dutchy of Normandy."

Our revolutionary General John Sullivan's ancestry has been traced back through distinguished Milesian families to the O'Sullivans, beyond the Christian era; while the Chaunceys of Connecticut have a pedigree which is unquestioned, running back through the earls of Norfolk, and other noble families to Charlemagne. It is noticeable in this connection, that the Chaunceys, and Baliols, are in the same line from Charlemagne to Charles the Bald, at which point the Chaunceys continue in the male line and the Baliols in the female. The Chaunceys also trace from Siward through Maud and her first husband, Simon de St. Liz, while the Baliols trace from Siward through Maud and her second husband, David I. of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> There is now residing in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, a lady who is a direct descendant of czars of Russia who have reigned within the present century.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, archbishop of York, lord chancellor of England, &c., in the reign of Edward IV., was of this family. It was by his advice that Elizabeth (queen of Edward IV.) took sanctuary with her children in Westminster Abbey. Richard III. compelled the archbishop to crown him at York, in 1481.

Sir Thomas Scott (also of this family), sheriff of Kent, in 1588, commanded the Kentish forces to repel the Spanish *armada*.



The ancestral pictures are now in London, preserved in the family of the late Capt. Thomas Fairfax Best,<sup>1</sup> R. A., whose mother, Caroline Scott, inherited them from her father Edward Scott, of Smeeth, Kent. Many of the portraits are quite ancient; some in the costume of crusaders. The most notable members of this family now living, are Capt. Henry Scott, of Blackheath, a retired post-captain of the royal navy, who was lieut. of Admiral Cockburn's flag-ship on our coast, in 1813-14; and Benjamin Scott, Esq., F.R.A.S., chamberlain of London, well known as a vigorous writer in defence of the pilgrim fathers from the charge of persecution of Quakers and Baptists in this country; and for his efficient labors in counteracting the influence of rebel emissaries in England during the late rebellion.

The known members of this family, among the early emigrants to New-England, were Richard Scott, of Providence, who landed at Boston in 1633-4; John Scott,<sup>2</sup> of Long-Island fame, who came over in 1642-3; Judge Edward Scott, of Newport, R. I., and his cousin James Scott, about 1710. The male line of each has become extinct, except that of Richard; unless, as some suppose, John Scott left a son John (as shown by a pedigree in the family of the late Dr. William Jenks, of Boston), who it is thought received a grant of land in East-Jersey from Sir George Carteret,<sup>3</sup> in consideration of the services rendered by his father, in procuring, from the duke of York, the grant of East-Jersey to Sir George and Lord Berkley. Richard, Edward, and James Scott, were from a younger branch of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, seated at Glemsford, Suffolk, since the sixteenth century.

The Scotts of Ancrum were among the most prominent of the name on the border; and trace their pedigree not only from the "wizard of the north," but from Charlemagne, through the same line, with the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, down to David, earl of Huntington, where they separate: the Scotts of Scotts-Hall descending from Margaret, eldest daughter of earl David, and wife of Alan, lord of Galloway; and the Scotts of Ancrum, from Isabel, the second daughter, who married Robert Bruce. Capt. John Scott, third son of the first Sir John Scott, of Ancrum, came to New-York, near the close of the seventeenth century, probably at that time an officer in the British army, as he was in command of Fort Hunter, on the Mohawk (at the mouth of Schoharie creek), in 1717. His son John was a distinguished merchant in New-York about this time; his name appears to several petitions of the merchants of New-York to the British government for redress of grievances. His son, General John Morin Scott, was an eminent lawyer and active politician during the revolution; a vigorous writer; a candidate for the congress in 1774, in opposition to John Jay; a member of the general committee of safety in New York in 1775; ran for lieut. governor against Pierre van Cortlandt in 1777, and was secretary of the State of New-York. He was also a large landed proprietor in central New-York and Vermont. Lewis Allaire Scott, his son, was

<sup>1</sup> The family of "Best" was connected with the family of Fairfax; of whom was Lord Fairfax, of Virginia.

<sup>2</sup> The Massachusetts Hist. Society Proceedings, for 1862-3, contains about all that is known of John Scott in this country.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Thomas Scott, of Scotts-Hall, uncle or cousin of John Scott, married Caroline, dau. of Sir George Carteret, which gives some color to the conjecture. See Pepys's *Diary*. From traditions in the family of William B. Scott, Esq., New York, it is highly probable that he is a descendant of the son of John Scott, referred to in the pedigree.



also secretary of the State of New-York. John Morin Scott, son of Lewis Allaire Scott, resided in Philadelphia, was Mayor of the city, and left a numerous family, that intermarried with the Merediths, Wistars, Lewises, and Learmings; Lewis A. Scott and Robert W. Learning, now residents of Philadelphia, are of this family. In "Burk's names of the adventurers for Virginia in 1620," are "Geo. Scott," "Thomas Scott," and "Edm. Scot;" but from what family they sprang, we are left entirely in the dark. It is a singular fact, that the "first families of Virginia" can rarely trace their lineage beyond the settlement of Jamestown, and very few even to that period; notwithstanding their boasted chivalrous descent. General Winfield Scott traced his ancestry back no further than his grandfather; who, he says, was "a Scotchman of the 'clan Buccleuch,'<sup>1</sup> who escaped from the field of Culloden in 1746."

In Scotch history, we meet with John Scot, a native of Cheshire, England, who was elected bishop of St. Andrews in 1178; which was the cause of the famous controversy between William the Lion and Pope Alexander III., mentioned by Fordun and Roger Hoveden. The first of the name of Scott, to be met with in English history after surnames came into general use, was John Scot the last earl of Chester, born A.D. 1206; Sir Peter Scott first mayor of Newcastle, in 1251, and Sir Nicholas Scott his son, capital bailiff of Newcastle in 1269, founders of Black Friars Priory, are next in order of date. The Scotts of Halden, Kent, date back to John Scott, A.D. 1442. The name of Scott ranks among the most prominent British surnames; nearly sixty coats-of-arms being assigned to it in the Herald's college, and Burke gives the arms of ninety-four of the name; while the London directory shows about two hundred merchants, traders and bankers of this name in that metropolis.

In the United States, the name is more common at the south, than in the north. The directory of the city of Washington, with less than one-tenth the population, contains half as many names of Scott as the city of New-York. In the west and north-west, those bearing the name are (with few exceptions) of southern descent, or of late emigration from Scotland and Ireland.

In Kent, Staffordshire, and the Scotch border, for long generations, the family of Scott has been one of great wealth and power; at one period, it was said, the Scotts of Scotts-Hall could travel from Bra-bourne to London (some fifty to sixty miles) without leaving the estates of the family connections. It is an historical record, that in 1665 "Lady Anna Scott was esteemed the greatest fortune and most accomplished lady of the Isle of Britain."

During the last six centuries, those bearing the name of Scott have earned honors in literature, arts, and arms; and have frequently performed parts that have turned the tide even in the destiny of nations.

"Better hearts o'er border sod  
To siege or rescue never trod."

In the early part of the present century, Dr. William Scott, of the Scotts of Stokoe, a zealous student and great lover of genealogical research, collected a large amount of historical manuscripts and mate-

<sup>1</sup> Neither McLan, Hogg, Brown, or any other historians of the Scotch clans that I have met with, mention the Clan Buccleuch.



rial, with a view of publishing a history of the name and different families of Scott; but died without putting it to press, and it will probably be lost to genealogical history. Sir Walter Scott examined those manuscripts, and declared them to "contain much curious information."

## UPHAM GENEALOGY.

[Communicated by a Descendant of the Upham Family.]

Continued from page 38.

90. **WILLIAM UPHAM**, of Newton, &c. Was in the army. Wife Elizabeth Gregory, dau. of John, m. 1744-5. Issue: i. Mary, Jan. 10, 1745-6, m. April 10, 1765, Thos. Spring; William, Aug. 7, 1747, m. Ann Shepherd, Nov. 12, 1770, was of Camden, Me., 1795; Ephraim, July 18, 1749, d. Sept. 2, 1765; Elizabeth, Mar. 31, 1750; Naomi, Feb. 18, 1752, d. April 17, 1769; Frances, Sept. 15, 1754; Daniel, July 25, 1757; Beulah, July 27, 1759; Benjamin, Feb. 18, 1762, d.; x. Benjamin, Sept. 20, 1764, d. Aug. 1, 1771.

101. **NATHANIEL UPHAM**, of Leicester. Wife Rebecca Dill, m. in Newton, Nov. 4, 1736. Issue: i. NATHANIEL, b. June 22, 1745, in Malden, d. a. 88, March 27, 1833; by wife Abigail, had Joel, d. in Hubbardston, Oct. 18, 1843, a. 73 yrs. 11 mos. 16 days. ii. Daniel. iii. Thomas, b. in Leicester, 1743; Mehetabel, 1750; Rebecca, 1753.

117. **SAMUEL UPHAM**, of Leicester. Wife Martha . . . . Issue: i. Martha, 1758; SAMUEL (250), 1762; Mary, 1765, m. Pliny Green, 1783.

118. **JONATHAN UPHAM**, of Charlton. Wife Martha Tucker, m. 1750, in Leicester. Issue: i. Bathsheba, Feb. 5, 1752; Jonathan, Nov. 30, 1753; Jonathan, Dec. 8, 1754; in army, pension for him applied for by Sally Upham. Martha, May 9, 1756; Jonas, Feb. 27, 1759; Esther, Dec. 4, 1762; Mercy, Jan. 14, 1765; Mary, Feb. 25, 1767, m. Jona. Gould, Nov. 6, 1788; Hannah, July 8, 1768; Phebe, Sept. 18, 1772, d.; Phebe, April 9, 1773; Anne, Feb. 4, 1774.

119. **EBENEZER UPHAM**, of Leicester. Wife Lois Waite, m. in Malden, 1748. Issue: i. Lois, 1751; Waite, 1753, in the army, from Tyringham; Elizabeth, 1755; Tabitha, 1757; Ebenezer B., 1759; Mehitabel, 1761; Priscilla, 1765; William, 1766; Joshua, 1767; x. Phineas, 1770.

120. **JACOB UPHAM**, of Spencer. 1st wife Sarah Stower, m. 1751; she d. June 21, 1757. 2d wife Zeruiah Smith, widow of James, m. April, 1758; he d. April 15, 1786, a. 56. Issue: i. Phebe, 1752; Jacob, Mar. 23, 1754, d.; Abigail, Jan. 24, 1756, m. Eben Sanderson; Sarah, Dec. 13, 1758, m. Asa Washburn; James, Oct. 26, 1760, in army; Mary, May 15, 1763, m. Eben Estabrook; Lucy, July 1, 1765, m. Hezekiah Sanderson; Esther, June 21, 1767, m. Isaac Palmer; Elizabeth, March 21, 1769, m. John Grout; Jacob, August 12, 1771, d. May, 1790.

134. **THOMAS UPHAM**, of Weston. Per Dr. Bond, 3 wives, 10 chn. His 2d wife d. in 46th yr. 1772. He m. 3dly, Sept. 17, 1772. He d. Oct. 17, 1780. Corrections are, Susanna m. J. Russel. Eliza D., dau. of Charles, m. Nov. 16, 1854, Abial S. Lewis. Eliza D., dau. of Na-



than, m. 2d, to Phineas Upham, who d. at Waltham, 1868 or 9. Walter W.'s 1st wife d. Sept. 7, 1859; m. 2d, Nanette Hobbs, July 3, 1861. Thomas Upham m. Sarah Fanning (not Fleming).

137. ABIJAH UPHAM, of Stoughton, m. Jemima Burley, March 17, 1752. Issue: i. Abijah, b. May 17, 1752, by w. Rebecca had 1. Polly, Aug. 30, 1777; 2. Charles, July 25, 1786. ii. Amos, m. April 5, 1787, Lucy Hewett, and had 1. Amos, Nov. 6, 1787; 2. Phineas, Feb. 22, 1790; 3. Joel, Sept. 5, 1793; 4. Eliza, Sept. 4, 1795. iii. Jonathan, &c. Adm'r on estate of Mr. Abijah Upham, in Probate, Nov. 8, 1785.

160. JOSEPH UPHAM, of Dudley, Mass. 1st wife Eunice Kidder, m. April 16, 1765. 2d, Abigail Amsdell, of Southboro', publ. in Dudley, Jan. 12, 1777 (if not to Joseph, Sen'r). Issue: i. Eunice, b. Sept. 24, 1766, m. Sept. 11, 1788, Charles Brown. ii. Joseph, b. Oct. 14, 1768.

188. JESSE UPHAM, of Chelsea, &c. Wife Sarah James, m. in Lynn, April 2, 1767. Issue: i. EZEKIEL (305), Sept. 18, 1768; Sarah, Aug. 22, 1770, m. Sept. 26, 1788, Amos Farrington, of Lynn; Jesse, April 28, 1772, d. Jan. 2, 1775; Ezra (308), Aug. 4, 1774; Jesse (309), Nov. 8, 1775; Hannah, Dec. 18, 1780, d. 1793; vii. Joshua, (311), Dec. 15, 1784.

189. TIMOTHY UPHAM, of Deerfield, N. H., clergyman. Two wives. Issue: i. NATHANIEL, had 11 chn., of whom Hon. NATHANIEL G., Judge of Superior Court, &c.; Francis W., m. Mar. 14, 1848, to Eliza Brewer, of Taunton; ALBERT G., M.D., author of the Notices, d. June 10, 1847, a. 28; Timothy; Mary; Mary; John; Timothy (317); vii. Hannah. See Notices, &c.

197. PHINEAS UPHAM, Capt., &c., of Brookfield. 1st wife Susanna Buckminster, dau. of Thomas, d. a. 60, May, 1802. 2d wife Elizabeth Sherburne, dau. of Dea. Thomas, who m. 2d, Rev. Ephraim Ward, May 16, 1811. Issue: PHINEAS (319); JABEZ (320); Hon. GEORGE B., of Claremont, who d. a. 79, Feb. 19, 1848. His son, Dr. Jabez B., of Boston, m. Oct. 31, 1849, Catharine Bell Choate, and had Helen Madeline M. and others. THOMAS; SAMUEL, b. May 1, 1778, grad. Dart. Coll., m. Ann Scott, of Craftsbury, Vt., d. at Lowell, Vt., May, 1861; Catharine, m. Joseph Scot; Frances, m. Ralph Parker, of Glover, Vt., 1813; Elizabeth, m. a Faulkner; daughter, m. W. B. Bannister, of Newburyport.

198. JOSHUA UPHAM, Hon., &c., of New-Brunswick. Loyalist. Died 1808. 1st wife Elizabeth Murray, of Rutland, dau. of John, m. Oct. 27, 1768; she d. 1782. 2d wife Mary Chandler, dau. of Hon. Joshua, of New-Haven, Conn.; she d. at Annapolis. Issue: i. Elizabeth M., d. a. 74, 1844; Joshua, counsellor, m. a Field, of Enfield; John M., physician, m. a Dixon, of Truro, N. S.; Robert M., d. early; Isabella, d. early; Sarah, m. John Murray Bliss, Judge of Supreme Court, New-Brunswick, and President of the Province. By 2d wife, Mary, m. Wm. Ruffee, of Granville, N. S.; Martha Sophia, m. Alexander Winniett, of Annapolis, now a widow; Kathron-Eliz-Putnam, m. Geo. Pagan, of Richibucto, N. B., now a widow; CHARLES W. (340). xi. Frances Chandler, m. John W. Weldon, of Richibucto.

202. AMOS UPHAM, of Malden, blacksmith. 1st wife Mary Green, m. May 3, 1764, d. Feb. 27, 1775. 2d, Anna Knight, of Stoneham, m. Jan. 9, 1777. Issue: i. Nathan, b. Sept. 21, 1764, d. Sept. 24,



1765; Mary, May 22, 1765, m. (2d w.) Herbert Richardson, Nov. 3, 1791; Lois, April 22, 1767, m. Asa Hart, Aug. 6, 1797; Hannah, Sept. 28, 1770, d. early; Amos (346), b. July 24, 1772; Elizabeth, bapt. Feb. 12, 1775, m. Samuel Howard, Jr., Mar. 25, 1798; Samuel S. (348), Sept. 12, 1777; Patty, April 15, 1779, d. April 16, 1866; Nathan (350), Feb. 24, 1781; Susanna, March 6, 1783, m. Jona. Green, Aug. 14, 1817; Asa (352), April 29, 1785; xii. Rebecca, 1789, m. James Pratt, Feb. 4, 1812.

203. WILLIAM UPHAM, of Malden. Wife Hannah Walton, of Reading, m. Oct. 16, 1777, d. Aug. 17, 1829, a. 79; he d. May 25, 1828. Issue: i. WILLIAM (354), Sept. 3, 1778; Hannah, Dec. 4, 1780, m. (1st w.) John Pratt, Jr., Oct. 31, 1805, d. April 15, 1833; iii. Rebecca, Nov. 12, 1789, d. early.

204. PHINEAS UPHAM, of Amherst, N. H., blacksmith. Wife Ruth Green, dau. of David and Ruth (Upham) Green. Issue: i. Ruth, Sept. 2, 1767; Phineas, May 24, 1769; iii. Amos, who had by wife Hannah, 1. Amos, who m. (age 48) Jan. 17, 1848, Sarah F. Moulton, of Lowell; 2. Hannah, single. His 2d w. Betsy Fasset m. Jan., 1803.

250. SAMUEL UPHAM, of Montpelier, Vt. Wife Patty Livermore, dau. of Jonas, b. 1768. He d. at Randolph, May 12, 1848. Issue: i. WILLIAM, Hon. Senator in Congress, b. Aug. 5, 1791; Samuel, 1793; Patty, 1797; Horace, 1799.

305. EZEKIEL UPHAM, of Deerfield and Henniker, N. H. Wife Rebecca Hawks, dau. of Dr. Hawks and w. Rebecca Upham, m. Feb. 21, 1799. She m. 2d husband. Issue: i. Ezekiel (single); ii. Rebecca, m. James Archer.

308. EZRA UPHAM, of Herkimer, N. Y., &c. Wife Susanna Smith, of Colerain. Issue: i. JOSHUA (370), Oct. 14, 1804; Sally, Feb. 7, 1806, m. Geo. Leslie, of Cambridge, Oct. 1825; Gilman, Nov. 4, 1807, of New-Market, N. H., m. Abigail R. Twombly—Issue: Susan, Winthrop-Smith, Augusta, Sarah, Hannah, Mary; Hannah, Sept. 13, 1809, m. Jas. Roots; Susan, June 19, 1810, d. early; child, d. a. 18 mos. Nov., 1813; Ezra Smith, May 26, 1813, d. a. 6 mos. Nov. 1813; EZRA SMITH (383), Dec. 20, 1814; Elbridge Gerry, April, 1817, of Waukegan, m. Sarah Fisher, of Salem—Issue: 1. George, d.; 2. George-Eldridge; 3. Jesse; Susan Celestia, Oct. 30, 1819, m. Enoch Wiley; Irena, Dec. 10, 1820, d. a. 12; xii. Roxana James, Jan. 26, 1824.

309. JESSE UPHAM, of Melrose, cordwainer. 1st wife Rebecca Richardson, dau. of Eleazer, m. Nov. 4, 1802. She d. May 18, 1856. 2d, Mary D. Herrin, m. Sept. 19, 1856. He d. April 5, 1860. Issue: i. Hannah, Sept. 24, 1803, m. Feb. 16, 1822, Francis Hemenway; Rebecca, Mar. 13, 1805, d. May 26, 1858; JOSHUA (392), Dec. 27, 1806; Sally, Sept. 27, 1808, m. 1st Jas. R. Twombly, June 24, 1834, m. 2d Thomas Smith; George, Oct. 4, 1810, m. Sarah Roots, April, 1833; Zeluta, Dec. 21, 1812, m. Cornell Kenny, 1839; Mary Ann, March 9, 1815, m. William Jones, of Boston, Oct. 15, 1837, issue only Jesse Upham Jones, carpenter; Harriet, March 22, 1817, m. Kittredge Avery, Dec. 2, 1845; Timothy, April 22, 1821; Nathaniel, Dec. 26, 1823, d.; Ezekiel, of Lynn, m. 1856, Sarah J. Macey; xii. Lydia, m. (a. 21) Samuel Barker, Jan. 19, 1848.

311. JOSHUA UPHAM, of Salem, bricklayer, chemist. 1st wife Mary Nichols, m. Jan. 27, 1807. 2d Ann M. Rugg, formerly Marshall, Sept.



10, 1845. He d. a. 73 yrs. 7 mos. 5 days, July 20, 1858. Deacon of Baptist church. Issue: i. Joshua (402); Mary, m. Sam'l S. Stanley; Sarah E., m. Daniel S. Ford, of the Christian Watchman; Lucy, d. early; James, Rev. Baptist minister, president of Fairfax Institution, Vt., m. Cynthia F. Tillinghast; Henry, Rev. Baptist minister, and Treasurer of Lowe Print. Press Co., b. Nov. 10, 1816, m. Charlotte Hosea, May 22, 1840, now of Boston; Willard Peele, Rev. Baptist clergyman, wife Eliza O. Newhall, and had George W., b. in Cherokee Nation, d. Nov. 16, 1864, a. 14 years; Hervey, of Boston, printer; Lucy Ann, m. Edwin Fisher, a stone-mason; Sophronia Farrington, m. George Wright, of Worcester, now a widow, teacher at West Roxbury; Ellen Maria, m. William Pickell. xii. Lucius, of California, d. a. 19; buried at Panama.

317. TIMOTHY UPHAM, of Portsmouth. General, &c. Wife Eliza Adams, dau. of William and Hannah, of Middletown, Conn. She d. March 18, 1854, a. 68 yrs. 10 mos. He d. a. 73, Nov. 2, 1856. Issue: William Adams; Eliza Adams, m. Charles Ely, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Martha Ann, m. (a. 36) June 25, 1852 (2d w.), Hon. Hovey K. Clark, of Detroit; Charles Wood; Charlotte Mary; Anna Maria, m. John S. Bates, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; George Timothy, of San Francisco, died s. p. 1857; Hannah Louise, m. (a. 35) William L. Kingsley, Oct. 5, 1857; Franklin Morris.

319. PHINEAS UPHAM, of Boston, merchant. Wife Mary Avery Baldwin, m. 1810. He d. a. 84 yrs. 7 mos., Sept. 20, 1860. Issue: i. George H., d. a. 10, Nov. 16, 1821; William, d. a. 22 mos., Aug. 20, 1815; Charlotte, m. Feb. 4, 1839, Dr. William W. Cutler, son of Pliny, she d. a. 34, May 26, 1850; Mary, wife of Charles Gordon; Harriet, w. of John Pickering Putnam; Lucy H., w. of Henry Tuke Parker. vii. GEORGE P., of Boston, merchant. 1st wife, Mercy T.; 2d wife, Sarah, dau. of Hon. Peleg Sprague.

320. JABEZ UPHAM, Hon. of Brookfield. Wife Lucy Faulkner. Issue: i. Charlotte, d. a. 13; HENRY, of Boston, merchant. 1st wife Sarah Maria, dau. of Gideon Snow, m. 1827. She d. Feb. 20, 1852, a. 45 yrs. 7 mos. 2d, Rebecca W. Appleton, formerly Means, m. Nov. 16, 1854. She d. a. 31 yrs. 2 mos. 24 ds., June 22, 1859. 3d, Mary Louisa McCulloch, formerly Maier, of Newton, m. June 4, 1861. Issue: 1. Henry; 2. Susan; Harriet, m. Horace Gray, merchant, of Boston. Issue: Horace Gray, Jr., Hon. Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts; Susan, d. aged 19.

340. CHARLES W. UPHAM, Rev. Hon. Past representative to Congress. Formerly pastor of a Congregational church in Salem. Now of Salem. Wife Ann S. Holmes, of Cambridge, dau. of Rev. Dr. Abiel, m. March 29, 1826. Issue: CHARLES W., grad. H. C., d. 1860; William P., of Salem, grad. H. C., counsellor at law; Sarah W., d. Oct. 10, 1864, a. 25 yrs. 1 mo. 14 ds.; John H., d. Aug. 28, 1843, a. 2 m. 4 d.; Oliver W. H.; Francis C., d. Aug. 18, 1847, a. 2; and nine more died early.

346. AMOS UPHAM, of Malden. Wife Ruth Wilkins, of Middleton. Publ. Nov. 17, 1797. He d. Sept. 24, 1846. Issue: i. Gorham, b. Jan. 26, 1800; his w. Hannah d. a. 24, Dec. 23, 1833, his son Amos m. in Randolph, Oct. 28, 1852, to Mary E. Field, and d. a. 25, March 16, 1856; Amos, June 13, 1802, d. March 23, 1814; Mary, Oct. 8, 1804; JOHN (455), Nov. 4, 1806; Lucy, March 4, 1810, m. Joseph



W. Noble, April 19, 1837; Rebecca, March 4, 1812, m. William Shirley Matthews, Dec. 6, 1832, and d.; Betsey, May 8, 1815; Sally, June 3, 1818, d. Oct. 1822. ix. Amos, Jan. 24, 1822, m. Feb. 15, 1846, Ruth L. Edwards, dau. of Jonathan, of Stoneham. Had 1 child, age 5 yrs. He d. a. 32 yrs. 2 mos. 13 ds., April 8, 1853. Widow m. Jan. 3, 1854, Alfred McKeen, of Andover, Jan. 3, 1854.

348. SAMUEL S. UPHAM, of Melrose. Member of Malden church, May 1, 1770. Wife Anna Foster, of Reading, m. Nov. 19, 1795, dau. of William and Anna Foster, the dau. of Samuel Butters. She d. a. 83, Dec. 6, 1856. He d. a. 82, Dec. 30, 1859. Issue: i. Anna, b. June 9 (bpt. Aug. 6), 1797, m. (a. 64) Oct. 8, 1861, Benj. Wilson; *Frederick*, Rev. Methodist minister, of Dorchester, Providence, &c., b. Oct. 4 (bpt. Nov. 3), 1799; George, b. Jan. 4 (bpt. 17), 1802, d. early; Sally, b. March 17 (bpt. May 6), 1804, m. John Lynde, 3d, April 6, 1826; Martha (bpt. Nov. 23), 1806, m. (1st w.) Jedediah V. Corson, June 12, 1828; Clarissa, b. July 28 (bpt. Aug. 6), 1809, m. Joseph Lynde, 3d, April 23, 1829; 2d, Aaron Green; FREEMAN, b. Dec. 7, 1811 (bpt. Feb. 23), 1812, of Melrose, &c., shoe-dealer. Wife Abyline Sprague, m. April 17, 1834. Issue: Osgood W., of Boston, &c.; Eveline; Abby Jane, d. early. viii. Lucinda, b. Feb. 22, 1817, m. Samuel Taylor.

350. NATHAN UPHAM, of Melrose. Wife Eunice Howard, m. May 8, 1806. She d. a. 76, April 8, 1857. He d. Aug. 28, 1845. Issue: i. NATHAN, Oct. 13, 1806, of Augusta; Lois, d. a. 14 mos. Feb. 12, 1811; Adeline, Jan. 9, 1813; Eli, Sept. 1, 1815; Eunice, Aug. 9, 1817, m. Geo. Lynde, Jr., Feb. 18, 1841; Albert, March 29, 1821. vii. Emily, Sept. 21, 1823, m. 1846, to George Cowdry.

352. ASA UPHAM, of Melrose, Upham-street. Wife Ruth Richardson, dau. of Eleazer, m. Feb. 21, 1808. Issue: i. Susan, Feb. 25, 1809, m. Henry Silsbee, Jr., of Lynn; 2d, Jed'h V. Corson (2d wife). ERI, Sept. 7, 1813, m. Hannah Elmira Harris, Dec. 4, 1841. Had Octavia, Thomas N., Sarah A. V., Asa E., Arthur L., Julia L., Susan; Asa, Nov. 8, 1815, d. early; Asa, March 31, 1816; ORNE, Sept. 25, 1819, m. Mary E. Norris, Dec. 28, 1853. Had Henry C., Walter S., Louisa, Mary, Esther; Benjamin R., m. (a. 27) June 17, 1849, Rachel Eliza, dau. William J. Farnsworth, Esq. Had William H. W., Crawford R., Emma L., Ann M., d. 1858, a. 7 mos., Caroline; CHRISTIANA (single), resides at the mansion in Melrose, on Upham-street. viii. Sylvanus.

354. WILLIAM UPHAM, of Malden, d. Wife Dorothy (Dolly) Blanchard, of Wilton, N. H., m. May, 1807. She d. a. 81 yrs., 10 mos., Sept. 18, 1858. Issue: i. Hannah, March 1808, d. early; Sally, b. Dec. 13 (bpt. 17), 1809, resides at Malden centre; Isaac Walton, Aug. 16, 1812, d. April 26, 1844. iv. Abiel (son), b. July 31 (bpt. Aug. 6), 1815, d. Sept. 1817.

383. EZRA S. UPHAM, of So. Reading, merchant; resides near the main street. Wife Hannah B. Eaton. Issue: i. Elizabeth R.; Albert S.; Emma L.; Hattie Marian. v. Charles Herbert, d. a. 8 mos. Aug. 13, 1863.

370. JOSHUA UPHAM, of Saugus, formerly of Herkimer, &c., cordwainer. Wife Mary C. Boardman, of Chelsea, b. June 13, 1808, m. at East Cambridge, May 5, 1831. Issue: i. George Winslow, b. Dec. 27, 1835, d. Jan. 20, 1855; Henry Boardman, b. Sept. 25, 1838, m.



Mary Bradish, at Lowell, Aug. 4, 1861. iii. Elbridge Smith, b. Jan. 18, 1843, m. Louisa-Wilson Thacher, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 20, 1867.

392. JOSHUA UPHAM, of Melrose, Upham-street. cordwainer. 1st wife Elizabeth B. Ireson, of Lynn, m. Sept. 30, 1830. She d. Oct. 14, 1838. 2d, Mary G. Dawes, gr.-dau. of Samuel Green, m. June, 1839. Issue: i. Elizabeth Ann, July 24, 1831, m. Ephraim Avery, d. March 10, 1853, a. 21; Charles Henry, May 15, 1835; Ellen Augusta, Dec. 27, 1836; Willard Putnam, March 9, 1841; Oliver L., d. a. 2 ys. 15 d., Feb. 16, 1845; Aaron G., d. a. 1 yr. 7 m., Jan. 27, 1847. vii. Hervey.

402. JOSHUA UPHAM, of Salem, chemist; m. Hannah M. Estes, Oct. 17, 1830. Issue: i. Franklin, by w. Elizabeth, has Eva F., Lucius B., Franklin E. ii. Benjamin N., b. 1837, m., 1, Caroline A. Pickering, Dec. 27, 1853, has David A., 1854, he has since married again; Warren; Henry. v. Elizabeth-Allen.

455. JOHN UPHAM, of Malden, shoe manufacturer. The "Omega" of this series of families. The only Upham voter in that town in 1853 and since. His early ancestor, 200 years ago, was the only voter in town of the same name then. Wife Elizabeth Vining, m. Sept. 15, 1834. Issue: i. Elizabeth, m. Charles Whittemore, 1859; Otis, m. Mary A. Johnson, 1859; Mary Jane, m. John Pickering, 1859; John L.; Webster; Sarah; Hiram; Lydia; Matilda. x. Ellen A. Follow in the paths the ancient worthies trod, &c.

#### CORRECTIONS.

No. 17. For "Isaac and Hannah (Howard) Hill," read *Isaac and Sarah (Bicknall) Hill*.

22. After John Swain, Jr. *Grandchild, doubtless, Susan, &c.*

23. For "Dr. Isaac Starr," read *Dr. Josiah Slarr*.

119. Joshua Upham m. 1804, at Wethersfield, Phebe Chamberlin.

245. Daniel (Son of Nathaniel), of Templeton, cordwainer. Wife Sarah Sprague, b. 1748. Issue: Barnard, whose widow was 3d wife of Wm. Denny; Daniel, of Leicester, d. Jan. 31, 1868, a. 86 y. 10 m. 10 d.; Joseph; Samuel; Joshua; John; Roxalina=Lord; Sally=Works, of Shrewsbury; Rebecca Dill=Job Sawyer, of Watertown, N. Y.; Phebe and Polly, d. single. Sarah Upham m. a Wilson.

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#### REV. JOSEPH OR JOSSE GLOVER.

[Communicated by Mr. JOHN W. DEAN, of Boston.]

THE Christian name of Rev. Mr. Glover, the "Father of the American Press," as he has been called, is variously given, by different writers, viz., *Joseph, Josse* and *Jesse*. The latter is evidently an error arising from mistaking an *o* for a round *e*. Mr. Savage decides in favor of the singular if not unique name of Josse; but Miss Anna Glover, in her *Glover Memorials and Genealogies*, produces very strong evidence in favor of Joseph. The name is Joseph on a monument erected, in 1629, by Mr. Glover himself, to the memory of his first



wife, who died July 10, 1628; it is so on the register of Sutton in Surrey, England, of which parish he was the rector from 1628 to 1636; and it is so also in Winthrop's Journal. On the other hand, it is written Josse in several instances on the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, as well as in the will printed below. This may be intended for an abbreviation of Joseph, though it would be an unusual one.

The following will has never before been printed. It has been copied for the *Register* by Thomas B. Wyman, Esq., of Charlestown, from the Court Files of Middlesex County for the year 1653. It bears no date and is unsigned. It is endorsed "A Copy of Mr. Joss. Glover's will."

I Josse Glover of London being by the providence of God forthw<sup>th</sup> to embark my selfe for some parts beyond the seas and takeing into consideration the frailtys and uncertainty of my life and the many dangers aud casualtyes whereunto the same is subject and knowing it to bee the duty of every Christian so to settle and dispose of that estate wherew<sup>th</sup> the Lord hath blessed him, as that peace may be preferred and all manner of discord prevented doe make this my last will and Testament in manner and forme following. First I commit my soule and commend it into the hands of Almighty God believing to bee saved by the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ as all the saynts and servants of God have done in all ages and times. I acknowledge him to bee God my Saviour alone who is able to save unto the utmost all those that do believe in him. And my body I commend to the earth whence it came to be buried in such a decent manner as to my wife shall seem meet and convenient stedfastly believing that my soul shal be joyned againe and reunited unto my body and that with my bodily eyes I shall see the Lord who shall change my vile body and make it like to his glorious body by the power whereby he is able to subdue all things to himselfe. For my outward estate which the Lord hath graciously bestowed upon mee I doe thus bequeath it. It is my will and pleasure that my dear and loving wife whom I have ever found very faythful unto me should enjoy all my estate of Lands and chattels and goods both in New England likewise all my estate in Old England dureing her life. And it is my will that she shal at her charge maintaine and liberally educate all my children. And after her decease my will is that the same shall bee and remaine unto my two eldest sonnes Roger and John to bee equally divided between them, if any of them dye that my will is that the survivors shall enjoy it. To my three daughters Elizabeth, Sara and Priscilla I doe hereby give and bequeath the summe of four hundred pounds a peece. And whereas it was lately ordered and decreed by the Court of Chancery according to form and conveyances executed by me in that kind that I should give or leave unto my younger children three hundred pounds a peece, Now in obedience to the said order and decree and in ful performance of it my will and meaning is that my three daughters when they come to bee married or to full age shall release to Mss Edmund Davis Esquier and Thomas Yonge Merchant of London their heyres and assignes all their several and respective rights interest clayme and demand of in and to all the Messuages Lands Tenements and Hereditaments lyeing and being in the several parishes of Durend<sup>1</sup> and Stone in the County of Kent. And my will

<sup>1</sup> Probably *Darenth*. This parish and that of Stone are near Dartford.



is that if any of the said Children shall refuse to seal and deliver as his or her act and deed General release unto Edmund Davis Esquier and Thomas Yonge Gentlemen being hereunto required by the said Edmund Davis and Thomas Yonge or either of them their or either of their heyres and assignes that then the Legacy hereby given to him her or them so refusing shall bee utterly void and of none effect any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. I doe further bequeath and give to my servant John Stedman my antient faithful servant the summe of fitye pounds and desire my wife to give to my servants something according to her discretion, I doe further give to all my brothers and sisters that shall bee living except my sister Collins the summe of five pounds. And I bequeath to my loving and dear friends Mr. Joseph Davyes and his wife the summe of five pounds a peece. I doe nominate Executors of this my last will and Testament John Harris my loveing uncle Warden of the Colledge by Winchester and Richard Davis my antient loveing friend to and for the use benefit and behoofe of my wife dureing her life allowing unto my two said eldest sonnes for their maintainance and livelyhood so long as she shall live, And after her decease then to and for the use benefit and behoof of my said two eldest sonnes Roger and John. I doe entreat these my Executors of this my last will to see the same in all things to bee observed. And for their care and paines to bee taken therein I doe give and bequeath to the said John Harris and Richard Davis forty shillings.

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ADDRESS BY HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, PRESIDENT OF  
THE N. E. HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

[Delivered at the Annual Meeting, January 6, 1869.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :—

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred in calling me to the chair of this institution again. I should have been gratified had some other gentleman received your kind suffrages. But it accords with my tastes as well as with my principles, to "work while the day lasts," and I therefore bow with grateful submission to your wishes.

By the various reports which have just been presented it will be seen that the society is steadily progressing in the acquisition of members, of valuable historical material and in favor with the public. While we rejoice in the present healthful state of our association, let us ever bear in mind the obligations we are under to those gentlemen who have so generously and faithfully carried forward the society to its present flourishing and promising condition.

But we cannot stop here. The wants of the society, the demands of the age, require more active, more general and more decisive efforts to place it on a higher level, on a broader and more permanent basis of usefulness.

This is a New-England society. On its roll of officers and members



are some of the most distinguished and honored gentlemen and scholars of the land, who are united with us in efforts for the acquisition and perpetuation of the history of our fathers. The objects and purposes of our association belong not to Massachusetts alone, or to any one of the states in their separate capacity, but to New-England as a unity. Her people are all of the same stock; their education and character are of the same type, and their history is interwoven at every stage of its progress. The purpose of this society, to develop the local and family history of New-England, reaches from the first planting of the little colony at Plymouth to the latest settlements in the forests of Maine, and there is not a family that has been reared on New-England soil, or an incorporated community within her borders, that is not the proper subject of our studies, and that ought not on the other hand to be personally interested in our aims.

The work before us is vast in its proportions, reaching through more than two centuries of time, embracing the dead of the past and the living of the present; and though it is inexhaustible in its nature, we have made a noble beginning in the twenty-three years since the organization of this society. A very large part of the local and family histories that adorn our shelves, and that have contributed so richly to our stores of historical knowledge, have been created within this period. The spirit of investigation is now thoroughly alive. Contributions in this department of history come flowing in to us nearly every day. Our rooms are visited by persons not merely from the remotest parts of this state, but from every state in New-England, and indeed from every part of the Union, to carry on their investigations and to obtain that information which they can find no where else. Our sources of information on local and family history are already far richer than those offered by any other library or institution in this country.

Our rooms are the focus to which all interest in these subjects naturally tends, and from which in turn it diverges and goes forth into every part of our adopted field. It is our desire and our policy to open our doors freely to every earnest investigator, who comes to us properly accredited, to carry on his important work. We wish to encourage the acquisition of historical knowledge, and the preparation of historical works throughout every part of New-England, and among all ranks and conditions of men.

The accumulation of works on our local history has been far more rapid and extensive than we could have anticipated when this society was established. And the accumulation must of necessity go on in an increased ratio in the future. The bulk of our material will undoubtedly expand more than four-fold in the next twenty years.

But, gentlemen, we have already come to a serious obstacle to our progress. We have no suitable building, where our invaluable collections can be properly preserved, and where they can be made accessible and useful to the student of history. We have more than *twenty thousand* pamphlets, rich in historical facts, absolutely sealed up, and laid aside; and on my right hand and on my left, as you see, are masses of books, crowded together, pile on pile, upon which the tantalized eye of the student may gaze, but which he has no power to bring to his use.

The time has therefore arrived, gentlemen, when the possession of



a library-building has become an imperative necessity, and cannot be longer delayed without serious detriment to the progress of our noble work. In my last address I endeavored to enforce the importance of this subject, a subject which had been urged also with earnestness by my predecessors in office. The funds for this object are to be derived through the generosity of the liberal sons of New-England, and I cannot for a moment doubt that there are among our members, and among those who are not members, many, who would esteem it both an honor and a precious privilege to make contributions to this sublime work; men who would justly regard themselves as unworthy of their inheritance, if they were not willing to make sacrifices for gathering up and perpetuating the history of their fathers. The history of our fathers! Whose heart does not rise in gratitude to Heaven that we are their children, that their blood flows in our veins! What a debt we owe for the priceless blessings we now enjoy! Truly, their works do follow them; truly, no people under the sun were ever blessed with such civil, religious and educational privileges as ourselves. These are the fruits of the tree planted by our fathers. These are the fruits of the tree reared by their sacrifices and labors, watered by their tears and blood.

Wonderful as is the onward march of the expanding West, powerful as she must continue to be in the councils and destinies of this nation, she must ever trace her progress and greatness to the influence of New-England principles in the formation of her character, to those principles of truth and justice and human right which have made and sustained our government, which will ever constitute the true glory of the American republic, and which shall yet revolutionize the world. Well was it remarked by Mr. Motley in a late speech, "When you can take the Rocky and Alleghany ranges out of our mountain system; when you can take the Hudson and the Ohio and the Missouri rivers out of our river system; when you can take a living man's heart out of his anatomical system and bid him go on rejoicing without it; then, and not till then, can you take New-England out of the political and social system of this country."

Think for a moment of the mighty results arising from the emigration of that little band from the old world. Think of their small beginnings. What a contrast with the present! There is no territory so broad, no continent so vast, no region so remote, that the influence of New-England has not reached it. The enterprise of our fathers which first brought them to our shores, now touched by the genius of their sons, not only vibrates through old ocean's bed, but leaps, as it were, with one bound across the western world, binding together by the wonderful achievements of science and the golden links of commerce, a people whose progress casts into the shade the examples of history, and whose rapidly reduplicating millions shall surpass in enterprise and intelligence and power the proudest nations of the globe.

While we would not exult in our pride of country, in the triumphs of industry, literature, science and patriotism, with which our history so signally abounds, yet we cannot but look forward with intense interest on the manifest indications of a still more glorious future, when those principles which have made our nation what it is shall extend to the remotest ends of the earth.



Standing as we do to-day in the midst of the grandest development of national resources which the world ever witnessed, it behooves us of the present age to remember the virtues and heroism and sacrifices of our fathers, who laid the foundations for this unexampled march of civilization. It behooves us to provide by every means in our power for the acquisition, and for the preservation and perpetuation of their history, and the lessons it teaches, to the latest period of time.

To do this is the peculiar and appropriate office of this society. History shall descend from generation to generation. The graven tablet, yea, the towering column itself shall perish and be ground to powder by the tooth of time, but the historic record shall still exist, to tell with undiminished interest the story of the past :

“ When rust shall eat her brass, when time's strong hand  
Shall bruise to dust her marble palaces,  
Triumphant arches, pillars, obelisks,  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Historians' books shall live.”

Said Mr. Everett, “There is no way by which knowledge can be handed down, but by being learned over again ; and of all the science, art and skill in the world, so much only will survive, when those who possess it are gone, as shall be acquired by the succeeding generation.” How important, then, that we treasure up the history of both the present and the past, that it may be transmitted to those who shall come after us ! The incidents of New-England history should be as familiar to ourselves and to our children as household words.

“ Our lips should tell them to our sons,  
And they again to theirs,  
That generations yet unborn  
May teach them to their heirs.”

In view, gentlemen, of the statement which I have made touching the crisis at which we have arrived in the progress of our work, the large accumulation of books, of pamphlets and manuscripts, which, with our present accommodations, cannot be arranged for use ; and in view of our future growth when our material shall expand to four-fold its present extent, and that we may carry out the objects of the society as expressed in the second article of our constitution, “to collect, preserve and disseminate the local and general history of New-England, and the genealogy of New-England families,” I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of a committee, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as may be deemed advisable for the early purchase or erection of a building suitable for the purposes of this society.

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In a little cemetery at North Pembroke, N. H., is a stone with a queer epitaph. After the inscription are the following lines :

“ Here lies a man,  
Never beat by a plan ;  
Straight was his aim,  
And sure of his game ;  
He never had a lover,  
But invented the revolver.”



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- “ History of Pittsfield; from the year 1734 to the year 1800. J. E. A. Smith. pp. xii. 518. Boston, 1869.
- PLAINFIELD.** Account of Plainfield. Jacob Porter. “Mass. Hist. Collections,” Vol. 8. Second Series. Boston, 1826.
- “ Topographical Description and Historical Sketch of Plainfield. Jacob Porter. pp. 44. Greenfield, 1834.
- “ See “Am. Quarterly Register,” Vol. 10. Boston, 1838.
- “ See “Historical Collections.” John W. Barber. Worcester, 1848.
- “ See “Gazetteer of Massachusetts.” Boston, 1849.
- “ See “History of Western Massachusetts.” Josiah G. Holland. Springfield, 1855.

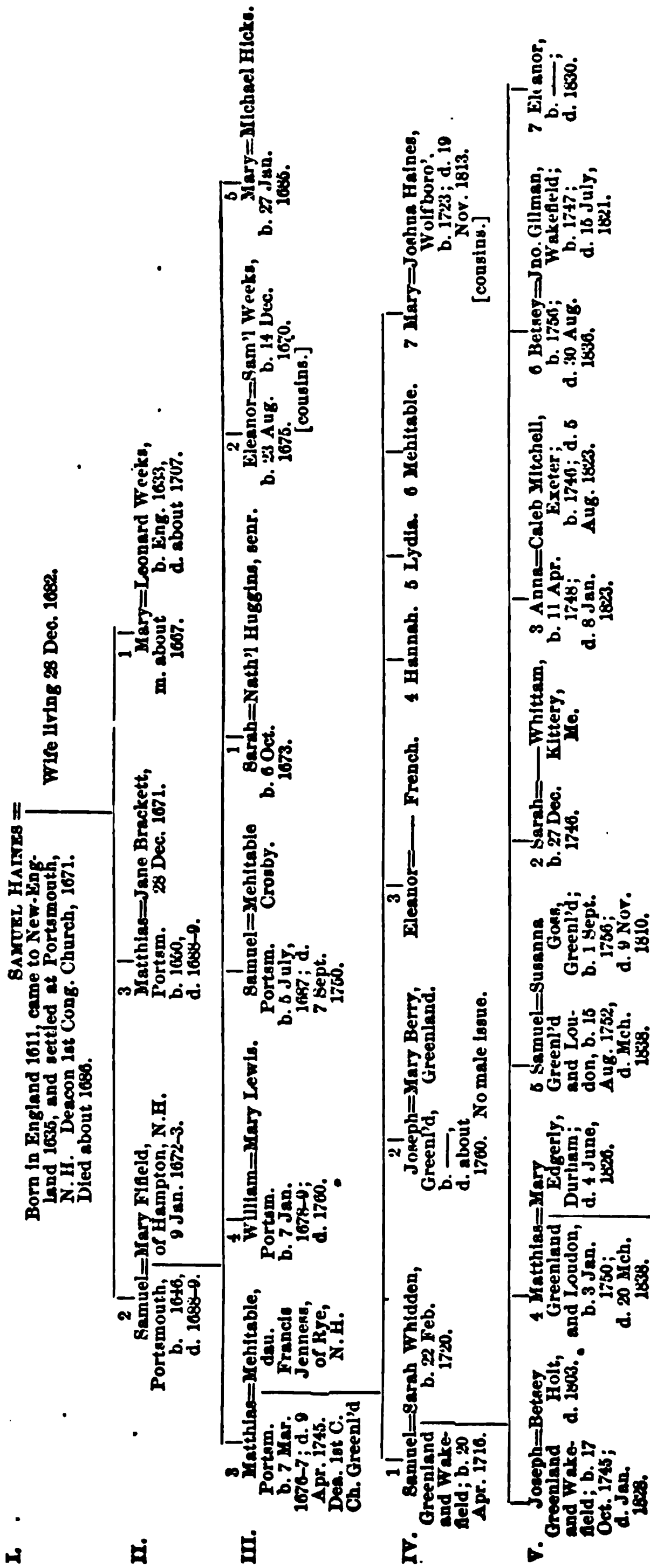
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**PURCHASE OF FORT WASHINGTON IN ROXBURY.**—The highest point of land in Roxbury (except Parker Hill), is the eminence known as Fort Washington. The fort, which is a small bastioned earthwork, was erected by the American troops that gathered around Boston after the battle of Lexington, and formed part of the siege lines which hemmed in the British troops. The authorities of Roxbury saw the value of this eminence for the purpose of a reservoir, and after the overwhelming vote of Roxbury and Boston in favor of a union, purchased the property in question. The price was 15 cents a foot, or about \$6,500 an acre.



DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL HAINES.

Direct Line of A. M. HAINES.<sup>1</sup>





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VI.

1 John=Lydia Jewell, Greenland and Lou- don, b. 12 Aug. 1772; d. 6 Dec. 1816.	2 Samuel=Hannah Greenl'd Stephens, and Lou- don; b. 7 Jan. 1774; d. 25 Oct. d. 15 Feb., 1847. 1861.	3 Matthias=Polly Greenland Fernald, and Lou- don; b. 23 Nov. 1775; d. 5 Oct. 1864.	5 Joseph=Martha G. Greenland, Dwinell, Salem, Ms. and Lou- don, N.H. b. 13 July, 1784. m. 13 Sept. 1806; d. 29 Nov. 1828.	6 Polly=Nathl P. Ingalls, Canterbury, b. 25 Sept. 1773; d. 1 July, 1863. d. Apr. 21, 1863.	4 Sally=Benj. Monsey. b. Feb. 1783; d. 21 Aug. 1863.
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VII.

1 Joseph=Mary Neal, Lynn, Ms. b. 1 July, 1807.	Cordella = John K. = Martha H. Salem, H. Smith, Vivuan, Ms. 12 Nov. b. 28 Sept. 1837. 1827; d. b. 9 Oct. m. 3 Feb. b. 29 Ap. 1807; d. 1850. 1813. 5 April, 1849.	6 Sylvester H.=Elcy T. Lansing, Nourse, Iowa. 6 Apr. b. 29 June, 1838. 1816. b. 1 Mch. 1814.	7 Andrew=Angeline Mack. Elizabeth, Galena, dau. of Ill. John and b. 1 Jan. Sarah 1820. (Allen) Settled at Woodbury, Galena 19 Lynn, Ms. July, 17 Aug. 1839. 1842. b. 15 May, 1822.	2 Martha Ann, Mary Jane, b. 11 Sept. b. 25 Oct. 1808; 1810. d. 10 Nov. d. 8 Aug. 1822. 1815.	3 Fanny S. b. 16 April, 1815; d. 16 Sept. 1827.	8 William E. b. 26 May, 1825; d. 16 Sept. 1827.
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1 Mr. Haines has been engaged for nearly twenty years on the genealogy of Deacon Samuel Haines and his descendants, with the intention of publication, and has succeeded in arranging some thousands of these descendants; but wishing to investigate the history of Deacon Samuel further in England, which may occupy some considerable time, has thought best to give the following original papers to the press.



PAPERS<sup>1</sup> RELATING TO THE HAINES FAMILY.

[Communicated by ANDREW M. HAINES, Esq., of Galena, Ill.]

SAMUEL HAINES, deacon of the First Congregational Church at Portsmouth, N. H., was born about the year 1611, and came over to New-England in the ship "Angel Gabriel," of 240 tons, which sailed from Bristol, England, June 4th, 1635, and was wrecked at Pemaquid, now Bristol, Maine, in the "great hurricane" of 15th August, in the same year.

He was at Ipswich in 1635-6; returned to England about 1640, where he remained about a year and a half; was at Dover in 1640-9,<sup>2</sup> and finally settled at Portsmouth, in the parish of Greenland, in the year 1650, where he continued to reside on his farm, on the "Great Bay," on the east side of the Winnicut river, until his decease, which was subsequent to 21 May, 1684, or about 1686-7.

He was one of the selectmen of Portsmouth from 1653 to 1663, and one of the nine founders and ordained a deacon of the "First Congregational Church," at its organization, 1671. He held many other offices of trust in the gift of his fellow townsmen, the duties of which were discharged with fidelity. He became an extensive land owner, by grants and purchase, which lands he distributed among his children while living.

He was the progenitor of the New-Hampshire Haineses, and of nearly all who bear the name in Maine and Vermont.

## The Will-Deed of Deacon SAMUEL HAINES, of Portsmouth, N. H. :—

To all cristan people to whom this present writing shall Com know yea that I Samuall Haines, Senor, of Greenland in y<sup>e</sup> town of Portsmouth, In y<sup>e</sup> Prouince of New Hampshire, haue Giuen, Granted, Barganed and Sold and doe by these Presents giue, grant, allinate, fifew and Confirm vnto my well Bloued Son Samuall Haines,<sup>3</sup> all my Houses, Barnes, orchads, and Lands according and vpon y<sup>e</sup> Condision as shall be heareafter Expresed in this writing y<sup>t</sup> Is to say my dwelling Hous and Barnes and orchads and all my Land within fence, and all my Medowland, Both Salt marsh and fresh w<sup>th</sup> all my Land without y<sup>e</sup> fence That Blonges to y<sup>t</sup> farm which I Now Liue in, y<sup>e</sup> aboue Said Land is Ninety and one Acres,<sup>4</sup> According as it was Layd out to me and persesed by me, all Citiate and Being In Greenland in y<sup>e</sup> Town and Prouince a fore Named, and In Case any of y<sup>e</sup> Sd Land Should be taken a way, then It shall be meade vp w<sup>th</sup> my Devudent Land to y<sup>e</sup> full quantity as is a boue Expresed, and Allso I do Giue to my Sun Samuall

<sup>1</sup> For Pedigree, see pp. 148-9, *ante*.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. iv, p. 46, *ante*.

<sup>3</sup> b. 1646, d. 1688-9; m. Mary Fifield, of Hampton, 9 January, 1672-3.

<sup>4</sup> This "old homestead" was enjoyed for three generations by the eldest son as desired by deacon Samuel, as follows: Samuel, Jr. (2d gen.), who died 1688-9, when it passed to his son Matthias (3d gen.), who occupied it until his decease, 9 April, 1745, when it passed by will to his son Samuel (4th gen.), (b. 20 April, 1716), who sold it the 19 Feb'y, 1766, to Enoch Clark, "inn holder," for £500, from whom it has descended to Mr. E. H. Clark, the present occupant. The last mentioned Samuel was my great-grandfather. A. M. H.



Haines one Eight p<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Sawmill In Greenland, and Allso I give to my S<sup>d</sup> Sun Samuell, fower oxen and fwe Steeres and Eight Cowes and all my part of y<sup>e</sup> Sheep and Eightteen Swine, Greate and Small, and all y<sup>e</sup> moueables in y<sup>e</sup> Said hous, Except what is Excepted, that is to Say, I doe Resarue to my Self and my wife During our Naturall Lines, the Roome y<sup>t</sup> I Now Liue In with all y<sup>e</sup> Moveables thare in with free Agrace and free agrace Both wayes In to y<sup>e</sup> said Rome and all so part of y<sup>e</sup> Siller for I and My wife If we have Occation for It and all y<sup>e</sup> aboue Said particulars I doe By thease presents Give vnto my Sun Samuell Haines his haieres Executores Administratores and Assignes for Euer, y<sup>t</sup> Is to say Aft<sup>r</sup> my Sun Samuell Haines his Deseace then my Gran Sune Matthias Haines,<sup>1</sup> the sun of Sam<sup>ll</sup> Haines, Juner, shall Injoy y<sup>e</sup> houses and Land aboue Expressed and after my Gran suns deceace w<sup>th</sup> out Ishew, then It shall fall to my Gran sun William Haines,<sup>2</sup> and If my Gran sun William Haines should die without Ishew, then It shall fall to y<sup>e</sup> sisatres Equily to be deuided be twene them that is to say, my sun Sam<sup>ll</sup> his Children that he hath by his wife Mary, and all the Housses and Landes and Cattel and all thing and things Aboue Expressed To haue and to hold and peacibly to In Joy To y<sup>e</sup> boue saide Samuell Haines, Jun<sup>r</sup> his haieres Exsecktores Administratars or Assignes for Euer to his and thair own propar vse and Behoue for Euer and to them and thaier haieres and Assignes thare of and thare with to vse and dispose at his or thair will and pleaser as his and thaires own proper Estate.

Now know yea that y<sup>e</sup> true Intent and meaning of y<sup>e</sup> a boue S<sup>d</sup> prommises Is that my sun Sam<sup>ll</sup> Haines shall well and Trewly mainetaine me and my wife with ith Good meate and drink and Clothen, Both Linin and woolin, washing and Lodiung and any thing els that Is Need full and Conueniant for our Comfortable Liueliuhood and in Case I or my wife should want any of y<sup>e</sup> boue s<sup>d</sup> particula<sup>r</sup> then I y<sup>e</sup> boue s<sup>d</sup> Sam<sup>ll</sup> Haines, Sen<sup>r</sup> shall and doe Resarue the full power to Reaenter vpon all or any p<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> boue said estate for our Conueniant Liuelyhood and maintainance.

And further I doe vppoynt My Beloued Sun Matthias Haines,<sup>3</sup> and My Suninlaw Lenard Weekes,<sup>4</sup> To be ouer seeres to all y<sup>e</sup> a fore s<sup>d</sup> promises and to see y<sup>t</sup> I and my wife doe want Nothing Dureing our Naturall Life and what we stand in need of shall be out of y<sup>e</sup> Estate a boue saide.

In wittenness to y<sup>e</sup> truth of all y<sup>e</sup> promises a boue said I doe heer vnto set my hand and seale This (28<sup>th</sup>) Twenty eight day of Desember, In y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and Eighty and two.

Signed sealed and deliuered  
In the presents of vs.

John Rodman  
Jotham Lewis

SAMVELL HAINES

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Wax \*  
\* Seal. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

<sup>1</sup> b. 7 March, 1676-7; d. 9 April, 1745; deacon 1st Congregational Church, Greenland; m. Mehitable Jenness, daughter of Francis Jenness, of Rye, N. H.

<sup>2</sup> b. 7 January, 1678-9; d. 1760-1; m. Mary Lewis.

<sup>3</sup> b. 1650, d. 1688-9; m. 28 December, 1671, Jane Brackett.

<sup>4</sup> b. about 1633, d. 1707; m. about 1667, Mary, daughter of deacon Samuel Haines, who was the mother of his children, and not, as Savage states, his 2d wife.



The deposition<sup>1</sup> of SAMUEL HAINES, Sen., aged 65 yeares or thereabouts. •

This deponent testifyeth and saith, that I lived wth Mr. John Cogswell, Sen.: in old England about nine years a servant with him, and came over along with him to new England<sup>2</sup> In the ship (Called the Angell Gabriell) and were present with him when my master Cogswell suffered shipwrecke at Pemneyquid, which was about fourty one yeares agoe the last August when the ship were cast away,<sup>3</sup> I the said Haines doe Remember that there were saved then of my maisters goods a Good Quantity of Good Houshold goods both feather beds and Bedding, and also a good quantity of brass and Pewter and also séverall pieces of plate and to the Best of my Remembrance of this Brass there were severall Brass pans.

• Furthermore I Doe Remember that my maister had a turkey worked Carpett in old England which he commonly used to lay upon his parlour table, and this Carpet was put aboard amongst my maisters goods and Came safe ashoare to the Best of my Remembrance.

<sup>1</sup> The originals of this and the next deposition are bound up in a volume in the Secretary of State's Office, Boston, Mass., marked "Judicial, No. 2, 1658—1683, 39 Vol."—papers Nos. 534, 535, and were used as evidence in a suit of William Cogswell v. John Cogswell, of Ipswich, Mass., March 22, 1677.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. Richard Mather, who came passenger in the "James," which arrived at Boston, August 16<sup>th</sup>, 1635, states in his Journal, p. 9:—

• "We were y<sup>t</sup> set sayle together y<sup>t</sup> morning (June 4, 1635, from Bristol, Eng.) five shippes; three bound for New-fond-land, viz. the 'Diligence' a ship of 150 tunne; the 'Mary' a small ship of 80 tunne and the 'Bess,' and two bound for New-England, viz. the 'Angel Gabriel' of 240 tunne, the James of 220 tunne.

Page 15. "The Angel Gabriel is a strong ship, and well furnished with 14 or 16 pieces of ordnance, and therefore or seamen rather desired her company; but yet she is slow in sailing, and therefore wee went sometimes with three sayles less than wee might have done, y<sup>t</sup> so we might not overgoe her."

Page 17. "July 4. This day we lost sight of y<sup>e</sup> Angel Gabriel, sayling slowly behind us, and we never saw her againe any more."

Page 28. "Aug. 14<sup>th</sup>. But y<sup>e</sup> evening by moone light about 10 of y<sup>e</sup> clocke wee came to ancre at y<sup>e</sup> Iles of Shoales which are 7 or 8 Ilands, and other great rockes, and there slept sweetely y<sup>t</sup> night till breake of day."

<sup>3</sup> ——— Aug. 15<sup>th</sup>. "On Saturday morning about breake of day, y<sup>e</sup> Lord sent forth a most terrible storme of raine and easterly wind, whereby wee were in as much danger as I think ever people were; for wee lost in y<sup>t</sup> morning three great ancrs and cables; of which cables, one having cost 50£ never had beene in any water before, two were broken by y<sup>e</sup> violence of y<sup>e</sup> waves, and y<sup>e</sup> third cut by y<sup>e</sup> seamen in extremity and distresse, to save y<sup>e</sup> ship and their, and or lives."

Page 33. "And tho: we had two stormes by y<sup>e</sup> way, y<sup>e</sup> one upon Munday y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> of August, y<sup>e</sup> other on Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> same, yet or gracious God (blessed and for ever blessed bee his name) did save us all alive in y<sup>m</sup> both, and speedily assuaged y<sup>m</sup> again. Indeed y<sup>e</sup> latter of y<sup>m</sup> was very terrible and grievous, insomuch y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>n</sup> wee came to land wee found many mighty trees rent in pieces in y<sup>e</sup> midst of y<sup>e</sup> hole, and others turned up by y<sup>e</sup> rootes by y<sup>e</sup> fiercenesse thereof; and a barke going from y<sup>e</sup> bay to Marvil head, with planters and seamen therein to y<sup>e</sup> number of about 23, was caste away in y<sup>e</sup> storme, and all y<sup>e</sup> people therein perished, except one man and his wife, that were spared to report y<sup>e</sup> newes.

"And y<sup>e</sup> 'Angel Gabriel' beeing y<sup>n</sup> (August 15) at ancre at Pemmaquid, was burst in pieces and cast away in y<sup>e</sup> storme, and most of y<sup>e</sup> cattell and other goodes, with one seaman, and 3 or 4 passengers, did also perish, therein, besides two of y<sup>e</sup> passengers y<sup>t</sup> dyed by y<sup>e</sup> way, y<sup>e</sup> rest having y<sup>r</sup> lives given y<sup>m</sup> for a prey. But y<sup>e</sup> 'James,' and wee y<sup>t</sup> were therein, with or cattell and goods, were all preserved alive. The Lord's name be blessed forever."

"This year (1635) August 15<sup>th</sup> about midnight the rains came up at north east, having blown hard at S. and S. W. the week before, and blew with such violence with abundance of rain that it blew down many hundreds of trees, overthrew some houses, drave ships from their anchors, &c.

"The ship angel 'Gabriel' in which came passengers John Bailey Sen. and John Bailey Jr. who afterwards settled in Newbury, was lost at Pemaquid, now Bristol in Maine, and the Dartmouth ships cut all their masts at St. George. The tide rose at Narraganset 14 feet higher than ordinary and drowned eight indians flying from their wigwams."

*Winthrop*, Vol. i. p. 165-166.



All which goods together with some provisions wch were saved then Goodman Galhup of Boston brougt to Ipswitch In his barke for my master (Except some of them wch the vessell Could not hold) and I the said Deponent came along with him in the vessell from Pemmeyquid, and lived with my maister Cogswell at Ipswitch the same year followinge.

And also I doe Remember that my maister had two maires and two Cowes wch were shipt aboarde a ship at South Hamptom In old England and came safe a shoare to new England that same summer as we came here, and were delivered to my maister ;

I Doe further testifie that about 4 years after that I lived with my maister In Ipswitch, that I went to old England and when I Returned againe (which were about a yeare and half after) I brought over for the use of my maister Cogswell between fourscore and an hundredth pounds worth of goods, In severall particulars which were delivered to him.

And furthermore I doe very well remember that my marster Cogswell had three sons which came over along with us In the aforesaid ship, the Eldest sonnes name were William wch were about 14 years of age then, and the second sonne were called John which were about twelve yeares of age then, and the thirds sonnes name was Edward wch were about six years of age at that time and farther saith not.

Samuell Haines, Sen<sup>r</sup> came and made oath to all y<sup>e</sup> above written the first of December 1676.

Before me

RICHARD MARTYN, Commiss<sup>r</sup>.

—

The deposition of WILLIAM FFURBER, Sen: aged 62 years or thereabouts.

This deponent testifyeth, and saith, that In the year of our lord 1635 I the said Deponent did come over in the ship called the Angell Gabriell along with M<sup>r</sup> John Cogswell, Sen. from Old England and we were cast ashore at Pemmeyquid ; and I doe Remember that there were saved severall Cask both of Dry Goods and provisions which were marked with M<sup>r</sup> Cogswell, Sen. Marke and that there were saved a tent of M<sup>r</sup> Cogswell, Sen. which he had set up at Pemmeyquid and Lived In It (with the goods that he saved in the wracke) and afterwards M<sup>r</sup> Cogswell Removed to Ipswitch, and In November after the ship were cast away, I the said Deponent came to Ipswitch and found M<sup>r</sup> Cogswell, Sen. Living there and hirred my self with him for one yeare, I the said Deponent doe well remember that there were severall feather beds and I together with Deacon Haines as servants Lay upon one of them, and there were severall dozens of pewter platters, and that there were severall bras pans besides other peices of pewter and other household goods, as Iron worke and other necessaryes for housekeeping there in the house then.

I the said Deponent doe further testifie that there were two maires and two Cowes brought over in an other ship which were landed safe ashore and were kept at Misticke till M<sup>r</sup> Cogswell had y<sup>m</sup>.

I doe further testify that my maister John Cogswell, Sen. had three sons which came over along with us in the ship (called the Angell Gabriell) the Eldest sonnes name were William, and he were about fourteen years of age, and the second sonne were called John, and he



was about twelve years of age then, and the third sonnes name were Edward which was about six years of age at that time and farther saith not.

William ffurber, Sen<sup>r</sup> came and made oath to all the above written this first of Xb<sup>r</sup> 1676.

Before me      RICHARD MARTYN, Commiss<sup>r</sup>.

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Deposition of WILLIAM THOMPSON aged about 28 years testifieth that I lived with my uncle and aunt M<sup>r</sup> John Cogswell, Senior of Ipswich, and Mrs. Cogswell about 16 years, and I did frequently see a turkie work carpet which they had, and I have heard them say that it was theirs in Old England and used to lie upon their parlour table there, and that they brought it with them into this country when they came, and being this last winter in Old England I heard my father *Doctor Samuel Thompson* say that he did well remember that my uncle and aunt had a turkie work carpett wch used to lye upon their parlour table in Old England, and took it away with them.      26 May 1677. (Paper N<sup>o</sup>. 554, vol. 39, "Mass. Judicial Records." Suit Cogswell vs. Cogswell.)

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Paper N<sup>o</sup>. 499, same suit, is a letter written by *John Cogswell, Jr.*, from London 30 Mch 1653, to his father John in Ipswich, Mass., which was published in the "REGISTER," vol. xv. p. 177. Mr. Coffin who communicated it was in error in calling the name of Thomas Goad, "Thomas Good and probably Goodhue."

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Depositions of *John Ingerson* aged 55. 25 June 1678, son of *Richard Ingerson* of Salem, Mass., and of *Nath'l Ingerson* aged 45. 26 4 mo. 1678. Testimony relative to "Townsend Bishop's farme in Salem Village, which was laid out 42 years ago. 26. 4. 1678."—Vol. 39, Judicial Records, page 570.

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The Deposition of JOHN SMITH<sup>1</sup> of North Hampton in the Province of New-Hampshire, Gent, Aged near Eighty Years who Testify's and Says, That he well knew Samuel Haines<sup>2</sup> formerly of Portsmouth in said Province, who Lived in that part of said Town now Called Greenland at the Place where his Son Deacon Matthias<sup>3</sup> Haines Late of said Greenland Deceased Lived. That the said Samuel Haines had a Brother whose Name was Matthias<sup>4</sup> who Lived near where Daniel Lunt now Lives, That the said Samuel Died above Sixty Years ago as the Deponent well Remembers it being before the Revolution by King William's coming to the Crown of England,<sup>5</sup> and was not Long after the Death of the Deponents Grandfather which will be Sixty-four Years ago the Sixth day of March next, and in the same Year the Rev<sup>d</sup> Seaborn Cotton formerly the Minister of Hampton Died.<sup>6</sup> That

<sup>1</sup> Son of John and Hulda Smith; b. 21. 6. 1669. Hampton.

<sup>2</sup> Son of deacon Samuel; b. 1646; d. 1688-9.

<sup>3</sup> b. 7 March, 1676-7; d. 9 April, 1745.

<sup>4</sup> Son of dea. Samuel; b. 1650; d. 1688-9.

<sup>5</sup> News reached Boston, 18 April, 1689. William crowned 1690.

<sup>6</sup> d. 20 April, 1686.



the said Samuel and his Brother Matthias Haines died within a few days of one another (but the Deponent is not Certain which Died first) and well Remembers that it was in the Winter time and was very much taken Notice of and considered as a Remarkable Providence, for they were Noted Men and carried on their Work and Business together in Partnership. That the Deponent was well acquainted with the Family of the said Samuel Haines and Remembers the Names of his Sons, the said Matthias<sup>1</sup> Deceased, who was Lately called Deacon Haines, and William<sup>2</sup> and Samuel<sup>3</sup> now living, and three Daughters, one<sup>4</sup> married Nathaniel Huggins, another<sup>5</sup> Samuel Weeks and the other with one<sup>6</sup> Hicks—and That to the best of this Deponent's Remembrance the said Samuel Haines Deceased, was older than his Brother Matthias, and further the Deponent Says not,

JOHN SMITH.

January 18<sup>th</sup> 1748-9.

The Deposition<sup>7</sup> of ELIAS PHILBRICK of Greenland in the Province of New-Hampshire Yeoman aged about Sixty Eight Years, who Testifies and Says that he well knew the said Samuel Haines first above named in the Deposition of the above named John Smith and also his Brother Matthias above mentioned, and Remembers where they Lived as above declared, that they carried on their work in Partnership. That the Deponent Remembers the Said Samuel Haines built a Garrison where he Lived and Remembers the Names and Colour of the Oxen (belonging to the said Samuel) which were Employed in haling the Timber for that Purpose. That the said Samuel was the Elder of the two Brothers and Died first tho' they Died within a Week of one another and according to this Deponents Remembrance it was above fifty nine years ago but how much more he is uncertain and cannot Say, and he well Remembers it was a thing much observed as a Remarkable Providence and that it was in the Winter time. The Deponent adds he knew the Family of the said Samuel Haines and that the account thereof above Given by the above named Smith is right and farther Says not.

his  
ELIAS A PHILBRICK.  
mark

Province of } Portsmouth, January 19<sup>th</sup> 1748-9, Then the above  
New-Hampshire. } named John Smith, and Elias Philbrick Personally  
appeared and Severally made Solemn Oath to the  
truth of their Respective Depositions foregoing,  
and subscribed their names to the same.

Taken to Lay in perpetuum  
Rei memoriam,

Before Us

D. WARNER  
JN<sup>o</sup> KNIGHT

} Justices of the peace  
Quorum unus.

<sup>1</sup> b. 7 March, 1676-7; d. 9 April, 1745; m. Mehitable Jenness.

<sup>2</sup> b. 7 January, 1678-9; d. 1760-1; m. Mary Lewis.

<sup>3</sup> b. 5 July, 1687; d. 7 September, 1750; m. Mehitable Crosby.

<sup>4</sup> Sarah, b. 6 October, 1673; m. N. Huggins, Senr.

<sup>5</sup> Eleanor, b. 23 August, 1675; m. her cousin, Sam. Weeks (Capt.) b. 14 December, 1670 (eldest son of Leonard Weeks).

<sup>6</sup> Mary, b. 27 January, 1685; m. Michael Hicks.

<sup>7</sup> The originals of the Smith and Philbrick depositions are in my possession. A. M. H.



Will<sup>1</sup> of Deacon Matthias Haines, of Greenland, son of Samuel, Jr. and Mary (Fifield) Haines, and grandson of Deacon Sam'l Haines, the first settler.

In the name of God Amen. This 19<sup>th</sup> day of June 1741, I Matthias Haines<sup>2</sup> of the Parish of Greenland in the Town of Portsmouth in the Province of New-Hampshire in New-England, being now of a Disposing mind and of a sound perfect memory praise be Given to God for the same and knowing the uncertainty of this life on Earth and being desirous to settle things in order do make this my last will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say, first and principally I commend my soul to Almighty God, my Creator Believing that I shall receive full pardon and free Remission of all my sins and be saved by the precious death and meritts of my Blessed Saviour and Redeemer Christ Jesus and my body to the Earth from whence it was taken, to be buried in such Decent and Christian manner as my Executor hereafter named shall be thot' meet and Convenient and as touching such worldly Estate as the Lord in mercy hath lent me, my will and meaning is that the same shall be Employed and bestowed as hereafter by this my will is Expressed and first I do Revoke Renounce and make void all will by me formerly made and Declared and appoint this my last will and Testament.

Imprimis. I Give unto my beloved wife Mehitable Haines, two thirds of all my movables in my house to Dispose of them as she pleases; I also Give unto my said Wife Liberty to Improve the West End of my Dwelling house so long as she shall live, or until she shall see Cause to marry. I also Give to my said Wife one hundred Weight of Good Pork, and one hundred weight of good beef, and ten bushels of Indian Corn, and one bushel of Wheat and two bushels of Malt and two barrels of Cyder and Eight Cord of firewood at the Door of her house, and five pound of Cotton wool, and five pounds of Sheeps wool, and twenty shillings in money for to buy her some small things, all the particular things above mentioned I order my said Wife to have a year, and Every year so long as she shall see Cause to live a widow, and I order my Son Samuel Haines<sup>3</sup> to Deliver to his said Mother two thirds of what I have here given to her yearly, and Every year so long as she lives a Widow, and I order him to find her with two Good Cows, winter and Summer so long as she lives a widow, and I order my son Joseph Haines<sup>4</sup> to find his mother with one third part of Every Particular above mentioned, yearly, and Every year so long as she lives a Widow, Except the two Cows.

Item. I give unto my son Joseph Haines part of my Land on the Westwardly side of the Country Road, he is to Begin at Tufton Philbricks Shop, and Run Westwardly across my piece of land to the place where there was Formerly a pair of bars that leads into M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Weeks land he is to have all my piece of Land Southwardly of said line to M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Chapmans Land; I also Give unto my said Son about twelve acres of Land more or less as it Lies on the North side of the

<sup>1</sup> Original on file in Probate office, Exeter, N. H.

<sup>2</sup> b. 7 March, 1676-7; d. 9 April, 1745; m. Mehitable Jenness; is styled on the records "Lieutenant" Haines, "farmer" Haines, and lastly "Deacon" Haines.

<sup>3</sup> b. 20 April, 1716; m. Sarah Whidden, and was the last of the name who occupied the "old homestead" which his father conveys to him in this will, and which he sold 19 Feb., 1766, to Enoch Clark, "inn holder." He died at Wakefield, N. H.

<sup>4</sup> m. Mary Berry; d. about 1760; had no male issue.



County Road Beginning at a White Oak tree Which is the bound tree between Thomas Marstons land and my land and then Running towards the Meeting house to a pair of bars that leads into the little pasture and then Running Northward as the fence Stands half the length of the said fence and from thence Eastwardly to a bridge that Leads into the Swamp and from said Bridge Eastwardly to Daniel Hunts Watering place that runs into my Swamp. I also Give to my said Son half my whole Right in Epsom and half my Right in the Saw mill and one half of my husbandry Tools and one Cow and two Stears three year old, and one third part of my Sheep.

Item.—I give unto my Son Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines all my Real Estate that I have not already Disposed of Particularly my Dwelling house Except the privelege his mother has in it, I give him my barn and orchard and all my upland meadow Ground, Woodland and Salt Marsh and pasture Land, he is to have that I have not before Given away—And half a whole Right in the Town of Epsom and one half of my Right in the Saw Mill and one half of my husbandry tools and all my Stock of Cattle, horses, sheep and swine, Except one Cow and two steers three years old, and one third part of my Sheep.

Item.—I Give unto my Daughter Eleanor French twenty pounds in passable bills of Credit and I order my Son Samuel Haines to pay it to her within four years after my Decease.

Item.—I Give unto my Daughter Hannah Haines one third part of all my moveables in my house and forty pounds in Goods at money price and I order my Son Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines to pay it to her within four years after my Decease.

Item.—I Give unto my Daughter Mehitable Haines forty pounds in Goods at money price and I order my Son Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines to pay it to her within four years after my Decease.

Item.—I Give unto my Daughter Mary Haines<sup>1</sup> forty pounds in Goods at money price and I order my Son Joseph Haines to pay it to her within four years after my Decease.

Lastly my will and meaning is that what Debts or dues are owing from me, I Order my Son Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines to pay them and what Debts are due to me I order my said Son to Receive them for himself.—And I do appoint my above named Son Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines and my son Joseph Haines to be Exec<sup>r</sup>s to this my last will and Testament. And in Confirmation hereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the day and year above mentioned In the fifteenth year of King George the Second his Reign over Great Britain.

MATTHIAS HAINES \*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Wax \*  
 \* Seal. \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Signed Sealed, and Declared by Matthias Haines to be his last will, and Testament. In presence of us Witnesses  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Weeks,  
 Jacob Moulton,  
 Jabez Smith.

<sup>1</sup> m. her cousin Joshua Haines, and settled at Wolfborough, N. H., 1784. He was "ensign" in French war; b. 1723; d. 19 November, 1813.



*Inventory of Deacon Matthias Haines.*

Province of } By the Order the Honble Andrew Wiggin, Esq. Judge  
 New Hamp<sup>s</sup>. } of Probate, We have appraised the Estate of Deacon  
 Matthias Haines lately deceased in Greenland and according to our  
 best Judgment.

The Land, Marsh and buildings valued at	3,252.	0.	0
two four years olds Steers	28.	0.	0
two three year olds Steers	27.	5.	0
three Cows	89.	0.	0
One two year old heifer, and two steers, and one heifer } being one year old	21.	0.	0
twenty Sheep and twenty Lambs	30.	0.	0.
Swine and pigs	10.	0.	0.
1 Pair of Wheels and Cart	5.	4.	0.
The other husbandry tools valued at	16.	2.	0.
three beds and bedding	60.	0.	0.
To Sundry house hold Goods as pewter, Iron pots, } chairs &c.	81.	10.	0.
<hr/>			
As Witness our hands	Walter Weeks,	£3,570.	1. 0.
	John Brackett.		

Portsmouth, 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 1745.

WILL of WILLIAM HAINES, of Greenland, N. H., second son of Samuel Haines, Jr. and Mary (Fifield) Haines, and grandson of Deacon Samuel Haines, the first settler.

In the Name of God Amen I William Haines<sup>1</sup> of Greenland in the Province of New Hampshire Gent. being in health and of a Sound disposing Mind and Memory, but advanced in Years Do make and ordain this to be my last Will and Testament and in the first place I humbly give and devote my Soul to God the Father of Spirits hoping to find acceptance with Him through the merits of Jesus Christ my Body I recommend to a Decent Burial according to the Discretion of my Executor herein afternamed believing and hoping in the Resurrection to Eternal Life and as to my Worldly Estate I give and devise the same in the following Manner and Form:—

Imprimus—my Will is that all my Debts and Funeral Charges be justly paid by my Executor as soon as Conveniently may be after my Decease out of my personal Estate.

Item, I give and bequeath to Mary my beloved Wife the use and Improvement of the Room in my Dwelling House where we usually Sit, the Chamber over it, the Bed Room we lodge in, the Dairy Room and the Porch leading to the Well, during her Life I also give her to her own Disposal all my household Goods or Movables within Doors meaning my Furniture and Utensils of house keeping, I also give her my weaving Loom, with all the Geer and Tackle thereto belonging. I also give her two Milch Cows and the keeping of the same Winter and Summer and the Calves till they shall be three months old, yearly, during her Life, I also give her Eight Cord of good Merch<sup>ble</sup> Cord Wood

<sup>1</sup> b. 7 January, 1678-9; d. 1760-1; m. Mary Lewis.



to be hald to her Door yearly during her Life and Cut fitt for her fire, and Eight Bushels of Corn, a Bushel of good Wheat, two Bushels of Malt, three Barrels of Cyder, one hundred pounds weight of good pork, and the same quantity of Beef, five pounds of Sheeps wool, and three pounds of Cotton wool, all and every of said particulars to be provided and delivered to her yearly at her house aforesaid, I also give her my Saddle horse which I usually Ride, and my part of the Horse Chair, and Tackling, which I have with my Son William.

Item—I give to my Son Matthias<sup>1</sup> twenty acres of Land more or less where he now lives, bounded South Easterly by the Road leading to Hampton, on the South West by the Way leading from said Road to John Langs, on the North West by Land of said Lang and on the North East by a Fence which parts said twenty acres more or less from my other Lands, said Fence running up to the said Country Road, I also give him all my part Share and Interest in the undivided Lands in the Town of Epsom in said province, and one half part of my Right title and Interest in the Stream and Saw Mill, at Greenland aforesaid, on the Road leading to Stratham at the place called the great Bridge, all which premises I devise to him my said Son his Heirs and assigns forever.

Item—I give and Devise to my Son William<sup>2</sup> his Heirs and assigns all my Salt marsh and Thatch Grounds in Greenland aforesaid, and all other my Lands and Buildings and all Real Estate in Greenland with the Reversion and Remainder of the Buildings aforesaid devised and given to the Use of my Wife besides, what I have given to his Brother Matthias as aforesaid, I also give my said Son William all the Residue and Remainder of my personal Estate which is not disposed of in this my last Will and I order him to provide for his Mother all the particulars herein before given to her as aforesaid, and in Default of his so doing then she shall hereby have full power and authority to enter upon and take the profits of any part of my Real Estate herein given to the said William to the full Value of what he shall fail of providing and delivering to her Yearly as aforesaid.

Item—I give and devise to my Son David<sup>3</sup> the Bed and Bedding which he has of mine in his possession as also the Chains, Sled and other Utensils which he already has in his hands and for some time has had and I also Confirm to him his Heirs and assigns all that Land which I have given him by deed already Executed all which I intend to be his full part and all that he shall have of my Estate.

Item—I give and devise to my Son John<sup>4</sup> that five hundred pounds which I let him have to pay for the Land he purchased of Dudley Ladd and Nathaniel Ladd and the Smiths anvil and other Tools which I let him have with the Shop I built for him, all which he has already in his Hands and possession.

Item—I give to Patience Lock and Jonathan Lock the Children of my Daughter Sarah Locke<sup>5</sup> the late wife of Jonathan Locke<sup>6</sup> besides what I have already given her in her lifetime the Sum of fifteen pounds,

<sup>1</sup> b. 17 March, 1713; d. 28 March, 1795; m. Abigail Sherburne.

<sup>2</sup> b. 25 June, 1716; d. 1796; m. 7 November, 1744, Elizabeth Barker, b. 15 Nov., 1724, of Stratham.

<sup>3</sup> b. 27 June, 1717; d. 1780; m. Lydia Cate.

<sup>4</sup> b. 2 May, 1723; m. Nancy Norton; settled at Rumney, N. H., 27 March, 1779.

<sup>5</sup> b. 18 October, 1705.

<sup>6</sup> Of Rye, N. H.



Viz. to each Seven pounds, ten shillings of the old Tenor or other Bills of Credit, or Money equal to so much Old Tenor as it now passes, to be paid within two Years after my Decease to be paid by my Son William.

Item—I give and bequeath my Grand Children John and Margaret Johnson the Children of my Daughter Margaret<sup>1</sup> deceased the Sum of fifteen pounds Old Tenor as aforesaid that is Seven pounds ten Shillings each, to be paid by my Son William within four Years after my Decease.

Item—I give and Bequeath to my Daughters Mary<sup>2</sup> Johnson and Eleanor Jones<sup>3</sup> each fifteen pounds Old Tenor as aforesaid besides what they have already had to be paid by my Son William within four years after my Decease.

Lastly I Constitute and appoint my Son William to be Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament and order him to pay all my Debts and Legacies aforesaid out of what I have given to him Exempting the personal Estate I have given to his Mother from paying any part thereof. And I do hereby Revoke all other Wills and Testaments by me in any Manner heretofore made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my Hand and Seal the 29 Day of October Anno Domini 1756, and in the Thirtieth Year of His Majestys Reign.

Signed, Sealed and Declared by the said

William Haines to be his last Will and Testament in Presence of us

WILLIAM HAINES.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*Seal.\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Enoch Clark,  
Enoch Clark, Juner,  
Ebenezer Clark.

First Congregational Church of Portsmouth, N. H., organized in 1671.

Mr. Joshua Moodey was ordained pastor in the presence of Gov. Leverett, and several magistrates.

“Then y<sup>e</sup> Pastor ordained Sam: Haines Deacon w<sup>th</sup> Imposhun of Hand and pray<sup>r</sup>. a psalm was sung and y<sup>e</sup> congregation Impressed by y<sup>e</sup> Pastor w<sup>th</sup> a prayer and Blessing.

“The names of them y<sup>t</sup> first imbodyed

Joshua Moodey	C <sup>a</sup> Elias Stileman	C <sup>a</sup> James Pendleton
M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Cutt	M <sup>r</sup> R. Martyn	M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Fletcher
M <sup>r</sup> R. Cutt	Sam: Haines	John Tucker,”

who adopted and subscribed the following Covenant.

“Wee doe this Day solemnly and publiqely in y<sup>e</sup> presence of God and his people avouch the one only living and true God, Father, Son and Spirit, to be our God and his Word or revealed Will to be our Rule, and doo with ourselves give up our children to be the Lord’s.

“Wee doo also professedly and heartily subject ourselves to Jesus X<sup>t</sup> as y<sup>e</sup> Head of his church, and doo covenant and promise y<sup>t</sup> we will submit ourselves to y<sup>e</sup> Government of X<sup>t</sup> in this particular church, according to y<sup>e</sup> laws of his House, that we will watch over our Brethren and be watcht over by y<sup>m</sup> according to Rule and y<sup>t</sup> we

<sup>1</sup> b. 15 January, 1710; m. John Johnson.

<sup>2</sup> b. 28 February, 1707; m. James Johnson.

<sup>3</sup> b. 27 June, 1719; m. Timothy Jones.



“ will in all things so demean ourselves towards our Pastor and fellow-  
 “ members, as also towards all others as becomes y<sup>e</sup> Gospel y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Lord  
 “ may dwell among us and bless us and we may be a peculiar people  
 “ to his service and glory.

“ And all this we promise by y<sup>e</sup> Help of Jesus Christ and in his  
 “ Name, looking up to him for his Assistance, as being ourselves  
 “ capable of doing nothing.”<sup>1</sup>

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NORTHAM,<sup>2</sup> 4, 1 month 1640.

Honoured Sir—

Wee the Inhabitants of Northam make bould to trouble you<sup>3</sup> with theise few lynes certifyinge yo<sup>u</sup> that whereas wee suppose Capt. Underhill hath informed you and the rest of you brethren of the Matchesheth bay that we are all willinge voluntarily to submit our selues to your gouernment upon fformer Articles propounded, truth it is we doe very well approve of your Judicious wages and shal be very wyful y<sup>t</sup> please God to enlarge us that we may be free from other engagements and promises wch some of us are obliged in to the owners or patentees from whom under his Mat's Letter Pattents we enioy our free liberty: wch causeth us not for present to submit to any other goverment than that wch wee have already entered into combination to observe according to the King's Maties lawes untill such time as the owners came over to us wch we suppose wil be about three months hence, and thence our propositions considered as the Lord shall direct us wee will labour more to satisfy you—But for the proceedings of Captayne Underhill's seeking to undermyne us and contrary to his oath and fidelity as we suppose intrusted to him hath went from house to house and for his owne ende, by flattery and threatening gotten some hands to a note of their willingnes to submitt themselves under your goverment and some of those are men of other combinations, others strangers that have noe habitation, to bring his purposes to pass, wee doubt not but you are too well acquaynted with his stratagems in plotting his owne designs wch wee refer to your grave judgements—some of those that subscribed to his note have this day utterly protested against their own act for he hath raysed such a Mutinee amongst us wch if we take not course for the stopinge thereof it maye cause the effusion of blood by reason he hath by his disignes privately rent the combinations as much as in men lyeth contrary to his act, that is that we should continue in the same Goverment, except an agreement or cause shewed to the contrary in open court agreed on by the Maior part, thus much we thought good to acquaynt your worships withall beseeching your favourable construction hopeinge you will weigh our cause in equity and conscience and not any way to enforce us to any act whereby we should breake promises or covenant w<sup>th</sup> the patentees or amongst ourselves wch in soe doing we should sinne greatly, *we should sinne great-*

<sup>1</sup> The original covenant, in the handwriting of Mr. Moodey, is still preserved by the North-Church at Portsmouth.

<sup>2</sup> Now Dover, N. H.

<sup>3</sup> Thos. Dudley was Gov. of Mass. Colony, 1640, to whom undoubtedly this was addressed. Copied from the original, March 31, 1852.



*ly.* Wee heartilye desire your prayers for us and comit you to the pro-  
tection of the Almighty—at yo<sup>r</sup> service to command.

Thomas Larkland	William Walden	Richard Walden
William Jones	John × Tuttle	Edward Colcorde
John Follett	Henry Blck	Robert × Huckins
Robert	Thomas × Layten	Richard Pinckum
Tho <sup>r</sup> Durstin	Edward Starbuck	Thomas
Tho <sup>r</sup> Roberts	William Pomfrett	
Samuel Haines <sup>1</sup>	William Furber	
Bartholomew Smith	William Storer	
John Dame	John × Hall	
Bartholomew × Hunt	Philip Swadden	

This deed<sup>2</sup> made the 18<sup>th</sup> day of Nov. 1650 witnesseth, know yee therefore that I Thomas Withers Attorney for Capt. Francis Champernoon and other power derived from him, have sold unto Samuell Haines, one ffarme allways known by the name of Capt. Champernoon's ffarme lying on the South east side of the Great baye, for and in consideration of the sum of Ninetie pounds Sterling, hath paid unto the said Thomas Withers or his assignees in manner and form following which is to say thirtie pounds the 18<sup>th</sup> of November which shall be in the year of our Lords 1651, and thirtie pounds the 18<sup>th</sup> day of May and thirtie pounds the 18<sup>th</sup> day of November which shall be in the year of our lord 1652, for the satisfying of a certain debte; and farthermore I the said Thomas Withers doe ratifie and confirm unto the said Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns for ever, the said ffarme above mentioned with all the appurtances, privileges, annuities, houses, fields, woodes, upland and marsh, with all the usufruct whatsoever belonginge thereunto, to the only use and behoof of the said Samuell Haines his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns for ever:

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written. THOMAS WITHERS [Seal.]

Signed sealed and delivered  
in the presence of  
Basill Parker  
Edward Colcord.

#### PETITION to change STRAWBERRY BANK to PORTSMOUTH.

To the hon<sup>d</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Court at Boston, this present month of May 1653. The humble petition of the Inhab<sup>ts</sup> of the Towne at present called Strabery Banke, sheweth. That whereas your petitioners petitioned to the last Gen<sup>l</sup> Court to grant to the P. Inhab<sup>ts</sup>, a competent portion of land to make us a township, whereby we may be enabled to subsist and be useful to the church and Common<sup>th</sup>, Our desire is, that this honor<sup>d</sup> Court will be pleased to show their favor and good will towards us, and willingness to accommodate us to the uttermost. And for that purpose have desired the honor<sup>d</sup> Capt. Wiggins to

<sup>1</sup> Deacon Samuel Haines, of Portsmouth, 1650.

<sup>2</sup> Recorded in Vol. 1, fol. 31, Co. Rockingham, N. H. Registry.



bringe his pattent to this present Court. Now may it please this hon'd Court to take our case into consideration; and to consider of our extreme necessities, first in respect of the number of families, which are between 50 and 60, of w'ch some are constrained to remove from want of land to accommodate them with their stocks—secondly the qualities of the land wee live upon is soe badd, its incredible to beleve except those who have seen it—thirdly the place being settled a plantation, the first of any in these parts, and our willingnesse in submitting to y<sup>r</sup> government.—fourthly, that all the neighbouring plantations about us, w'ch were settled since wee, have their townships settled and bounded; onely we as yet have none,—fifthly, that whereas there is much benefitt by saw mills in other townes in this river and adjacent townes there is none in this town but onely one, w'ch was never perfected nor like to bee. We humbly intreat his honor'd Court to take into theire view this necke of land w'ch we live upon; w'ch nature itselfe hath bounded with the maine sea and river, as may be seene by the draft of the river, w'ch was presented to the last Gen'l Court, and now presented againe by our deputie, w'ch necke of land is farre less than any neighboringe towne about us.

The desire of y<sup>r</sup> humble petit'rs is, that this hon'd Court would grant us the necke of land, beginning in the great bay at a place called Cotterill's delight, soe runninge to the sea according to the former petition. And whereas the name of this plantation att present being Strabery Banke, accidentally soe called, by reason of a banke where straberries was found in this place, now we humbly desire to have it called Portsmouth, being a name most suitable for this place, it being the river's mouth, and good as any in this land, and your petit'rs shall humbly pray.

In behalf of the rest.

BRIAN PENDLETON  
RENALD FERNALD  
JOHN SHEREBOURNE  
RICH. CUTT  
SAMUEL HAINES

This petition was granted 28 May, 1653; "and the line of the township of Portsmouth to reach from the sea by Hampton lyne to Wynnacot river, leaving the propriet'rs to their just right." (Mass. Colony Files.)

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*Agreement<sup>1</sup> between Deacons Haines and Hall.*

Whereas there have been some uncomfortable differences lately between two loving friends, namely John Hall ande Samuel Haines both of Greenland, about certain Meadowes lying at Greenland about wh. there was an action commenced by Jn<sup>o</sup> Hall ags<sup>t</sup> ye s<sup>d</sup> Samuell, Now know all men by these presents that we the s<sup>d</sup> parties taking notice of the uncomfortable consequences thereof and the great trouble y<sup>t</sup> was like to arise in y<sup>e</sup> prosecution thereof (though lawful) yet out of y<sup>e</sup> desire of the obtaining of that peace and love that formerly we did enjoy each w<sup>h</sup> the other, have voluntarily and mutually agreed the s<sup>d</sup> differences, in which agreement wee have engaged ourselves as ffolloweth, Viz. that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John Hall shall have

<sup>1</sup> Vol. 2, fol. 58. Co. Rockingham, N. H. Registry.



three acres of that marsh wch is called Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines and Samuell Haines shall have three 'acres of y<sup>e</sup> marsh in controversy called Jn<sup>o</sup> Hall's the s<sup>d</sup> marsh to be indifferently layed out by o<sup>r</sup> two Loving friends M<sup>r</sup> Peter Coffin of Cocheco, and Jn<sup>o</sup> Rodman of Hampton wch s<sup>d</sup> marsh wee allow each other by way of mutual Exchanges, moreover the s<sup>d</sup> parties doe utterly conclude all differences of any sort or kind w<sup>t</sup> soever that have arrisen between us, from y<sup>e</sup> beginning of y<sup>e</sup> world unto this day and Lamenting it do utterly acquit each other of the same, for the true well and serious performance of all wh soever we doe solemnly obligate o<sup>r</sup> selves each to other by the mutual subscribing o<sup>r</sup> hands this 28 of June 1661.

SAMUELL HAINES  
JN<sup>o</sup> HALL.

In the presence of our loving friends

Rob <sup>t</sup> Pike	Peter Coffin
Andrew Grele	Jn <sup>o</sup> Rodman

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Whereas<sup>1</sup> the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court of ye Mass<sup>ts</sup> in May 1656 granted a division of y<sup>e</sup> Patent of Squamscot and ye land signed and allotted to Nath<sup>l</sup> Gardner and Tho<sup>s</sup> Lake and Partners, fell into ye bounds of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Strawberry bank and whereas Capt. R. Waldron (who has purchas<sup>d</sup> out the interest of Tho<sup>s</sup> Lake) and y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Lake hath sold unto y<sup>e</sup> town of Strawberry bank a certain tract of Land as appears by a deed of Sale bearing date the 23<sup>d</sup> Mch 1657-8 in wh deed of sale there is reserved 450 acres of Land for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> R. Waldron and Tho<sup>s</sup> Lake to Lay out to y<sup>e</sup> farmes of Goodman Haines, John Hall and W<sup>m</sup>. Furber wh we grant and allow to be farms. Now know all men y<sup>t</sup> for and in consideration of 5£ to be paid by Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> R. Waldron and Tho<sup>s</sup> Lake we the s<sup>d</sup> R. Waldron and Tho<sup>s</sup> Lake have given granted, bargained and sold, assign<sup>d</sup>, sett over and convey<sup>d</sup> unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines the sum of 30 acres of upland and 20 acres of fresh marsh being part of the s<sup>d</sup> 450 acres reserved \* \* \* to be laid out at the expense of Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines.

24 Mch. 1657-8.

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*(From Portsmouth Town Records.)*

At a public meeting held the 12<sup>th</sup> of Sept 1653, granted unto Samuel Haines ten ackers of land at the bottom of the great Bay, over against Capt. Champernoons—so that it be not upon the Captains land. Taken out of the "ould book." (Vol. 1, f. 12.)

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5<sup>th</sup> July, 1660. 600 acres of land were divided among those who were inhabitants of Portsmouth and in free communion in the year 1657. To Samuel Haines was granted 101 acres, possessed 10 already, and 91 added to make up full proportion. Leonard Weeks to have 44 acres (34 and 10).

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At a meeting of the Selectmen of Portsmouth 15 Feby, 1664. Layd out to Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines of his dividnt land 86 acres, beginning at a hem-

<sup>1</sup> Vol. 9, fol. 36. Co. Rockingham, N. H. Registry.



lock tree between said Haines and Francis Drakes, near Capt. Champernoons creeke, and from thence 72 rod west to the cart way at the fence between Goodman Haines and Walter Neal, and thence 192 rods due South to a pine, and from thence 72 rod to a pitch pine tree east, and from thence to the hemlock first above named.

PHILLIP LEWIS  
JOHN SHERBURNE  
WALTER ABBOTT. W.

(Vol. 1, f. 49.)

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Henry Sherburne	} chosen (2 <sup>d</sup> time) to meet those from Hampton to run the Line between the two towns, 6 Apr, 1666. The Line to be from "Cotterells delight," in Gt. Bay unto Little River, about 2 miles from Hampton. (Vol. 1, p. 58.)
Jno. Sherburne	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Haines	
Phillip Lewis	

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1<sup>st</sup> Oct. 1667.

Layd out to P. Lewis 40 acres of land being bounded between the two freshets wh Gather between two bridges as s<sup>d</sup> highway leadeth from Geenland to Bloody Point adjoining to a tract of land of 50 acres formerly layed out, which Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines bought of Capt Rich: Waldren.

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Layd out to Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines a small tract of Land taking its beginning at a great pyne marked nearest S which is the head bounds of his 86 acres, and so to meet with P. Lewis and Nath<sup>l</sup> Drakes' head lines, and from that pyne nearest the east to meet with the said Lewis or Drakes lands wh lyeth as a tryangle, and is in full of all lands wh the said Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines can demand of the town, either by dividint, or other town grants to this present date, allowing convenient highways through the same.

Dec. 20, 1667, by me

Hen: Sherburne. (Vol. 1, f. 65.)

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At a Gen<sup>l</sup> Town meeting held in Portsmouth 12 May, 1669. Whereas there is a tract of land in the township of Portsmouth adjoining to the Gt Bay on the west side of Winnecut River it is given and granted unto M<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Cutt, M<sup>r</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> Ffryer, Capt James Pendleton, M<sup>r</sup> Elias Stileman, M<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Martyn, P. Lewis, Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines, Leo: Weeks and Jno. Sherburne, two thirds of all the s<sup>d</sup> tract of land, excepting 250 acres thereof to be layed out unto M<sup>r</sup> Moody for his satisfaction for former areages for the inhabitants subscription, provided the parties above said maintain and defend the same in the towns behalf at their the above said parties own proper cost and charge against any and all that shall opose. (Vol. 1, f. 69.)

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Portsmouth,  
5 March 1674-5. It was voted that Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines, Jno. Sherburne, and others, the inhabitants of these parts may have liberty to make use of the pound for putting in their horses on Sabbath the day, and may cover part thereof for said use provided they no ways damnifie the same and have the Selectmens aprobaton. (Vol. 1, f. 85.)



5 Feby 1679. Ordered to Lay out land for Deacon Haines and Leonard Weeks.

Dec. 18 ——— 90 acres laid out for Deacon Haines on N. W. side of Hampton high way to a little brook, and Leo Weeks land on north side of it.

This Indenture made y<sup>e</sup> ninth of January in y<sup>e</sup> Year one Thousand six hundred and Seventy between Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines Sen<sup>r</sup> of Greenland in Portsm<sup>th</sup> in Piscataqua, on the one part and Phillip Lewis of the same Place and Isaac Cole of Hampton on the other Party, Witnesseth y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Cole and Lewis in Consideration of One Hundred and ten Pounds payable by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Haines unto y<sup>e</sup> said Cole (for which a Bill is given of y<sup>e</sup> Date of y<sup>e</sup> Present) Have jointly and severally given, granted, and sold, and set Over, and do by these Presents, give, grant, sell and set Over unto y<sup>e</sup> said Haines, his Heirs Executors, Administrators and Assigns for ever, all their and each of their Interests in and Right to one half of a Saw Mill now in Partnership between the said Lewis, and Cole, situate and being in Greenland aforesaid with all and Singular the Priviledges and Appurtances thereunto belonging, said Doggs, Iron Crows, Sledges, or what other Instruments of a like Nature belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Mill, as also free Liberty of Access to and Egress from y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mill, with ye Use of so much Land about it, as may be convenient and suitable for the laying of Loggs, Timber, or Boards on for ye Mills Concerns; as also to fetch Earth and Stones, or what else may be convenient and suitable for the present or future Repairing and building of the Mill from Time to Time on either Side of the Stream where the Mill now stands, near about ye s<sup>d</sup> Mill. Provided always that after four years be expired which Term begins at y<sup>e</sup> first of April next, One eight Part of the said Mill shall return to y<sup>e</sup> Philip Lewis, as his proper Estate, any thing in the Premises to y<sup>e</sup> Contrary notwithstanding, The other three Eighths to remain to the Said Haines, as aforesaid. Furthermore y<sup>e</sup> said Lewis and Cole do engage to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Haines that they are before y<sup>e</sup> selling hereof y<sup>e</sup> sole Owners and true Proprietors of all y<sup>e</sup> bargained Premises, and also do bind themselves, Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns to warrant and defend the Sale hereof against any Person whatsoever, from, by and under them Laying Claim thereunto Legally especially from all former Gifts, Sales, Mortgages, Joyntures, Wills of Dowry or Intanglements by Virtue of any Copartnership, or anything of the like nature, made or done by them or either of them which might be any Impediment to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Haines, his Heirs or assigns, from their quiet and free Possessing of y<sup>e</sup> Same forever. In Witness To all and Singular the Premises, the said Lewis and Cole have sett to their Hands and Seals this 9<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>r</sup> 1670.

PHILIP LEWIS [Seal.]  
ISAAC COLE [Seal.]

Signed sealed, and delivered  
this 11<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>r</sup>, 1670.

before us,

Joshua Moody  
John Sherburne Sen<sup>r</sup>.

Philip Lewis and Isaac Cole came both together before me, acknowledged this Instrument to be their Act and Deed this 11<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> 1670.

Before me

RICHARD CUTT.



The deposition<sup>1</sup> of Samuel Haines aged 78 or thereabouts sworn, saith that about 29 years ago Capt. Champernoon being at y<sup>e</sup> Barbadoes left his farm and concerns at Greenland with M<sup>r</sup> Tho: Withers, which Withers desired this deponent to live in y<sup>e</sup> farm and look after it, and myself Lft. Neal took it to y<sup>e</sup> thirds. The year following y<sup>e</sup> Capt. sent to know whether he had any thing left; as M<sup>r</sup> Withers told him who consulting with me about an — returned him answer y<sup>e</sup> all things was as when he left it save y<sup>e</sup> an attachment was layed on y<sup>e</sup> farm by Capt. White, and a Judgement of Court, which was respited for a year, within the time prefixt y<sup>e</sup> Capt. came and lived upon his farme again about 2 or 3 years——about a year or two after, M<sup>r</sup> Hill bought part of y<sup>e</sup> lland of s<sup>d</sup> Champernoon, a year or 2 after by an agreement between them Capt Champernoon had the lland and M<sup>r</sup> Hill the farm at Greenland, upon wh agreement I know that s<sup>d</sup> Champernoon did receive of s<sup>d</sup> Hill—four oxen, and to great yearlings, several parcells of goods, both Linnen, and Woolen, at several times, and provisions, he farther says that the s<sup>d</sup> Hill was then possest of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Land, and by him, and in his right it have been possest by him self or his order by Mess<sup>r</sup>. Clark, and his order to this day, goin under M<sup>r</sup> Hill 5 yrs. and Kenison 8 or 9 yrs. or thereabouts under M<sup>r</sup> Clark.

he farther sayth y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Hill posest it as his own right, and sold several parcells of it, also this deponent took a lease of Mrs. Hill's thirds and neither one or other were ever molested that ever this deponent knows of: nor ever questioned but by Phillip Lewis.

Leonard Weeks, attests To all above written, so far as concerned the possession.

Taken upon oath in Court held at Hampton y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1681.

ELIAS STILEMAN, Recorder.

*(From the Dover Court-Records, at Exeter, N. H.)*

Memoranda. That Sam'l Haines of Dover is to pay unto the Estate of Joseph Miller 800 and a half of Merchtble Pipe staves, white oak, to be del<sup>d</sup> at the time and place as aforesaid as by a certain writing more at large appeareth under his hand. Sept. 1647.

Deposition Ew<sup>d</sup> Colcord aged 43 was in England 1646 at Tingworth in Co: Devon, mentions Thos: Jago of Dartmouth, Co. Devon, merchant, and Ambroza Lane. 1647.

Leo. Weeks	} Took the oath of fidelity 2 <sup>d</sup> Oct. 1666, upon the election of Millitary officers before us	} Com <sup>r</sup> . (Vol. 2, f. 122.)
Sam'l Haines, Jr.		
Francis Jennings		
et als.		
	HEN: SHERBURNE	
	ELIAS STILEMAN	

Phillip Lewis, Leo: Weeks, Deacon Jn<sup>o</sup> Hall, et als, came into Court<sup>2</sup> and took the oath of ffreeman June 25, 1667. ➤

<sup>1</sup> From Provincial Court-Papers, 1681-2, at Exeter, N. H.

<sup>2</sup> Court established at Dover by Genl Court at Boston 9. 8. 1641, by consent of the Inhabitants of the Piscataqua.



*(From the Provincial Court-Papers, at Exeter, N. H.)*

Deposition of Leonard Weeks aged 48 years Sworn, saith that 2 yrs. after Deacon Haines left Greenland farme, when Phillip Lewis left it this deponant entered up on it and lived there about a year at wh<sup>t</sup> time the s<sup>d</sup> 4 oxen and 2 yales spoken of in Deacon Haines, his testimony about the farm I know to be true and to be on y<sup>r</sup> acoumpt, also there other parcels of goods rec<sup>d</sup> by sd Champernoon from s<sup>d</sup> Hill this dept have often fetched cannoes laden with Linen and Woolen cloth, and provisions, beef, Pork and bedding and many things. 6 Dec. 1681.

Leonard Weeks aged about 40 years, knew in England, three reputed daughters of Thomas Turpin, Viz. Elizabeth, Jane, and Annie, wh 3 ds are now come into this country and are married to James Leach, Phillip Adams, and Ric: Endall. 26. 4. 1672.

Deposition of W<sup>m</sup> Weeks aged 45 or thereabouts. 21 July, 1674.

Deposition of Samuel Haines Sen<sup>r</sup> aged about 80 years, Testifieth that the Land lying by the highway Southward up from Wiunecutt Riv<sup>r</sup> along to ye place where Leonard Weeks hath settled, his house and dwelling place hath been possessed by said Weeks these twenty three years without any molestation that said Deponant heard of. Samuell Haines, Jun<sup>r</sup> testifieth to y<sup>e</sup> same, aged 37 yrs.

Matthias Haines testifieth to y<sup>e</sup> same aged 33 yrs.

Sworn in Court Sept. 26, 1683.

SAML HAINES  
SAMUELL HAINES  
MATTHIAS HAINES.

4 Oct. 1683, a Writ was issued on Complaint of Rob<sup>t</sup> Mason Esq. v.s. Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines, Sen<sup>r</sup> of Greenland Bond 300£, to appear in Court at Gt. Island.

Complaint, keeping Mason out of possession of Land, falling his wood &c.

Attached the goods of Saml Haines, Sen<sup>r</sup>.

Writ returned 6 Oct. 1683.

Another writ was issued upon complaint of Mason against Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines, Sen<sup>r</sup> 16 May, 1684, returned 21 May 1684, attached goods. Court to be held at Gt. Island in June next. Bond 200£. Suits were brought by Mason at the same time v.s. nearly all of the Old Settlers, but he was unsuccessful in disturbing them in the possession of their lands.

A Petition from Portsmouth, Dover and other towns to the King in 1683 was signed by 60 of the inhabitants of Portsm<sup>o</sup> setting forth their grievances growing out of the Patent of Mason. Among the names are those of

SAMUEL HAINES  
SAMUEL HAINES, Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
MATTHIAS HAINES  
LEONARD WEEKS  
WILLIAM FIFIELD, Sen<sup>r</sup>.



Nathl Huggins, Sen<sup>r</sup>, Capt. Sam: Weeks, Eben<sup>r</sup> Weeks, and Mary Hicks all of Greenland,

In consideration of 24£ paid by W<sup>m</sup> and Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines, We have set over unto our *brethren* Lt. Matthias Haines, W<sup>m</sup> Haines, and Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines, all our claim, right, title and Interest &c. to our s<sup>d</sup> Grandfather Deacon Samuel Haines' Estate, and our Father Sam<sup>l</sup> Haines and mother Mary Haines of Portsmouth, Lately deceased. 29 Mch, 1725.

[The accompanying autographs are copied from documents which bear the dates annexed. They are placed here together, the wood-cuts having been received too late for insertion in the pages where they belong.]

*Samuel Haines* 1640.

*Samuel Haines* 1682.

## DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT—WITH NOTES.

[Communicated by Mr. HARRY H. EDES, Charlestown, Mass.]

### IV.

#### THE THIRD WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO AGAINST THE COLONY.

JACOBUS sc'dus dei gra. Angl. Scod. franc. & Hib'nie Rex fidei Defensor &c. vic. London salt'm P'cimpim' vob. q<sup>d</sup> venir. faciat. coram nob. in Octab. Pur bte Maria Virginis ubicunq. tunc fu'imus in Angl. Gub'nator. & Societat. Anglican. Colonie de Conecdicott in nova Angl. in America ad respondend. nob. Quo warranto<sup>1</sup> clam. h'ere & uti divers. lib'tat. Privileg. & franchises. infra Anglican. Colonia de Conecdicott in nova Anglia in America vizt. in paroch. sci. Mich'is Cornhill, London, unde impetit. sunt Et h'eat. ibi hoc bre. T. Pedro. Herbert Mil. apud Westm<sup>r</sup> xxij<sup>o</sup> die Octobris.

A<sup>o</sup> r. m ij.<sup>o</sup>

ASTRY.<sup>2</sup>

(Filed) Quo warranto recd  
Decemb<sup>r</sup> 28 1686

( 5 )

3<sup>d</sup> Quo warranto  
Connecticut [Note 1.]

<sup>3</sup> Receaved y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1686  
this Quo waranto at eleuen of clocke  
at night & R. TREAT Gouverno<sup>r</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The text is printed line for line with the *original* document, now before us, with the addition of punctuation marks.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Samuel Astry.

<sup>3</sup> This memorandum is in the hand-writing of Governor Treat.



## NOTE 1.

THE first and second writs of *Quo Warranto*, bearing date July 8, 1685, were served by Edward Randolph "the 20th of July, 1686, about twelve or one of the clock in the morning," when John Talcott and John Allyn acknowledged to have received them; but the time when the writs were returnable had already passed. A third writ, of which the text is a copy, was served upon the governor December 28, 1686, and was accompanied by a letter from Randolph and another from Governor Andros, both counselling a surrender of the charter and quiet submission to the demands of the king.

Though sufficient time was not allowed for the appearance of the colony, the writs declared its chartered rights vacated upon non-appearance at time and place; notwithstanding this, the annual election was held in May, 1687, though no business of importance was transacted by the Assembly.

Late in October, 1687, at which time the Assembly was in session, Andros arrived in Hartford with his suite and about sixty "regular troops" and demanded the charter; but being loth to surrender it, the Assembly prolonged the debate until evening [October 31, 1687], when the charter was brought and laid upon the table where the Assembly was sitting; when suddenly the lights were extinguished; upon being rekindled the precious document—the object of Sir Edmund's visit—was gone, Capt. Joseph Wadsworth of Hartford having, in the darkness, seized the patent and left the room. The charter was concealed in the hollow of an old oak tree, where it remained till after the downfall of Andros, who assumed the government of the colony though he could not get possession of their charter.

In his valuable "History of New-England," Dr. Palfrey mentions the story of the concealment of the charter as a "tradition," and refers<sup>1</sup> to a correspondence with Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, relative to the authenticity of the account given by Dr. Trumbull in his "History of Connecticut"; Mr. J. H. Trumbull expresses the opinion that the historian received the statement from George Wyllys, secretary of the colony from 1735 to 1796, with whom he was in constant communication while engaged upon his work; who was a grandson of Samuel Wyllys, upon whose estate the "Charter Oak" stood, and who was a magistrate at the time of the secretion of the charter. From the prominent position occupied by the Wyllyses, both socially and politically, the office of secretary of the colony having been held, exclusively, by members of that family for a period of ninety-eight years, ending in 1809, and the scene of the alleged transaction, the secretary was as likely to know the truth or falsity of such a remarkable story as any person with whom Dr. Trumbull was in communication.

Dr. Palfrey mentions<sup>2</sup> the fact of there being duplicates of the charter at Hartford, and thinks "it is supposable that while one of them was disposed of as alleged, Andros, having obtained possession of the other, did not know that anything was missing."

Mr. Charles J. Hoadley of Hartford, the accomplished editor of the last volume of the "Colonial Records of Connecticut," states<sup>3</sup> that "the original charter, which now hangs in the secretary's office at

<sup>1</sup> *History of New-England*, vol. iii. 542, note 5.

<sup>2</sup> *History of New-England*, vol. iii. 543, note.

<sup>3</sup> *Colonial Records of Connecticut*, vol. iv. 284, note.



Hartford, is engrossed on three skins," and that "the duplicate was written on two; \* \* so much of the duplicate as remains, being about three fourths of the second skin, is now in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society." Mr. H. then gives a short account of the way in which the society came in possession of the document, which was once in possession of the Wyllys family. In 1817 or 1818, Mrs. Wyllys sent it to her friend and neighbor Mrs. Bissell, upon that lady's application for a piece of pasteboard, and from Mrs. Bissell the patent, in a mutilated condition, passed into the hands of the Hon. John Boyd, afterwards Secretary of the State of Connecticut, while he was fitting for college and boarding at the house of Rev. Dr. Flint, Mrs. Bissell's son-in-law. The parchment was not examined with care, by Mr. Boyd, for six or eight years after he acquired possession of it, when, for the first time, he discovered its contents and value. Mr. Boyd presented the document to the Connecticut Historical Society.

Dr. Palfrey gives another version of the story, stating that the duplicate, after having remained in the possession of the Wyllyses for perhaps three generations, was "obtained from a tailor, to whom it had been given or sold."

We are unable to state how many "duplicates" there were, but from the foregoing statements it appears that if Andros secured one, as Dr. Palfrey suggests, there must have been at least two, since another is, as above stated, in the cabinet of the Connecticut Historical Society.

*Colonial Records.*—Palfrey's *History of New-England.*—Trumbull's *History of Connecticut.*—Hinman's *Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut.*

## V.

### COMMISSION<sup>1</sup> OF JOHN ALLYN, AS JUDGE OF THE INFERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

**James** the Second by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. to all to whom these presents shall come Greeting **Know** **per** that wee have Assigned Constituted and appointed and by these presents doe Assigne Constitute

<sup>1</sup> This document is beautifully engrossed upon parchment, and we much regret the loss of the seal which was once affixed to it, by a ribbon we suppose, as five slits, evidently cut for the purpose, are to be seen in the middle of the lower fold of the parchment, which was folded thrice, lengthwise and then twice widthwise; and upon the small surface thus presented to view is written,

"Commission  
JOHN ALLYN, Esqr to  
be Judge of the Court &  
under Sr Edmond Andross  
1687."

November 23, 1687, Governor Andros wrote to Col. Allyn, that orders for the observance of a "Generall Thancksgiving" on "a Thursday ye 1<sup>st</sup> of Decr.," had been "herewith sent;" and closes as follows: "You will also by this or the next oportunity receave a Comision for y<sup>r</sup> selfe and others to be judges of ye severall inferiour Courts of pleas, and Mr. Whiting \* to be clark att Hartford." This letter † bears the signature of the usurper.

Col. Allyn was an excellent diplomate, and to his influence and tact may be ascribed the amicable relations which, generally speaking, prevailed between the Connecticut Colony and the Andros government, of which he was constituted a member on the arrival of the governor at Hartford in October, 1687. ‡

\* Joseph Whiting, treasurer of the Colony under the charter of 1661, who married Col. Allyn's dau. Anna.

† For which see *Col. Rec. of Conn.*, vol. iii. 292.

‡ *Vide Palfrey's Hist. of New-England*, vol. iii. 544.



and appoint Our truly and wellbeloved Subject **John Allyn Esq** [Note 2] to be Judge of Our Inferiour Court of Comon Pleas to be holden within Our County of **Hartford** in our Territory and Dominion of New England with Authority to use and Exercise all powers and Jurisdic'ions belonging to the said Court And to Doe that which to Justice doth appertaine according to the Laws Customs and Statutes of Our Kingdome of England and of this Our Territory and Dominion And the Said John Allyn assisted with two or more Justices of the peace in Our Said County to heare try & Determine all Causes and matters Civill by Law cognizable in the said Court and to award Execution thereon accordingly **In Testimony** whereof wee have caused the great seale, of Our said Territory and Dominion to be hereunto affixed **Witness** S<sup>r</sup> Edmond Andros Kn<sup>t</sup> Our Cap<sup>t</sup> Generall & Governour in cheife of Our Territory & Dominion aforesaid at Boston the thirtyeth day of December in the third yeare of Our Reigne Annoq Domini One thousand six hundred Eighty seven.

JOHN WEST D. Secry. [Note 3.]

#### NOTE 2.

Few men have enjoyed, to a greater degree, the confidence and esteem of their cotemporaries than Col. John Allyn, of Hartford, whose public career we shall briefly sketch.

He was the eldest son of Matthew Allyn of Windsor, and at an early age chosen deputy to the General Court. In 1657-8 he was confirmed "Cornet," in the "first Troop in the Colony," and rose in rank till he attained that of lieutenant colonel, which was confirmed to him at the September session of the General Court in 1689. In 1662 he was elected a magistrate, and was re-elected through life; in March, 1663-4, he was chosen secretary of the colony in place of Daniel Clark, who had been "put out of the Secretary's place" in May, 1663, when he was charged with a "breach of his oath and unfaithfulness";<sup>1</sup> in 1665, Mr. Clark was re-instated, and discharged the duties of secretary in this and the following years, after which Mr. Allyn was chosen again and continued to hold the office till the election preceding his death in May, 1696.

October 9, 1662, Mr. Allyn, Samuel Wyllys and John Talcott, were chosen by the people to take the new charter, brought over by Winthrop, into their custody for safe keeping, and were sworn to a faithful discharge of the trust. He was often a commissioner of the united colonies, and was a member of the council of Andros from Connecticut—Governor Treat being the other—and judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Hartford.

The minor offices held by Colonel Allyn were very numerous—he was selectman of Hartford in 1655, and its town clerk in 1659; he was also clerk of the courts and of the first church of Hartford; was a commissioner respecting the union of the two colonies in 1663; respecting the boundary of New-York; to treat with the Five Nations for a renewal of their friendship in 1694, and concerning the boundary of the Massachusetts colony a year later. We find him on committees for all purposes of a public nature—on finance, respecting the military, ecclesiastical, to settle differences, to divide lands, to procure provi-

<sup>1</sup> *Colonial Records*, vol. i. 398, 401, 405, 416, 425, 429; vol. ii. 13.



sions and multifarious other objects, during a long period of time devoted to the public welfare.

Col. Allyn transcribed, with some alterations and additions, Capt. John Mason's history of the Pequot war, and sent it to Increase Mather, who published it in his "Relation" of the Indian Troubles in 1677, ascribing its authorship to Col. Allyn, who merely put his transcript into Dr. Mather's hands.

Col. Allyn was possessed of fine abilities, of great energy and untiring industry. He was an excellent penman, and his official letters and records bear ample testimony to his intelligence; and the influence he possessed over the political affairs of Connecticut, was vast.

In 1661 and 1662, during the absence of Governor Winthrop in England, Secretary Allyn was "the leading spirit of the colony" and virtually its governor.

He married first, Ann, daughter of Henry Smith and granddaughter to William Pyncheon of Springfield, by whom he had six daughters; his second wife, who survived him, was Hannah, daughter of George Lamberton and widow of Samuel Welles of Wethersfield.

His death occurred Nov. 6, 1696; and his funeral was attended by the Governor and Council of the colony, which convened at Hartford, partly for that purpose, on the ninth of the month.

To show the respect and esteem entertained for Secretary Allyn, we quote the following from the proceedings of the Governor and Council at a meeting held at Hartford in the following December.<sup>1</sup> "Voted and ordered in Council that a letter be sent to our agent giving him an account of what we have sent for his supply" and "also what low condition the providence of God hath brought us into by the death of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Colon<sup>l</sup> Allin."

He left a handsome estate, amounting to about £2,000, to his widow and five daughters. Col. Allyn's monument is still standing in the old burying-ground in Hartford.

*Colonial Records.*—Palfrey's *History of New-England.*—Hinman's *Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut.*—Trumbull's *History of Connecticut.*

### NOTE 3.

JOHN WEST was an English merchant residing in New-York, when, in 1680, he received from Sir Edmund Andros the appointment of secretary of that province; in this office he was continued about three years, when he and John Palmer were sent by Gov. Dongan, the successor of Andros at New-York, as commissioners to manage the affairs of the "eastern province" [Maine], where, says Edward Randolph,<sup>2</sup> they "were as arbitrary as the great Turke," appropriating to themselves large tracts of land; and requiring the inhabitants to purchase, at exorbitant prices, new patents for their lands; a vessel going from Portsmouth with a cargo of wine to a landing place near Castine, on the Penobscot river, was seized by the commissioners, on her return, on supposition of its being within the French jurisdiction, for not having paid duties at Pemaquid.

September 21, 1685, Randolph received the appointment of secretary and register of the Massachusetts; and not knowing how remunerative the office might prove, since his compensation was to be derived

<sup>1</sup> *Colonial Records*, vol. iv. 191.

<sup>2</sup> *Vide* Hutchinson's *Col. of Papers*, Ed. of Prince Soc., vol. ii. 307.



from fees for the probate of wills and the recording of legal documents, procured West's appointment as judge of the inferior court of the county of Suffolk; appointed him his deputy; and by indenture of lease, bearing date May 3, 1687, in consideration of £150 per annum, rented him the office of Secretary with all its emoluments, for a term of four years. To make the position one of profit, excessive fees were demanded, and in the list of charges<sup>1</sup> brought against West, upon the resumption of the charter, the major part are for extortion and the requirement of large sums for the granting of new patents for the possession of lands.

In a letter<sup>2</sup> to John Povey, dated Aug. 25, 1687, Edward Randolph writes that West "took what fees he pleased to demand, and thereby twould make his place worth £1000 a year."

West was seized upon the rising of the people, and sent to England with Andros. Savage thinks his only child died in February, 1687-8, as an entry in Judge Sewall's diary notes the burial of his (West's) child on the 29th of the month.

Palfrey's *History of New-England*.

## VI.

### SUBMISSION TO THE KING'S AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED.

To the Hone<sup>rd</sup> Gen<sup>ll</sup> Court

Gent<sup>m</sup> Vpon the reasons which haue been layd before you, with many more that might be giuen, we doe declare that we do verily belieue it is for the Aduantage of this Court, Freely; and voluntarily to sumbmitt yo'selues to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>; disspose, and not to begin or hold any further Suites in Law with his Ma<sup>ty</sup>. which in noe wise can be expected will promote o' profitt or wealfare.

And for o' own parts, we doe declare, and desire you would take notice, we are for an swering his Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s expectation, by a present submission, and are against all further prosecutions or engagements by Law Suites in opposition to his Mat<sup>ty</sup>; known pleas<sup>r</sup> for o' submission.<sup>3</sup>

30<sup>th</sup> March 1687

¶ us

{ JOHN TALCOTT. [Note 4.]  
JOHN ALLYN,  
SAM<sup>ll</sup> TALCOTT.

### NOTE 4.

JOHN TALCOTT was one of the most prominent men in Connecticut, in his day, and figured largely in the military history of the colony.

He was the eldest son of John and Dorothy (Smith) Talcott, who emigrated from England in June, 1632, with their two children, John and Mary, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where another son, Samuel, was born about 1635, and soon after the family removed with the "great emigration" to Hartford, where the elder John became a man of consequence.

The younger John, the signer of the petition, was made an ensign in 1650 and a freeman of the colony two years later; in 1660 he was a deputy to the General Court; and in 1661 promoted to the rank of

<sup>1</sup> *Vide The Andros Tracts* (Pub. of Prince Soc.) vol. i. 163.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, vol. i. 153.

<sup>3</sup> We have been unable to discover that this document, which appears to be in the autograph of John Talcott, was ever presented to the General Court, for its consideration; or satisfactorily to discover what "the reasons which haue been layd before you" (the Assembly) were, or when presented.



captain. In 1665 he was chosen a magistrate, and was several times re-elected; he was also chosen treasurer of the colony in this year and continued in office till the spring of 1676, when he resigned his position to take the chief command of the army of three hundred and fifty men which the Assembly ordered to be raised for the defence of the country against the Indians, with the rank of major, and throughout the war rendered efficient service. From 1669 till the breaking out of Philip's war, Major Talcott was often a member of the Congress of the New-England colonies.

He married first, Octo. 29, 1650, Helena Wakeman, who died June 22, 1674; and for his second wife, Novem. 9, 1676, Mary Cook, by both of whom he had a large family.

At the time of his death, which occurred July 23, 1688, he held the rank of lieutenant colonel. He left an estate of about £2000.

SAMUEL TALCOTT, the younger brother of John, born at Cambridge about 1635, was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1658. He resided at Wethersfield, took the freeman's oath in 1662, and was a deputy from 1669 to 1677.

His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Elizur Holyoke, of Springfield, whom he married, Novem. 7, 1661, who was the mother of his eight children; she died February 2, 1678-9, and within six months after the event, he had won the affections of a lady whose christian name was Mary, but whose surname has eluded our inquiry, and married her on the 6th of August.

In the summer of 1689, an epidemic prevailed throughout the colony, styled at the time "the distemper of sore throat and fever," and captain Samuel Talcott was among the persons attacked. Secretary Allyn writes to Gov. Bradstreet on the 9th of August,<sup>1</sup> "It is a very sickly time in our plantations, in some near two-thirds of our people are confined to their beds or houses \* \* \* and many are dead amongst us"—and on the 4th of September, "The sickness is indeed very sore in most of our towns; Mr. Hamlin, one of our assistants, was buried last Monday, Mr. Wadsworth lies dangerously sick, and Capt. Talcott is hopefully recovering out of the sickness, but not yet abroad."

In the absence of Col. Allyn, Captain Talcott was chosen Secretary, *pro tem.*, at the session of the Assembly in October, 1684, and in 1685 was elevated to the magistracy. He died November 10, 1691.

We find the names of both the Talcotts associated with those of the most distinguished men in the colony, upon many important committees and occasions of their day, though the elder brother was a man of more influence and distinction than the younger.

*Colony Records.*—Hinman's *First Puritan Settlers.*—Savage's *Geneal. Dict.*—*Glastenbury Centennial.*

## VII.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR AND GENERAL COURT TO SIR WILLIAM PHIPS.

a copy<sup>2</sup>

Hartford May 20<sup>th</sup> 1692.

May it please your excelencie

The Good Tyieings of your excelencies arriual<sup>3</sup> Into these Western parts of the world in the Quality of Gov<sup>r</sup> and cap<sup>t</sup> Generall of their

<sup>1</sup> *Col. Rec. of Conn.*, vol. iv. 1, *Note*.

<sup>2</sup> In the hand-writing of Secretary Allyn.

<sup>3</sup> Governor Phips arrived at Boston on Saturday, May 14, 1692.



Ma<sup>ties</sup> prouince of Massachusets New Plimouth & Prouince of Maine being brought vs. we have taken the first opportunity (after our certaine knowledge of the same) of o<sup>r</sup> meeting, by these lines to congratulate your safe arriual & accesse into your Goverment & pray God to bless & prosper you there in & grant peace & welfare to your prouince we have had a good Intelligence with those partes now under your Goverment, & have had Good freindship with them & it is our desire & shall be our endeaour to Maintayn a Good correspondency between your excelency, Goverment & This we doe allso request your excelencies freindship towards us & that we may upon all occassions haue mutuall advice according as the bvisness shall require that we may so correspond each other in all things as is meet and convenient so as may best Answer o<sup>r</sup> mutuall dutyes & aduantages as we are of the same fayth in Christ Jesus & subjects to the same Gracious King & queen & neer neighbours by all which o<sup>r</sup> Interest becomes for substance the same & therefore shall be willing to soe to attend y<sup>e</sup> conduct of all our officers in the best way & manor we can for y<sup>e</sup> promoueing of the welfare of this poore land which w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> seruice and respects to your excelencie & Gent<sup>n</sup> of youre councill is all we give you the present trouble of from your excelencies humble seruants.

The Gov<sup>r</sup> & Generall Court of their Ma<sup>ties</sup> Colony of Conecticut

by order signed JOHN ALLYN Secy<sup>r</sup>

For his excelency S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. Phips [Note 5] knight Gov<sup>r</sup> & Capt<sup>n</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> provinces of Massachusets &c. at his house<sup>1</sup> in Boston present.

by M<sup>r</sup> Watson.<sup>2</sup>

#### NOTE 5.

SIR WILLIAM PHIPS was born at Woolwich, Me.,<sup>1</sup> Feb. 2, 1651; James Phips, his father, was an Englishman, followed the calling of a gunsmith and emigrated to America from Bristol prior to 1649; he settled on the banks of the Kennebeck river, and is said by the credulous Mather to have been the father of twenty-one sons and five daughters—all by one wife; but as the names of only John, Mary, Margaret and Ann have been preserved, besides that of Sir William, who is said to have been the youngest, the intelligent reader is apt to think, that, to believe the story, would require a prodigious stretch of his credulity.

When a youth our future governor was employed to tend sheep, but at the age of eighteen apprenticed himself to a ship carpenter for four years, and at the expiration of his term of service removed to Boston, where he carried on the business of a ship builder, and learned

<sup>1</sup> It stood on the corner of Charter and Salem streets, called "Phipps's Corner."

<sup>2</sup> We suppose that Caleb Watson, of Hartford, is the person referred to. He was the son of John Watson, of Roxbury, born in January, 1634-5, graduated at Harvard College in 1661, and married, Dec. 15, 1665, Mary, daughter of George Hyde, of Boston. He resided for a time in Hadley, and towards the close of his life removed to Hartford; in both towns he was a schoolmaster. October 13, 1681, he received a grant of land from the Assembly of Connecticut. He died, childless, in 1725, leaving an estate of £320.

<sup>3</sup> It has been often stated that Sir William was born at Pemaquid, and among the prominent writers who have given currency to the statement we find the name of Gov. Hutchinson; but we think a careful examination of the subject will prove the correctness of the text, viz., that he was born at Woolwich; and also that in early life he removed to Pemaquid, where he resided for a time, previous to his coming to Boston.



to read and write. Ten years later he made a voyage to the Bahamas in search of a valuable wreck, and though successful in finding it, the profits were insufficient to defray the cost of the voyage.

The next year (1684) he went to England and obtained from King James the command of the "Algeria Rose" to go in search of a richly laden wreck near Port de la Plata, which had been submerged upwards of fifty years; he returned to England after a fruitless search, but soon after, another ship was fitted out for the same object by the duke of Albemarle, who gave the command of it to Phips. This time he was successful, raising from the wreck, plate, coin, bullion and jewels to the value of £300,000; with this he sailed for England, where he arrived in the summer of 1687. His honesty and liberality to his seamen were such that his own share of the prize was only £16,000.

The duke of Albemarle presented Mrs. Phips a golden cup of the value of £1000, as a token of his appreciation of her husband's services.

On the 28th of June, 1687, the subject of this note was knighted by James II., and in the year following came to New-England as high sheriff, and built a house in "Green Lane," afterwards called Charter street in his honor, at the corner of Salem street. It was standing in 1817, but has since been demolished.

Sir William's ignorance of the forms of law prevented his rendering that important service which he might have rendered the colonies in the selection of jurors and otherwise, had his knowledge in this respect been greater, and he returned to England the same year, but we find him again in Massachusetts during the summer of 1689.

March 8, 1690, he joined the Old North church in Boston, and the next month took command of the expedition against Nova Scotia. Having captured the French fort at Port Royal, he returned to Boston, and at the ensuing election was chosen an assistant.

He was the projector and commander of the expedition against Quebec in August, 1690, but, as the reader is well aware, his efforts were not crowned with success.

Once more we find him in England in the winter of 1690-1; and in May, 1692, he came to New-England as its governor, bringing with him the charter of William and Mary. With him came Increase Mather, who nominated Sir William for the office of governor, after the granting of the charter.

One of the first acts of governor Phips, after his arrival, was to cause the "witches" then in jail, to be ironed, which was, perhaps, either sanctioned by or at the instance of his advisers, many of whom were active in the prosecutions for witchcraft; and one of his last was to pardon all persons accused or convicted of that offence.

He was a man of great enterprise and industry, and his honesty and integrity were unimpeachable. Towards the close of his administration dissatisfaction arose among the people, which was heightened by one or two personal quarrels, in which, the governor, losing his temper, compromised his dignity by striking the collector of customs in the heat of passion.

Late in the autumn of 1694 he was recalled, and upon reaching London was arrested by Joseph Dudley, who ardently desired to supplant the governor, and William Breton, the collector, with whom the altercation above mentioned had occurred, in an action of £20,000 damages, but through the intervention of Sir Henry Ashurst, the



agent of the Massachusetts in London, the governor was admitted to bail, Sir Henry generously offering to become his bondsman.

At this juncture the proceedings were cut short, as the governor was seized with a fever, partially induced, no doubt, by the mortification consequent upon his arrest, which terminated fatally, February 18, 1694-5. His remains were interred in the church of St. Mary, Woolnoth, where stands a monument erected to his memory.

Notwithstanding his prosperity and sudden acquisition of wealth and honors, he was far from desiring his origin or humble occupation in early life to be forgotten, and, as an instance, he gave a handsome entertainment to the ship carpenters of Boston soon after his arrival as governor of the province.

Governor Phips's private character was irreproachable and his character in general is thus summed up by Hutchinson: <sup>1</sup> "Sir William had the character of an honest man \* \* \* his education was very low \* \* \* but by a series of fortunate incidents rather than by any uncommon talents, he rose from the lowest condition in life to be the first man in his country."

He married Mary, widow of John Hull (not the mint-master) and daughter of Roger Spencer, of Saco, but left no children at the time of his decease.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Phips became the wife of Peter Sargent, whom she married Oct. 9, 1701.

*Bowen's Life of Sir Wm. Phips.—Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts.—Robbins's History of the Second Church in Boston.—Savage's Geneal. Dict.*

## THE REVEREND HUGH ADAMS, THE FIRST SETTLED MINISTER IN DURHAM, N. H.

[Communicated by Hon. SAMUEL C. ADAMS, of Newfield, Me.]

MR. ADAMS was born May 7, 1676, and grad. at Harvard Coll., 1697. He was a brother of Matthew Adams, of Boston, who was the father of Rev. John Adams, minister of the same parish from 1748 to 1778. I am in possession of the original record of Mr. Adams, and believing it may afford some interest to your Society, and especially to the writer and his friends of the article in the January No. of the REGISTER for 1856, upon the "Descendants of Matthew Adams," I send a copy of the record of marriages, baptisms, admissions to the church, &c.

### MARRIAGES.

"A record of such as were married by me, Hugh Adams, minister of the gospel in the town of Chatham [Mass.] in New-England, Anno 1713.

March 19. William Mitchel and Tabitha Eldredge, at the house of his grandfather Mr. William Nickerson, Sen<sup>r</sup>, before many witnesses.

July 23. Joseph Harding and my sister Jane Adams, at our house.

<sup>1</sup> *History of Massachusetts*, London Ed., vol. i. 397.



- 1713 Oct<sup>o</sup>. 1. William Eldridge, the son of Joseph Eldridge, and Hannah Taylor.
1714. March 23. Seth Crowell and Mercy Nickerson, at the house of her father, Lieut. Thomas Nickerson, by me, H. A.
- “ May 17. William Lang and Bridget Eldredge, at our house, by me, H. A.
- At Oyster River Parish, Dover [N. H.] December 17, 1716, then and there by me, Hugh Adams, Benjamin Matthews, son of Capt. Francis Matthews, of said town, and Abigail Hill, 2d, dau. of Capt. Nathaniel Hill.
1717. June 28. David Davis and Elizabeth Thomas, she sitting sick on the bed side, whom the Lord Jesus heal and bless with her husband. Amen.
- “ July 25. Then were married Thomas Harris and Sarah Dudley, p<sup>r</sup> me, Hugh Adams.
- “ Sept. 26. Then at the house of Lieut. John Smith, at Lover Land, were married Joseph Stevenson and Margaret Footman. The Lord Jesus bless them.
- “ Dec. 6. Naphtali Kinkaid and Christian Ran. The Lord bless them.
- 1717-8. Jan<sup>r</sup> 9. John Burnham, Widower, and Lydia Chesley, maiden, whom the Lord bless.
- “ “ 23. Jonathan Tompson, Batchelour, and Sarah Burnham, maiden, whom the Lord bless.
1718. April 3. John Tasker and Judith Davis, Whom the Lord Jehovah bless.
- “ May 9. Benjamin Bell, of New Castle, and Elizabeth Buzzell, of Oyster river.
- “ June 12. Samuel Hill and Sarah Thomson. The Lord Jesus bless them together.
- “ Nov<sup>r</sup> 27. Joseph Small and Jemima Davis, whom the Lord Jesus bless.
- “ Dec. 17. John Ran and Joanna Willey, at the house of Thomas Willey her father.
- “ “ 23. John Rennolds and Hannah Clark.
- “ “ 31. John Laskey, of Kittery, and Abigail Wakum, were married by me, Hugh Adams, the settled minister of Oyster River.
- 1718-9. Feb<sup>r</sup> 6. Aaron Hutcote, Widower, and Rebecca Edgerly, maiden.
1719. March 25. William Miles and Hannah Heth. The Lord be merciful to them.
- “ May 19. James Davis, son of Moses, Batchelor, and Mary Stevenson, elderly maiden.
- “ Sept. 3. Richard Blanchard and Sarah Head, to whom the Lord be merciful.
- 1719-20. Mar. 15. John More, of Portsm<sup>o</sup>., and Hannah Sias, of Oyster River Parish.
1720. “ 31. Zechariah Small and Jane Davis.
- [Several pages wanting.]—
- 1724-5. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 19. Thomas Leathers and Elizabeth Marsh, whom Jehovah bless.



- " Dec. 17. Nathaniel Meder and Rachel Sius.  
 " Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>. John De Merit and Margaret Buzzell, Emmanuel  
 bless them.  
 " " 4. John Buzzell, Jun., and Sarah Wiburd.  
 " Feb<sup>y</sup> 2. William Rendal and Hannah Mason.  
 " " 4. Solomon Davis and Elizabeth Davis, single persons.  
 " " 11. Joseph Wheeler, Batchelor, and Mary Drew, maiden.  
 1725. July 6. James Burnum, Widower, and Relief Bunker.  
 " " 20. Elder John Ambler, Widower, and Elizabeth Edgerly,  
 widow.  
 " Nov. 3. Jonathan Merrow, alias Merry, and Elizabeth Jones,  
 both of Dover, N. H.  
 " Dec. 23. Nathan Kingstone, alias Keniston, and Sarah York,  
 both of Exeter.  
 " " 30. James Marston, of Hampton, and Sarah Bennick, of  
 Oyster River P. in Dover.  
 1725-6. Jan<sup>y</sup> 6. James Durgen, Jun., and Dorothy Edgerly.  
 " " 11. John Edgerly, Jr., and Elizabeth Wakeham.  
 " March 8. Samuel Page, of Hampton, and the Widow Mary  
 Thomas, of O. R. Parish.  
 1726. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 24. Tristram Coffin, Widower of Quochecho, and Hannah  
 Smith, maiden, of Oyster River. The Bridegroom  
 Christ bless them.  
 1736-7. Jan<sup>y</sup> 5. Benjamin Davis and Miriam Roberts, single persons.  
 " " 19. John Barber, single man, and Jane Davis, single  
 woman.  
 " March 23. Samuel Shepherd and Margaret Creighton.  
 " " " Clement Dearing and Hannah Davis.  
 1727. May 11. Zecharias Edgerly, son of John and Joanna Drew.  
 " " 18. Nathan Taylor and Mary Barber.  
 " June 1. John Smith and Mary Jones.  
 " " 21. Jacob Tash and Patience Thomas. By virtue of a  
 Licence, with her Parents consent.  
 " July 6. Eleazar Clark and Elizabeth Tompson.  
 " Aug<sup>t</sup>. 31. Anno Primo, G. R. II. James Langley, Jun<sup>r</sup>. and  
 Hannah Edgerly, d<sup>r</sup> of John.  
 " Nov. 23. Joseph Handson and Rebecca Sheperd.  
 " " 23. Joseph Whitten and Elizabeth Gray.  
 " Dec. 14. Robert Jorden, of Kittery, and Rachel Huckins, of  
 Oyster River.  
 1727-8. Jan<sup>y</sup> 16. James Lindsey, Batchelor, and Ann Gypson, Widow,  
 in clothes all borrowed.  
 " Feb<sup>y</sup> 7. John Williams, Jun<sup>r</sup>, and Bridget Tibbetts.  
 " " 8. Joseph Simons and Elizabeth Nock.  
 Zif 1, alias April 11, 1728. Abraham Bennick, Jun<sup>r</sup>, and Abigail  
 Wedget.  
 Zif 22, " May 2. " Joseph Hill, of Kittery, and Abigail Leb-  
 bey, of Dover, O. R. P.  
 Ab. 6, " July 16. " John Sias, Jun<sup>r</sup>, and Hannah Sampson, of  
 Wells.  
 1728. Aug<sup>t</sup>. 8. Robert Huckens and Meribah Jackson.  
 " Sep<sup>r</sup>. 12. At night at home, Joseph Wormwod and Deliver-  
 ance Pomrey.



1728. Sept. 19. Joshua Cromett and Elizabeth Kennistone.  
 " Oct<sup>o</sup>. 4. James Davis, Widower, 41 yr. and Elisabeth Dun, maiden, 39 yr.  
 " Nov<sup>r</sup>. 21. Samuel Mathes, of New Castle, and Mary Bodge, of Oyster River.  
 " " 21. Ephraim Lebbey, of Kittery, and Mary Ambler, of Oyster River.  
 " " 28. William Buzzell and Sarah Pitman, daughter of Francis Pitman.  
 " Dec. 12. Stephen Willey and Lucy Allan.  
 " " 19. With a certificate from Quechecho, Pomfret Whitehouse and Jerusha Shepherd.  
 1728-9. Jan.<sup>r</sup> 2. Samuel Drown and Martha Tibbets.  
 " " 23. Henry Tibbets and Elisabeth Meder. [day.  
 " Feb. 27. John Willey, 3d, and Abigail Denmore, after a rainy  
 " Adar 26, alias Mar. 6. John Durgen, son of Wm. D., and Elisabeth Crommet.  
 1729. Abib 30, alias April 10. John Borman, single man, of Falmouth, and Elisabeth Fisk, Widow, of New Market Parish, in Exeter, N. H.  
 " Sivan 2, alias May 12. Hezekiah Mash, son of Wid<sup>r</sup> M., and Abigail York, dau. of Benj<sup>a</sup> York.  
 " " 19, " " 29. At Portsmouth, Ichabod Tibbets, Widower, and Patience Nock, singlewoman, dau<sup>r</sup> of our Edw. Nock, deceased.  
 " Nov<sup>r</sup>. 20. In the evening after breaking my Fibula bone, at home I married Ebenezer Spencer and Abigail Leathers.  
 1730. Abib 13, alias March 13. William De Merit, and Abigail Pitman.  
 [To be continued.]

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## THE PRIVATEER GENERAL-SULLIVAN.

### RECORDS OF THE PROPRIETORS.

[Communicated by Hon. CHARLES H. BELL, of Exeter, N. H.]

Continued from page 53.

At a meeting of the proprietors of ship General Sullivan, Oct<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>, 1778,

Present Coll<sup>o</sup> Joshua Wentworth Chairm<sup>n</sup>, for himself M<sup>r</sup>. Barrett, Keith Spence and Ben<sup>n</sup> Austin, Moses Woodward, John Taylor Gilman, Eliph<sup>t</sup> Ladd, Robert Parker, George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, The agents for lengthening and fixing out the ship General Sullivan be allowed for their services three hundred and fifty pounds lawf<sup>l</sup> money.

*Voted*, Keith Spence, John Taylor Gilman auditors to examine the agent's accounts and vouchers.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of ship General Sullivan Octob<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>, 1778,



Present Coll<sup>o</sup> Joshua Wentworth Chairman for himself and Keith Spence and Benj<sup>a</sup> Austin, Moses Woodward, Robert Parker, George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup>. George Wentworth and Nathaniel Folsom agents for the prize from the General-Sullivan.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of ship General Sullivan, Oct<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>, 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth Chairm<sup>n</sup>, Robert Parker, Moses Woodward, Keith Spence for himself and Ben Austin, Geo. Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom agents for the ship General Sullivan and her last prize taken, if she may arrive.

---

At a meeting of the proprietors of the ship General Sullivan, Octo<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>, 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth Chairman, Robert Parker, Keith Spence for himself and Ben Austin, Moses Woodward, John Taylor Gilman, George Wentworth and Nath. Folsom,

*Voted*, The agents fit the General Sullivan for the sea with all dispatch possible.

*Voted*, This proprietary have a meeting next Tuesday, ten o'clock in the forenoon, and give Cap<sup>t</sup>. Dalling a hearing, according his desire.

---

At a meeting of the proprietors of the ship General Sullivan, Octo<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth Chairman, Robert Parker, Keith Spence for himself and Benj<sup>a</sup> Austin, Moses Woodward, John Taylor Gilman, George Wentworth, Eliphalet Ladd, Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, This proprietary are not satisfied with the whole of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Dalling's conduct; this cruise.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of the ship General Sullivan, Octo<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>, 1778.

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup>. James Manning have the command of the ship Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan, this cruise.

*Voted*, M<sup>r</sup>. Simon Bradstreet have the first lieutenancy.

*Voted*, M<sup>r</sup>. Josiah Roberts have the second lieutenancy.

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Nelson sailing master.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of ship General Sullivan, Portsm<sup>o</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth Chairm<sup>n</sup>, Moses Woodward, Keith Spence, Robert Parker, John Taylor Gilman, George Wentworth and Nathaniel Folsom,

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Salter second lieutenant of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan if Cap<sup>t</sup>. Roberts declines.

*Voted*, Maj<sup>r</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> McClintock<sup>1</sup> have the command of the marines on board the Sullivan, this cruise.

<sup>1</sup> Maj. Nathaniel McClintock, the eldest son of Rev. Dr. Samuel McClintock, of Greenland, N. H., was born March 21, 1757, and graduated at Harvard College in 1775. He refused the offer of a commission in the British army, at the breaking out of the war of the revolution, but joined the continental forces in the capacity of a lieutenant in the N. H.



At a meeting of the proprietors of ship General Sullivan, Portsmouth, Decemb<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup>, 1778,

Present Joshua Wentworth Chairman for himself and Robert Parker, Keith Spence for himself and Ben Austin, George Wentworth, John T. Gilman, Eliph<sup>t</sup> Ladd, Moses Woodward and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, M<sup>r</sup>. Keith Spence and M<sup>r</sup>. Moses Woodward auditors to examine the agents' accounts and make return at the next meeting of this proprietary.

*Voted*, The agents be allowed one hundred and fifty pounds lawful, as a gratuity for their services in settling the prize Caledonia, accounts, &c.

*Voted*, The agents be allowed two hundred and fifty pounds lawf<sup>l</sup>, as a gratuity for their services in fixing the ship Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan for the sea, this third cruise.

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Cap<sup>t</sup>. Thomas Manning,

We hereby appoint you to the command of the private armed ship General Sullivan now bound on a cruise against the subjects of the King of Great Britain, the enemies of America. Your ship being every way manned and equipt for such a cruise, we recommend and advise you to sail the first fair wind, and proceed to the eastward, keeping to the northward in order to intercept the British trade to Halifax and New York. Also you'll throw yourself in the way of single ships from the West India islands, and as we have the greatest reason to think that a fleet was to, and did sail from Jamaica for London sometime in November, therefore we apprehend a great probability of your falling in with some of them. (The above reasons we give for your keeping to the northward.)

Should nothing of an object fall in your way thus far, keep to the eastward until you judge yourself far enough to the eastward to intercept the trade to and from Portugal, Spain, &c. But should the season be severe, stretch to the southward, ever making your ship easy by a fair wind where you have sea room, in which you'll throw yourself in the track of those English vessels that trade to Portugal, Spain, Streight, Madeira, Canary island and the coast of Barbary: at all those countries you must be sensible the English have a very extensive trade.

If any vessel you should capture should be under a necessity to go into port, in that case, to obtain leave of the authority of the place, to dispose of as much of the cargo as will defray the expenses in refitting or obtaining supplies as they may stand in need of, and proceed with all possible dispatch home, unless the cargo will best suit their market; in that case you can best judge. And should you send one or more prizes into port, and your provisions and men dispensed

line, was appointed adjutant of Col. Enoch Poor's regiment, and became brigade major when that officer was promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

In 1779 he resigned his commission in the army for reasons which were highly creditable to him, and were approved by the Commander-in-chief, and retired from that branch of the service, after having won great distinction and the friendship and confidence of officers of the highest rank. Wishing to do all in his power in his country's service, he embarked as captain of marines on board the Gen. Sullivan, and accompanied her on her several cruises, with perhaps a single exception, until her capture in 1780, as above stated. In the engagement which took place on that occasion, Maj. McClintock was killed by a ball through the head. "Thus fell as promising a young man as the State of New Hampshire at that time contained."



with, in that case we think advisable to follow them with your ship and there refit yo<sup>r</sup> ship and settle your accounts, by which you'll be able to make six or eight months' cruise from hence. Should you proceed to port, you must enter your people anew beforehand, because they may be troublesome afterward. Any moneys arising from any prizes after your ship is refitted, the net proceeds must be shipt in different bottoms to divide the risque on freight to any part of New-England. The captors may be likewise, if they incline, on joint account.

Several gentlemen whose names are at foot, to whom you'll address your prizes, should you send any at or the ports at or near where they live. We would, if it is with equal safety, rather send them to Bilboa, because M<sup>r</sup>. Emery lives there, a gentleman from Exeter whom we know, and we think less danger of being retaken, as it's at the bottom of the bay. Notwithstanding what is here directed, relating to your cruising to the Eastward and Southward, if you think it advisable after taking this route to proceed to windward of the islands, proceed there; but should the Windward islands be invaded or taken, we can promise ourselves nothing from that quarter. But upon the whole, as there is no foreseeing events, we entirely submit the management and direction to your prudence and discretion, in confidence of your integrity and ability.\*

We are after wishing you ever to be possessed of the principles of benevolence and humanity which are the true characteristic of magnanimity, for the sake of those who may fall into your hands, and the establishment of your reputation and honor. May Heaven preserve you, and return you safe, after accomplishing your wishes, to the embraces of your family and friends, amongst which we subscribe ourselves

Your most ob<sup>d</sup> serv<sup>ts</sup>

GEORGE WENTWORTH  
NATH'L FOLSOM.

Portsmouth, N. E. Decem. 2<sup>d</sup>, 1778.

P. S. Any vessels you shall capture, having valuable effects on board, take what you can stow on board your own vessel, also what your ship may want. Ever have a sacred regard to laws of nations. All prizes, if possible, send to this port, or the nearest they can get into, and on their arrival give immediate intelligence if it is practicable, to the agents, who will immediately repair to them and give them such aid and advice as may be necessary.

Capt. Thomas Manning.

Sir: The undermentioned names are the gentlemen to whom you address your prizes, letting them know you had directions from us for so doing, should you send any to the ports at or near where they live viz<sup>t</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> J. H. Delop, merchant, Bordeaux.

M<sup>r</sup> John Emery, merchant at Bilboa.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Berard, freres & C<sup>ie</sup> Merch<sup>ts</sup> L'Orient.

M<sup>rs</sup> Thomas & Godfrey Hutchinson, Merch<sup>ts</sup>, Martinico.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Delaville & Brothers, Merch<sup>ts</sup> at Cadiz.

In order to render every assistance to any prize you should be fortunate enough to take, order your prize-master to hoist, when off this harbor, a French or English jack (we had rather a French one), to a



ship at mizen topmast head—to a snow, maintop gallant masthead,—to a brig or any other boom sail vessel, the same to the foretopmast head. If any vessel should fall into your hands with fish or lumber or any other cargo that would best suit a West India market, and you think it best for the interest of the gen<sup>l</sup> concern, in that case send to the Island of Martinico. Mess<sup>rs</sup> Hutchinson, who live there, are gentlemen we have reason to think are persons of strict honor. Also if any prize should be obliged to leave the coast, and bear away for the West Indies, in that case order the prize-master to proceed to Martinico and value themselves on those gentlemen, in whose hands we apprehend our property will be safe.

Yours &c.

GEOR. WENTWORTH,  
NATH'L FOLSOM,  
Agents.

The above is a true copy of my instructions, given me by the agents.  
(Signed) THO<sup>s</sup>. MANNING.

Portsm<sup>o</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1778.

[To be continued.]

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## ORIGIN OF SIGNERS OF THE EARLY EXETER COMBINATION.

[Communicated by HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago.]

MR. CHESTER, of London, was requested, whilst making his researches in the county of Lincoln, England, for the "Wentworth Genealogy," to make a note of any facts that would interest those tracing their descent from any of the signers of the Exeter Combination. He has accordingly forwarded the following, to which the writer has thought it best to add such remarks as may connect the parties alluded to by Mr. Chester, with those at Exeter in 1639.

"MORRICE [Moris or Morris] Richard and Alice Freston were married at Boston, England, 22 June, 1612."

Savage notices a Richard, probably the same one or a son of his, of Boston, 1630, made freeman 1631, wife Leonora, went to Exeter with Wheelwright 1638.

"WILSON Thomas and Bridget Sharpe were married at Bourne, England, 21 Nov. 1616."

Savage notices a Thomas, probably the same one, who came to Roxbury, Mass., with wife Ann, in June, 1633, and children Humphry, Samuel and Joshua, and there had Deborah, born August, 1634, and Lydia, November, 1636; was made freeman 14 May, 1634. He went to Exeter with Wheelwright. He made his will 9 January, 1643, and provided for wife and five children. His widow married next year John Legat.

"FIELD John (spelled Feilde on the records) and Ellen Hochinson [Hutchinson] were married at Boston, England, 18 Aug. 1609."



They had been married long enough to have had a son Darby of the Exeter Combination, noticed by Savage, as dying 1649, leaving a widow and children; and noticed by Belknap and other early writers as the first European to ascend the White Mountains.

“**READ**, Robert, son of William, was baptized at the church of St. Peter, at Gowts, in the city of Lincoln, 20 Feb., 1602-3.”

Savage notices a Robert, probably the same one who first settled at Hampton, was at Exeter in 1638, and removed to Boston, had there wife Hannah, and daughter Rebecca born 29 Sept. and baptized 1 Nov., 1646, and probably died young. He again went to Hampton, and had Hannah, Mary and Sarah; and again removed to Boston, where perhaps the last child was born, as she was baptized there 1 Sept., 1650. He had a Samuel 3 April, 1653, and who died the end of the March following. He had another Samuel born 28 Feb., 1655. His wife died 24 June following, and he went once more to Hampton, and had another wife, Susanna, and was drowned 20 Oct., 1657, by the upsetting of a boat. His widow married John Preston. His daughter Hannah married, 11 Jan., 1661, John Senter, of Boston.

“**WARDELL**, William and Jeanne Tailer were married at Louth 8 May, 1623.”

Savage notices a William, as admitted to the church in Boston 9 Feb., 1634, but he then had wife Alice. He was the same who went to Exeter and signed the Combination, but returned to Boston and married another wife, Elizabeth, widow of John Gillett, who survived him. He left children by both wives.

“**WARDELL**, Thomas, was buried at Louth, 9 July, 1631.”

And, following this entry, is the following note:—

“The above-named T. W. being excommunicated was not buried by Mr. Melton or any other Minister.”

This looks as though the Wardells were dissenters, and therefore likely to be among the early emigrants. Perhaps he was the father of William and Thomas, whose names were signed to the Exeter Combination. Savage notices Thomas Wardell, as well as William. Thomas was admitted a member of the church of Boston, 1634, and was made freeman March, 1635. He had wife Elizabeth and children.

“**PORMORT**, Philemon, was married at Alford, 11 Oct. 1627, to Susanna Bellingham. Susanna, daughter of William Bellingham, was baptized 1 Sept. 1601. Her father, William Bellingham, was buried at Alford, 2 Sept., 1606. The Alford registers record the baptisms of two daughters of Philemon and Susanna Pormort, viz.: Elizabeth, 20 Feb. 1628-9, and Martha, 24 Nov. 1633.”

Savage gives different spellings to the name, but fully identifies this Philemon as at Boston, August, 1634, made freeman 1635, went to Exeter and then to Wells. His wife Susanna died 29 Dec., 1642, and his daughter Elizabeth married 24 Nov., 1652, Nathaniel Adams.



THE FIRST RECORD-BOOK OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN  
CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

[Communicated by JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Esq., of Charlestown.]

THIS venerable volume, brown and worn with age and use, is among the most ancient and valuable manuscript portions of early New-England history. From the organization of the church on November 2, 1632, and in some form uninterruptedly, the record of the church was kept in this volume until the year 1768. The late Rev. Samuel Sewall, after careful examination, wrote (for the *American Quarterly Register*, volume xii., page 247): "The records of this Church are, it is believed, the only records in existence of any church in the County of Middlesex formed as early as the seventeenth century, which have been kept in regular (and in the main) unbroken series from the beginning, except the records of the Church of Lexington, gathered 1696. The Church of South-Reading (formerly First Church, Reading), gathered 1645, has some very ancient records, but they are not entire, nor do they reach quite back to its foundation." Indeed, among the earliest records of New-England ecclesiastical history, especially those written at the dates they bear, this manuscript has scarcely a rival. Not only no apology is needed for its presentation in print, but such presentation becomes evidently proper when one finds not only that this material has never yet been printed completely, but also that hardly a third part of it (and that altered in form, or scattered in quotations), has ever been placed on a printed page, and furthermore, not a single exact copy is known to exist in written form, although some of the material has been transcribed into quite different arrangement for a specific purpose.

This volume has been temporarily placed in my keeping, and, as these conditions exist, I propose putting in print its contents, presenting them page for page, line for line, letter for letter, point for point (closely as can be), prefacing the record with a description of the original book and with brief explanations.

I find this book a small quarto, in evidently modern maroon calf binding, measuring  $7\frac{7}{8}$  inches in height, 6 inches in width, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness externally. Within, it has three modern "fly leaves" at each end, and, between these, 192 leaves of original paper, measuring about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, and having worn, roughish edges. The first two pages are unnumbered, the remainder are numbered from 1 to 381; the last three being quite blank, and the leaf 273-4, having been cut and torn out, being now missing. This loss does not seem to break the record of baptisms, A.D. 1698, pp. 272, 275. Of course the paper is thin. The margins of twenty-two leaves are mended by patches of thinner paper pasted along them. The writing continues, generally, quite black. The best of it is that by Elder Green (1632-56, inclusive). Some of the most illegible, cramped and rude in style, and often with ink spreading upon or through the paper, dates at the latter part of the same century. Brief references to the character



or condition of the manuscript will, however, be made in notes, where needed or possible.

The pages of this volume are occupied in the following manner :

Title page, unnumbered, reverse blank (one leaf).

Pages 1 to 61, inclusive, Records of *Admissions to full Communion*, Nov. 2, 1632, to Jan. 17, 1768.

do. 62 to 74, inclusive, entirely blank (except numbering).

do. 75 to 81, do. Records of *Baptisms* (latest). Sep. 25, 1763, to May 8, 1768.

do. 82 to 100, inclusive, entirely blank (except numbering).

do. 101 to 125, do. Records of *Renewals of Covenant*. July 16, 1665, to April 17, 1768.

do. 126 to 144, inclusive, entirely blank (except numbering).

do. 145 to 178, do. Records of *Baptisms*. June 27, 1731, to Aug. 19, 1750.

do. 179 to 181, inclusive, Record of *persons ad. to ch. but not to full Com.* April 15, 1677, to 5 mo. 11, 1697.

do. 182 to 200, inclusive, Record of *Baptisms*. Sep. 2, 1750, to Sep. 18, 1763.

do. 201 to 210, inclusive, Records of *Baptisms* (earliest). Jan. 9, 1632, to 7:20, 1642.

do. 215 to 217, inclusive, Records of *Baptisms*. Imperfectly in 1658, 60, 63.

do. 219 to 282, inclusive, Records of *Baptisms*. 6 mo., 21, 1659, to Nov. 16, 1701.

do. 283 to 287, inclusive, Records of *Marriages*. 1687, to 5 mo. 1, 1697.

do. 288 to 289, inclusive, Records of *Baptisms*. Portions of 1729 and 1730 (continued from pages 356 and 357).

do. 291 to 357, inclusive, Records of *Baptisms*. Nov. 30, 1701, to June 20, 1730.

do. 211, 212, 213, 214, 218, 250, 290, blank, except numbering.

do. 358 to 380, inclusive, Records of Church censures, and votes "in weighty cases." 1658 to 1763.

do. 381 (last numbered) with memoranda, dated 21 Aug., 1771 and July 10, 1842.

Finally, three pages blank (the word "English" written in the upper corner of two).

These records of censures, &c., begin on page 380, and extend to page 358, with two detached entries upon page 356 (dated 1713 and 1723), the book being reversed and renumbered, page 380 being No. 1, and page 356, No. 25. This reverse entering and numbering then ceases. To this description of the book itself, only a brief introduction to the reprint will be added. It is proposed that the records appear line by line, as originally written. The original pages—few of which contain equal numbers of lines, will be expressed by the original numerals enclosed thus : —Page 1.— Explanatory notes, brief as possible, will be given. More extended, biographical or other, notices suggested, will be reserved for an appendix, should that be required.



While beginning this proposed presentation of these records, it may be suggested that early as they are, they do not reach the date of the earliest prominent religious events properly in the history of the ancient church to which they belong.

Its first Sabbath services were held under the "Charlestown oak," that grew upon "the Town Hill," and thereabouts, July 8, 1630, was the chief celebration of the first really New-England Thanksgiving day; and thereabouts, July 30, 1630, after solemn services, Governor John Winthrop, Dep. Gov. Dudley, Mr. Isaac Johnson and Rev. John Wilson, signed a church covenant<sup>1</sup>—the real beginning of the First Church, not only in Charlestown, but throughout the central regions on "the Bay of Massachusetts." The anniversaries of both these eventful days are now commemorated upon this Town Hill, by the "Harris Chime," in the tower of the First Parish meeting-house, the sixteen bells of which are appointed to give, then, appropriate music. It is hardly necessary to relate here the history of the church between this time of its foundation and the date first given in the Records. It may simply be remembered, that many of the settlers of Charlestown removed to Boston, becoming united with the First Church there, and that thence 19 men and 16 women, 35 persons (nearly one fourth of that church), were duly dismissed to this Charlestown church, and that these records begin with the covenant and the names of these 35 persons, who, on Friday, November 12, 1632 (new style), organized themselves "*the Church of God in Charltowne.*"

— Original Title Page. —

The Book that belongs unto the Church  
of God in Charltowne: which church  
was gathered, and did enter into church  
Covenant the 2<sup>d</sup> day of the 9<sup>th</sup> month 1632.

The Contents.

1631	The names of those who did enter into y <sup>e</sup> Covenant first—	p. 1.
	The Covenant to picular psons for their Consent, when they are to be admitted	} 2
1632	Names of psons Admitted	3
1632	Names of the Baptized	201
1665	Names of y <sup>e</sup> baptized as have publiquely renewed Covenant with God & this church, yet not taken into Comunion in y <sup>e</sup> Lords Supper	} 101
1677	Names of such as have been admitted into this church but not unto full Comunion	} 179
1658	Church Censures & votes past in weigty cases by this church of Christ at Charles Town	} other end of y <sup>e</sup> book.
1687	Names of psons Married by y <sup>e</sup> minister	283

<sup>1</sup> This covenant (Budington's *Hist. First Ch.* p. 13), is substantially that appearing on these records, except the beginning, which is—"In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in obedience to his holy, wise, and divine ordinances": and also, an insertion after the words "brought together"—"into this part of America, in the Bay of Massachusetts."



## — Page 1 —

The Names of those who did enter into the  
Covenant first.

Increase, Parnel, Nowell.  
 Tho :, Christian, Beecher.  
 Abra :, Grace, Palmer.  
 Ralph, Jone, Sprague.  
 Edward, Sarah, Convers.  
 Nicholas, Amy, Stowers.  
 Ezek :, susan, Richeson.  
 Henery, Elizabeth, Harwod.  
 Robert, Jone, Hale.  
 Geo :, Margerit, Hucheson.  
 Tho :, Elizab : James.  
 William, Ann : Frothingham.  
 Ralph, Alice, Mousall.  
 Rice, Arrol, Cole.  
 Richard, Mary, Sprague.  
 John, Bethiah, Haule.  
 William, Dade.  
 Thomas, Minor.  
 Thomas, Squire.

[35]

.....  
 These were dismissed  
 from Boston Church  
 the 14<sup>th</sup> of the eaight  
 moneth 1632 . . .

The forme of the Covenant . . . .

.....  
 In the Name of o<sup>r</sup> Lord God, and in obe-  
 dience to his holy will and divine or  
 ordinances.

Wee whose names are heer written  
 Beeing by his most wise and good pro-  
 vidence brought together, and de-  
 sirous to unite o<sup>r</sup> selus into one con-  
 gregation or church, under o<sup>r</sup> Lord  
 Jesus Christ our Head : In such sort  
 as becometh all those whom he hath  
 Redeemed and sanctified unto him-  
 selfe, Doe heer sollemnly and Re-  
 ligiously as in his most holy pre-  
 sence, Promice and bynde o<sup>r</sup> selus  
 to walk in all o<sup>r</sup> wayes accord-  
 ing to the Rules of the Gospell,—  
 and in all sincere conformity to  
 his holy ordinances : and in-  
 mutuall Love and Respect each  
 to other : so near as God shall  
 give us grace.

## — Page 2 —

The Covenant proposed to particular persons  
for their consent when they are to be  
admitted. viz<sup>1</sup>.

You doe avouch the only true God [<sup>1</sup> father Son & Holy Ghost] to be your God  
 according to the tenour of the Covenant of his grace,  
 wherein he promiseth to be a God to the faithfull  
 & their seed after them in their generations,  
 & taketh them to be his people : And accordingly  
 therfore you do give up your self to him, & doe  
 solemnly & religiously, as in his most holy presence,  
 covenant, through his grace, to walk in all your  
 waies, & in communion with this particular Church  
 in speciall, as a member of it, according to the  
 rules of the Gospell.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The words enclosed are interlined in paler ink and different handwriting.

<sup>2</sup> This Covenant (page 2) is "the handwriting of T. Shepard Sen. W. I. B."

The "Table of Contents is in the handwriting of Mr. Morton, who was the first and the only minister that recorded marriages in this book. Before his day ministers in this country were not authorized to solemnize marriages. It is remarkable, that he should have prefixed the date '1631' to the two first articles of record, when, according to the title of the book just above it, the Church was not gathered till 1632." Rev. SAMUEL SEWALL, *Am. Qu. Reg.*, xii., 247. *Bud. Hist. First Ch.* 184.

The heading above "The Contents" is apparently the handwriting of Elder Greene.

The old, or long, "s" was generally used (except at the terminations of words) in these records during most of the 17th century. The modern style is, however, used in this reprint to conform to the lettering adopted in the Register. Elder Greene's entries (1632-56), resemble printing, and often have the short "s".



10: Mo: day 6 William Learned and Goodith his wife: were Admitted.  
20 william Brakenbury was Admitted.  
27 Alice Molton was Admitted.  
11: Mo: day 5 Anne Brakenbury was Admitted.  
12: Mo: day 2 Jane Molton was Admitted.  
9 Elias Maverick was Admitted.      1633.  
.....  
1: Mo: day 9 Edward Jones was Admitted  
15 John woolrych and Sarah his wife: were Admitted.  
22 William Stilson and Elizabeth his wife: were Admitted.  
29 John Greene and Perseverance his wife: were Admitted.  
3: Mo: day 25 Jonathan Wade and Susanna his wife: were Admitted.  
4: Mo: day i walter Pamer, and Rebeckah his wife: and—  
Grace Pamer their daughter: were Admitted.  
8 Daniell Shephardson: was Admitted.  
29 Edward Carrinton: was Admitted.  
5: Mo: day 30 Richard Kettell, and Hester his wife: were Admitted.  
6: Mo: day 7 George Whitehand: was Admitted.  
24 William Baker: was Admitted.  
3i Alice Pemberton: Doroty Dade: Jone Baker: were Admitted.  
Mo: day 2i Edmond Hubbard Junio<sup>r</sup> with Elizabeth his wife: were Admitted.  
Mo: day i9 Abraham Mellows and Martha his wife: and Edward  
Mellows their son: and Edmond Hubbard senio<sup>r</sup> were Ad  
31 James Tomson and Elizabeth his wife: were Admitted.  
Mo: day 30 Beniamine Hubbard and Alice his wife: were Admitted.  
Mo: day 12 Elizabeth Atwood and Mary Snell: were Admitted.  
27 Josuah Hubbard, and Rebeckah his sister: were Admitted.

1: mo: day i0 James Brown, and Hester Morris were Admitted.  
4: mo: day 14 Elizabeth Brown was Admitted.  
6: mo: day 28 John Mowsall and his wiffe were Admitted  
6: mo: day 30 William Nash, and Mary his wife,      { were Admitted.  
Thomas Goble, and Alice his wife,  
And Sarah Oakely.....  
9th mo: day 2i Jone stuttin: and Anne Haukes: were Admitted.  
10: mo: day 6 m<sup>r</sup> zacharias Symms and Sarah his wife—were Admitted  
11: mo: day 4 Elishua Crowe: John Blacke and Susanna his wife were Admitted.  
11: mo: day 10 william Bacheller: and Elizabeth Pearce were Admitted.  
12: mo: day 4 Thomas Lynde, and Margerite his wife were Admitted.  
12: mo: day 13 william Johnson, and Elizabeth his wife were Admitted.  
12: mo: day 21 Thomas Pearce: Goorg Buncker: Elizabeth Russell:  
and John Sybley with Sarah his wife=were Admitted.  
-----  
1635:      .....1635  
2: mo: day 3 Alice Chubbuck with Millicent Sprague: were Admitted  
6: mo: day 30 m<sup>r</sup> Peeter Hubberd was Admitted.  
7: mo: day 13 Margery Eames and James Haydon were Admitted.  
10: mo: day 05 Hanna Mellows and Miles Bastow with Marcia {  
his wife, and Thomas Brigden w<sup>th</sup> Tomazin      { Admitted.  
his wife all were .....  
10: mo: day 12 Sarah Ewer was Admitted.  
11: mo: day 8 Elizabeth Davis: Mary Hawkins: Alice Rand: {  
susanna Halsteed and Thomas Ewer were      { Admitted.  
12: mo: day 2i Mary Richeson was Admitted.

[Completes the year 1635.]



SUMMARY OF VOYAGES TO THE NORTHERN ATLANTIC  
COAST OF AMERICA IN THE 16th CENTURY.

[By Hon. WILLIAM WILLIS, of Portland, Me.]

It is a curious fact in geography as well as history, that notwithstanding the great excitement which followed the discovery of the American continent, no part of it lying north of Florida was colonized for more than one hundred years after the first great voyage of the Cabots, in 1497. *They* appear to have sailed directly across the ocean from Bristol to Newfoundland or Cape Breton; they saw no inhabitants; and returned sadly disappointed that their fondly hoped passage to Cathay was obstructed by this inhospitable stretch of land. On his second voyage in 1498, Sebastian Cabot skirted the coast from Davis Straits to Cape Hatteras, peering anxiously into open spaces only to find the new way to the Indies. He touched at several places, of which he has left no account, nor given us any information in regard to the country.

This second voyage produced so little impression upon the public mind of England, as to fall into neglect. His object, and the dream of his long life, was, to find a short passage to the rich fields of India, by the west, as the Portuguese had before discovered the long passage by the way of "Good Hope," to the great fame of da Gama, its discoverer, and the glory and prosperity of the nation which had despatched him on his mission.

Cabot's first voyage was conducted by John the father in a single vessel, accompanied by Sebastian, his son, then about twenty years old. The whole voyage occupied but three months, from May to August, 1497, but was of the highest importance as revealing the fact of the existence of a great continent lying in the west. This astonishing fact, especially gratifying to the English nation, as the first discoverer, led the next year to more extended preparations for continuing their discoveries, and with full confidence that the grand object of their pursuit, the western passage to Cathay, would crown their exertions.

A fleet of five vessels was placed under Sebastian Cabot, who with a large company of volunteers sailed from Bristol in May, 1498; he reached<sup>1</sup> the coast at Newfoundland or Labrador in July, which he followed to the north-east, until he encountered ice in such quantities as to check his further advance in that direction; when he turned south, and proceeded as far as Cape Hatteras, examining the coast at various points to find his hoped-for route to India. He encountered on these examinations the native inhabitants, and made observa-

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Charles Deane, in his remarks on Sebastian Cabot's "*Mappe Monde*," before the American Antiquarian Society, April, 1867, says, "The land first seen is clearly indicated on the map, and *prima vista*, and again *prima tierra vista*, are marked upon it: and it is very certain that it is neither Newfoundland nor Labrador, but Cape Breton." In a note he adds, "Michael Lok's map, published by Hakluyt, 1582, made according to 'Verazanus plat,' has a delineation of 'C. Breton' upon it, on which is inscribed 'J. Cabot, 1497.'" This of course applies to the first voyage, and the discovery by John Cabot. The land which Sebastian first made in 1498, is not definitely known. This view of the "*prima vista*" of Cabot is not conceded, and is opposed by weighty arguments which have been adduced by Dr. Kohl in the seventh volume of the *Maine Historical Collections*.



tions in regard to their character and customs. This was the last voyage to the north performed by the Cabots; the spirit which excited them seems wholly to have died away, probably from failure of the great object of their search, and no attempt was made to renew them by the English for many years.

In the mean time, however, other nations were stirred by the example of England, to enter upon this new field of adventure. The Portuguese, under their brilliant and enterprising monarch, Emanuel, were the first to move in the northern, as they had been the earliest in the southern hemisphere. In the year 1500, an expedition was fitted out at Lisbon, and placed under the command of Gaspard de Cortereal for northern discovery. This intelligent navigator, sailing on a northwest course, reached the American coast, but at what point we have no means of knowing, probably at some part of Newfoundland; and sailing north as far as Greenland, he returned to Lisbon in the autumn. We have no particulars of this first voyage of Cortereal, and the only notice we have of it, is from records recently discovered in the archives of Portugal and referred to by Dr. Kohl in his account of the early voyages to America, contained in the first volume, second series, of the Maine Historical Collections.

Of Cortereal's second voyage, we have more full information from various sources, by which it appears that he sailed from Lisbon, May 15, 1501, with two, some say three ships, and pursuing a west northwest course for two thousand Italian miles, he reached the coast of Newfoundland, and continued in a northerly direction six or seven hundred miles further, until his passage was obstructed by ice. He then turned south, and after seizing fifty-seven natives of the country, probably Esquimaux from Labrador, he commenced his homeward voyage. But unfortunately, only one ship returned to Lisbon, arriving early in October, 1501; the other, with the noble commander, and fifty of the slaves, was never heard of after. The country thus visited and plundered was named *Labrador* from the Portuguese word signifying "laborer;" it is also called on some early maps "Corterealis," or coast of Cortereal.

The next year, 1502, his brother Miguel was sent in pursuit of his lost brother and crew, and he also perished: no account of either was ever received. Thus terminated the efforts of the Portuguese at discovery in this portion of America. May not these adventurers have been sacrificed to the retributive justice of the aborigines for the abduction of their brethren? The European shallop, containing eight savages, one of whom was dressed in European clothes, and who visited Gosnold, on his arrival on our coast, may have been the relics of one of the many disastrous voyages which came to so fearful an end.<sup>1</sup>

The notice of Cortereal's second voyage is contained in a letter writ-

<sup>1</sup> Brereton, in his narrative of Gosnold's voyage of 1602, thus speaks of this visit: "On the morning of the 14th of May, we made the land, . . . and standing fair along by the shore, about 12 of the clock the same day, we came to an anchor, when eight Indians in a Basque Shallop with mast and sail, an iron grapple and a kettle of copper, came boldly aboard us, one of them apparelled with a waistcoat and breeches of black serge, made after our sea fashion, hose and shoes on his feet; all the rest, saving one that had a pair of breeches of blue cloth, were naked." This was in latitude 43 degrees, which would correspond with that of Portsmouth, N. H., off the mouth of Piscataqua river. We have no further or other account of this shallop, where she came from or what became of her.



ten from Lisbon by Pasquilligi, the Venetian ambassador, to his brother, eleven days after the arrival of Cortereal's vessel at Lisbon, October 15, 1501.<sup>1</sup> It is published in the exceedingly rare work called "*Mondo Novo*," the New World, issued in Italian, at Vincenza, in 1507, of which only two copies are known to exist in this country; and these, one in the original language, the other a French translation, are both in the library of Harvard College.

Soon after this time, fishermen from France, either in pursuit of the whale, or having heard of the abundance of cod on the banks of Newfoundland, began to visit the coast in pursuit of a traffic, which has never failed to yield employment and a profit to all who have engaged in it. They were the first nation to enter upon the American fisheries, which they commenced as early as 1504, seven years after the first discovery of the country; and so great was their success, that within thirteen years after, fifty vessels, principally French, were employed in the business. In 1577, the same nation had 150 vessels in the same employment, and were associated with vessels from every other commercial nation in Europe. The English were not found there until 1517; but in 1522, they had made such progress, that they had erected on Newfoundland 40 or 50 houses for the convenience of their fishermen, which, although it was not a permanent, was the first attempt of the English at colonization on our shores. We have no evidence that these fishermen visited any other part of the American coast, or made any attempt to settle or occupy the country. In 1506, John Denys, of Honfleur in France, published a map of the coast of Newfoundland and neighboring country, a document which is not known to be in existence.<sup>2</sup>

The next voyage to our continent, of which we have any account, was conducted by John de Verazzani, under the direction of Francis I. of France, in 1524. He was a Florentine by birth; the narrative of his adventure is contained in his letter to the king, dated July 8, 1524, and given to the public for the first time by Ramusio, in his great and invaluable collection of all the voyages and travels of which any written evidence remained. This rare work was published in Italian at Venice, in 1550, accompanied by the able commentaries of this learned scholar. It was translated into English by Richard Eden in 1555, and since freely used by Hakluyt and other collectors of the early voyages.

To this adventurer is due the merit of furnishing the earliest original account we have of the Atlantic coast of the U. S. Verazzanni left the Madeira Islands in January, 1524, with one vessel and 50 men; he pursued a westerly course, and in 49 days reached the coast

<sup>1</sup> We are aware that the voyage here spoken of by Pasquilligi, has, until quite recently, been considered the first of the Cortereal voyages. But the researches of Kunstmann in the archives of Portugal, published at Munich in 1859, have revealed new facts, which render almost certain a voyage in 1500 prior to the one described by Pasquilligi. See Dr. Kohl, 1 *Maine Hist. Col.* 2d series, p. 168.

<sup>2</sup> The early Portuguese or Spanish visitors to the coast, either Cortereal's men, or the fishermen, undoubtedly gave the name *Baccalaos*, which Cape Breton bore on the early maps, and in common use, for more than a century after its discovery, on account of the quantity of cod fish found about that island. The word, which means "dry cod," is in the Portuguese language, *Bacalhao*, in Spanish *Bacalaos*, and in Italian *Baccala* and *Baccalore*. In the Italian, the definition is *stock fish*, which is nothing more than cod hard dried in the sun. There is a small island on the east coast of Newfoundland, about 40 miles north of St. John, still called *Bacaliou*, or *Bacaalos*. In an old Spanish dictionary of 1623, in my possession, the definition of *Bacalaos* is "a kind of new-land fish."



in about the 34th parallel of latitude, in the vicinity of Cape-Fear, North-Carolina. Finding here no suitable harbor, he sailed southerly along the coast to about the latitude of Florida, and perceiving the land continue low, and stretching southward, he retraced his course, and made at last the harbor of Newport in Rhode-Island. He spent three weeks in this admirable port, of which he gave a particular and accurate description ; had friendly and pleasant intercourse with the natives, large numbers of whom constantly visited his ship, exchanging commodities of various kinds ; and of whose character and customs he gave an account.

From this place, he sailed along the coast to Newfoundland, touching at various points, and holding communication with the inhabitants ; those whom he found on the north-eastern part were much more savage and hostile than those of Narraganset bay. He says : “ they clothe themselves in skins of bears, lynxes and other animals ; their food is obtained by hunting and fishing and certain roots ; they have no pulse, and we saw no signs of cultivation. The land appears sterile and unfit for growing of fruit or grain of any kind.” He adds, “ we found here a more elevated country, full of very thick woods.” Further north-east, he says, “ we found the country more pleasant and open, free from woods ; and, distant, in the interior, we saw lofty mountains, but none which extended to the shore.” How clearly this description indicates the coast of Maine, with the distant white mountains, the most conspicuous objects as you approach from the sea.

He returned to Dieppe in Normandy, in July of the same year, from which place he addressed to his patron, Francis I., a letter dated July 8, giving an interesting narrative of his voyage. The original letter was found in a library at Florence, of which a new and corrected translation was published by the New-York Historical Society in 1841. Hakluyt had published in his collections an imperfect copy, taken from Ramusio.

In this letter Verazzani says : “ My intention was to reach Cathay on the extreme coast of Asia, expecting, however, to find in the newly discovered land some such obstacles as they have proved to be, yet I did not doubt that I should penetrate, by some passage, to the eastern ocean.” We are thus furnished with additional proof, that we are indebted for the discovery of this portion of America at least, to the insatiate passion after the rich products of the East. Verazzani made a second voyage in the following year, from which he never returned ; it was reported that he was killed and eaten by the savages ; but no authentic account of his fate is known to exist.

The next series of voyages to the American coast, was undertaken by the French, and were different in their plan and purpose from every previous one. They had been led by the great success of their fisheries to consider the expediency of planting colonies in the neighborhood of that rich field of commercial pursuit. To accomplish this object, Jaques Cartier, under orders of the brilliant Francis, who patronized the former expedition, sailed from St. Malo in France, April 20, 1534, with two vessels, both under 60 tons, and arrived at Newfoundland in 28 days. He spent three months in exploring the gulf of St. Lawrence, and gave names to prominent points, which they still retain.

In May of the next year, 1535, he sailed on his second voyage, with



three vessels and 110 men, well equipped and provisioned. He entered the river St. Lawrence, of which he was the first European discoverer, and proceeded with his fleet as high up as the isle of Orleans. Having concluded to winter in the country, he moored his vessels in the river St. Charles, under the shadow of the heights now occupied by the city of Quebec, at the base of which was the large Indian village named *Stadacona*. From this point Cartier, with a pinnace and two long boats, proceeded up the river to the famed village of *Hockelaga*, now Montreal, which he reached October 2d. He ascended the mountain, which overhung the village, and enjoyed the magnificent scenery that still delights the numerous tourists who visit that beautiful spot. He gave to the place the name of *Mount Real*, or Royal Mountain, which is perpetuated in the name of the city which adorns the site of the aboriginal town. He returned to his fleet on the 11th of October, and after a severe winter, and the loss of twenty-five of his crew, he left his anchorage on the 6th of May O. S., and proceeded homeward, arriving at St. Malo on the 6th of July, 1536. He took with him the Indian chief Donnacona, and nine other natives, whom he abducted, whose strange and novel appearance made a great sensation in France.

In 1541, Cartier made a second voyage to the scene of his former discovery, with a large and better appointed fleet, and with liberal appliances for establishing a colony in this new domain. This expedition was fitted out under the leadership of La Roche, Lord Roberval, who by some mischance did not accompany Cartier; but who followed, the next year, with a portion of the fleet intended for the joint operations. Cartier, without waiting for orders from his chief, proceeded directly to his former anchorage, penetrated still farther up the St. Lawrence, even over the rapids of Lachine, built a fort above Quebec, and spent another winter in the country. Roberval not joining him as he expected, he broke up his establishment, and commenced his return voyage in the spring of 1542. At Newfoundland, he found Roberval with two large vessels and 200 persons, well supplied with provisions and other means to reinforce his colony and to continue the occupation of the country, of which he had been appointed governor. But Cartier, from some unexplained cause, abandoned the enterprise, returned home, and left Roberval to pursue his voyage, unaided by the valuable experience which Cartier had obtained by his visits to the country.

Roberval, a man of great energy, talent and hope, not discouraged by Cartier's desertion, entered the great river, explored the adjoining country, built a fort, and made preparations for founding a permanent colony. But his companions, many of whom were from the higher classes of society, being unaccustomed to the rigor of this northern climate, found the winter too long and severe; many died, and the rest, discouraged, returned to France in 1543.

In 1549, Roberval undertook another voyage to accomplish the unfinished work of his former adventure; but this noble cavalier, worthy of success and a better fate, perished, with all his company, by the way.

Thus terminated for the remainder of the 16th century all efforts by the French to establish their dominion in this part of the new world, to which they had proudly given the title of *New-France*. Their



first permanent success was realized in the beginning of the 17th century, under the guidance of that gallant and noble gentleman, Samuel Champlain, who not only made extensive discoveries, and established French nationality in this country, but illustrated his works by his pen, and has left an imperishable name in the annals of history, as well as on the beautiful lake which perpetuates his memory.

It was upon the discoveries of Verazzani and those of Cartier and Roberval, and their attempts at colonization, that France claimed title to the whole Atlantic coast from Florida to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the vexed and irritating question was never settled, until the whole country came into possession of the English, by the peace of Paris in 1763. And why was it not a good title, according to the doctrine and uniform practice of that day? If they had planted colonies upon the soil they had discovered, their title would have been perfected to the Atlantic coast as it was to Canada. The *prima vista* of Cabot was earlier by four years than the larger and more detailed observation of Verazzani; but the latter touched at more points and made more protracted visits to the natives, and gave more full accounts of them, than did the Cabots. The English, too, for a hundred years, abandoned the country they had first discovered, and left it open for new adventurers and new claimants.

And although the English, early in the next century, dotted the whole coast from Cape Hatteras to the Penobscot with their colonies, except New-York, pre-occupied by the Dutch, yet the French argument was not without force; it had solid ground to stand upon.

Their occupation of the St. Lawrence and Canada, was superior, and that under de Mont in the St. Croix and at Port Royal were equal, as a title, to the occupation of Sagadahoc by Popham. But the English afterwards took possession and *kept* possession, which was a stronger argument than the subtle doctrine of *prima vista*. "He may take who has the power, and he may keep who can."

The reign of Henry VIII., and of his son Edward, and daughter Mary, passed without any movement, even towards a discovery of the long desired passage to Cathay by the north-west, although Sebastian Cabot, living through these reigns, never ceased to proclaim his unwavering faith in its existence. And although discourse, petition and project, by Michael Lok, Jenckynson, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and others, closely followed one another, tending to magnify the importance of such a passage, and the certainty of its existence; yet neither were the government nor individuals persuaded to invest their funds in so hazardous an enterprise. It was not until the reign of Elizabeth was half spent, that prominent parties were induced once more to engage in the adventure. Among these persons were the Earls of Leicester and Pembroke, and other noblemen and gentlemen, who, in the name of the "company of Cathay," fitted out an expedition, and placed it under the command of Martin Frobisher as "Captain General and Admiral of the ships."

He sailed in June, 1576, with two barks, neither of which exceeded 25 tons—less than the common mackerel fishers of our time—and a pinnace of 10 tons, to make a voyage of Northern discovery! An enterprise which now exacts the best efforts of mechanical skill and the power of steam, to contend with the ice and fearful storms of the polar regions. What would Franklin, or Kane, or Dr. Hayes say to a



polar voyage in these little cock-boats of 25 and 10 tons? Braver hearts or more daring souls, do not now exist, than those which 300 years ago attempted to penetrate those ice-bound seas—but the vessels are shocking to think of!

Frobisher, on his voyage, came no farther south than Newfoundland; he discovered the strait which bears his name, between Labrador and Greenland, which he penetrated a short distance, and brought home a quantity of earth and sand, which he supposed to be gold bearing ore. This so excited the cupidity of the adventurers, and the curiosity of those people, who were let into the secret, that a new and a much larger expedition was fitted out, to which the Queen, carried away by the enthusiasm of the company, contributed £1,000, with the sole and express purpose of loading the ships with this golden earth. All thoughts of Cathay, the original object of the company, seem to have been abandoned, and their minds were filled with the hallucination of an immediate golden harvest. The vessels in due time returned, laden with the precious mineral; assayers from the continent were procured, and all the processes known in that day were employed to turn it into the pockets of the greedy, expectant adventurers. And while the process was going on, a new fleet was hastily equipped, and Frobisher made his third and last voyage in 1578, to this northern *El Dorado*, for still more of the coveted material. But tempest and shipwreck sunk and scattered the fleet, and the portion saved returned in a forlorn condition, having entirely failed in the object of their pursuit.

In the mean time, the cargoes of earth, after patient and protracted tests, were found to be worthless; and the hope and glory and wealth expected from these great adventures, the largest which had been undertaken in England, utterly vanished, to the sad loss and discomfiture of all who had engaged in them, leaving nothing but recriminations and quarrels behind.

The next attempts to solve this perplexing problem of the North-west passage, and to establish colonies on the American shore, were made by members of the Gilbert and Raleigh family. These were Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, his half brother Adrian, and the Raleigh Gilbert who was afterwards Admiral of the Popham colony.

Humphrey Gilbert and Walter Raleigh were men of noble character and daring enterprise; they were scholars as well as adventurers. Gilbert, in 1566, petitioned the Queen to allow him to seek for a passage to Cathay, which he was confident existed, with certain privileges to be granted to him. He followed this the next year with another petition, setting forth the conditions on which he would undertake the discovery at his own cost. Nothing came of this. In 1576, he published a discourse in quarto form, having previously written articles on the subject, which have not been preserved, to prove the existence of a passage by the north-west to Cathay; he contributed to Frobisher's voyages, and in 1579, under a liberal charter for colonization, he embarked to take possession of the country which had been assigned to him, Raleigh heartily assisting his efforts. But by dissensions and other mischances the voyage was broken up, and was not resumed until 1583, when a new fleet was equipped, consisting of five ships, well manned and prepared to take possession of the

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country for England, and to establish a permanent colony there. He sailed from Plymouth in June, and, on August 3d, he entered the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland; and notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the foreign fishermen, who were pursuing their accustomed occupation at the Island, he proclaimed his title in the presence of the numerous fishermen there, and set up a monument, inscribed with the arms of England, as a testimonial of sovereignty, and jurisdiction over the 200 leagues of territory to which his charter extended. The charter defined no particular territory, but "gave him free liberty and license to discover, finde, search out and view, such remote, heathen and barbarous lands, not actually possessed by any Christian prince or people, as to him shall seem good."

On the 8th of August, Sir Humphrey wrote to Sir George Peckham, one of his associates, described his taking possession, and says: "Of the Newfoundland I will say nothing until my next letter. Be of good cheer, for if there were no better expectations it were a very rich demesne, the country being very good and full of all sorts of victual as fish, of fresh water and sea fish, Deer, Pheasants, partridges, swans and divers fowls."—Alas! no other letter came from this noble Christian gentleman! Insubordination among his crew, and other adverse circumstances, induced him to retrace his way; and abandoning one of his vessels, with the three remaining ones he left the island, and proceeding as far south as Penobscot Bay, he encountered a September gale, which wrecked his largest vessel, in which 100 men perished. On this mischance he changed his course homeward. Embarking himself, in the pinnacle of ten tons, scarcely larger than a common sail boat, the gallant commander, in the midst of another violent gale, was carried down at midnight with his whole company. The *Hind*, the only survivor of this gay and hopeful fleet, which, three and a half months before, had left its moorings in Plymouth, freighted with valuable lives and large expectations, returned in a crippled condition to her anchorage, on September 27th. No part of the coast, except Newfoundland, appears to have been visited or seen; no colony was left, and the possession, so formally taken, was abortive.

In looking back over the century which we have been rapidly surveying, it is sad to reflect how many noble lives perished, and what a vast amount of wealth was wasted, in attempts to explore the northern regions of this continent from its first discovery to find this visionary and useless passage to India; the search for which is not yet abandoned.

This century, so prolific in speculation, adventure, and disaster, came to its close with the persistent but unsuccessful efforts to establish colonies on the southern coast, by that admirable cavalier, Sir Walter Raleigh. Having obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth in 1584, with powers and privileges similar to those granted to his brother-in-law, Gilbert—a roving commission to seize and occupy any vacant territory not previously possessed by any Christian people; with ample authority for colonization and government—Raleigh fitted out an exploring expedition. Admonished by the disasters of a northern voyage, he sought in the south a milder climate and more propitious elements. On the 13th of Sept., 1584, his fleet entered Ocracock Inlet in North-Carolina, opened intercourse with the natives,



examined the surrounding islands and bays, and returned home in September with glowing accounts of the climate, the country, and their pleasant discoveries.

The associates were so encouraged by these animating representations that the next year they fitted out a larger expedition, consisting of seven ships, with a colony of 108 persons, under command of skilful leaders, and with the necessary materials for planting a colony. But this effort, and a succeeding one in 1587, though well appointed in all particulars, utterly failed from various causes. Among them were, the ill treatment of the natives, their eager pursuit of gold, to the neglect of the cultivation of the soil, and the mercenary conduct of the commander of the expeditions. The discovery of the Chesapeake Bay had been made on the second voyage, and the neglect of the leader of the third voyage to establish his colony on its beautiful shores, as he had been instructed to do, was among the causes of its fatal result. The whole party which was left in the country on each of the two last visits, waiting long expected succor, miserably perished; their bones only remaining to speak of the fearful tragedy.

Thus closed the 16th century, more than a hundred years after the discovery of this continent, and not a single colony, nor a single European remained on its whole Atlantic coast.

The expeditions which were designed for colonization, were ill prepared to encounter the perils of the sea, the climate, and the savages. All things were new, and strange, and inhospitable; a soil without cultivation, a wilderness in which existed none of the comforts and conveniences to which the new comers had been accustomed; they brought no spirit of conciliation toward the free and lawful proprietors of the country, who were thus rudely invaded by a race, which proudly assumed lordship and supremacy. Another serious cause of failure should not be omitted, and that was the employment, in the various expeditions, of vagabonds and convicted felons, of whom the English nation was but too glad to be rid in voyages of unusual danger.<sup>1</sup>

But notwithstanding the hardships and failures, the toils and sacrifices, of these adventurous men, a certain degree of success followed their disappointed hopes. They were the pioneers who unfolded this new world, and gave to the old continent glimpses of the vast resources that lay dormant within it. It was the better fortune of the next century, although of like perilous adventure, to open it to Christian civilization, material prosperity, and ultimate freedom. All honor to the daring zeal of adventure, and wild spirit of enterprise, which sent forth those bold and hardy men on their great and providential mission; they built better than they knew—they labored and endured, and we have entered into their labors.

<sup>1</sup> Pasquilligi, in his letter from London to his brothers, Aug. 23, 1497, speaking of John Cabot's return, says: "The King has promised that in the spring our countryman shall have ten ships, armed to his order, and at his request has conceded him *all the prisoners*, except such as are confined for high treason, to man his fleet.

Sainsbury's Calendar of East India papers quotes a document relating to Frobisher's 2d voyage as follows: "Names of the prisoners who Mr. Frobisher hath out of certain prisons to go with him to Cathay, and their offences, mostly convicted of robbery by the highway"—the number was eleven. This was April, 1577. In his instructions, May 17, he was ordered to receive no disorderly person, "except such as ye have received by our order, that were prisoners and condemned persons." It is added, "to leave six of the condemned persons in Friezland to learn the state of the country."



The histories of these achievements are partly hidden in foreign archives ; but much is largely recorded in works of great value rarely to be found in this country. Ramusio, Gomara, Peter Martyr, Richard Eden, André Thevet's *New France*, the Atlas of Ortelius—*Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, the most complete work of the kind which had appeared—Hakluyt and Purchas, mines of rich but crude ore—De Laet's *Novus Orbis*, and other laborious writers, have preserved to us narratives of the great perils, enterprises, disasters, and results, which the amazing discovery of this new world occasioned and accomplished. And the Maine Historical Society has just issued from the press its first volume of the "Documentary History of Maine," containing a history of the voyages to the eastern coast of America in the 16th century, prepared from original sources by Dr. J. G. Kohl, of Germany, illustrated by the earliest maps.

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### COL. NATHANIEL MESERVE.

[Communicated by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M., of Boston.]

COLONEL NATHANIEL MESERVE, one of the worthies of New-Hampshire of the last century, was descended from Clement Messervy, who was a resident of Portsmouth as early as 1678. The family preserve a tradition that Clement came hither from the Isle of Jersey. This tradition receives support from the historical facts that Messervy is an ancient surname there, and that the uncommon Christian name, Clement, frequently occurs in the Jersey family. The spelling of the original surname in this country was early changed to *Meserve*, its present established form. It may be mentioned, that Knight and Janvrin, of Portsmouth, are Jersey families, also.

The descendants of Clement Messervy have been somewhat numerous, and characterized by their military spirit, few families having held a greater number of commissions in the militia of the State, in the same length of time.

Col. Nathaniel Meserve resided in Portsmouth, where he carried on ship-building on a great scale, and accumulated a large fortune. Nothing is known of his early life. He first came prominently before the public in 1745, when he was made Lieut. Col. of the New-Hampshire regiment, Col. Moore, which formed part of the force of Sir William Pepperell in the reduction of Louisburg. In this famous military expedition, Col. Meserve, and his troops, greatly distinguished themselves. Between the place of landing in Louisburg, and the points favorable for the construction of batteries to act upon the city, was a "deep morass," which the French regarded as a protection against the transportation of cannon and mortars to places where they could be used against the city. Col. Meserve saw that cannon, on flat sledges, might be drawn by men across this morass, to the points where they were required. He thereupon designed and constructed wooden sledges, sixteen feet long and five feet wide, on which the cannon were placed, and, under cover of night, drawn by his men "up to the knees in mud ; at the same time the nights in which the work



was done being cold, and for the most part, foggy." For fourteen nights did these New-Hampshire troops, "with almost incredible labor and fatigue," draw cannon and mortars placed on sledges, across this morass. So important was this undertaking, that the whole success of the expedition has been attributed to its accomplishment. The name of Col. Meserve has always been repeated with admiration by historians in narrating the circumstances of this siege.

On his return to Portsmouth the British government, through Sir William Pepperell, engaged him to build a ship of war carrying forty-four guns. Col. Meserve constructed the ship, and she was launched in 1749. She was called the *America*, and regarded one of the best frigates in the English navy. A model of this ship is preserved in the Athenæum at Portsmouth. (See vol. xxii. pp. 396-7, *ante*.)

In 1746, John Tufton Mason, a descendant of Capt. John Mason, the patentee of New-Hampshire, sold his proprietary interest in the province, about which there had been so much controversy, to twelve gentlemen, all resident of Portsmouth except Judge Wallingford. Col. Meserve was one of these purchasers, who were afterwards known as the "Masonian Proprietors." This was the origin of his ownership of vast tracts of land in the State, the improvement of which seemed to occupy much of his time in after life.

When the French and Indian war, so called, was officially declared, in 1756, the province raised another regiment (one having been raised the previous year) of seven hundred men, and put them under command of Meserve. This regiment was designed to operate against the French military works near lake Champlain. On the twenty-sixth of May, just before setting out from home with his regiment, Col. Meserve made and executed his Will, which is now on file at Exeter, assigning as a reason, that, "being bound on an Expedition against Crown Point and not knowing how God in his Providence may dispose of me, etc." The contemplated attack was not made, and the regiment was disbanded in October. While on this expedition, Col. Meserve appears to have been at Fort Edward, where he performed some distinguished services; for the earl of Loudoun presented him with a pair of silver sauce boats, bearing this inscription:—"From the Right Hon. the Earl of Loudoun Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America to Colonel Nathaniel Meserve of New-Hampshire in testimony of his Lordships Approbation of his Good Services at Fort Edward in the year 1756." On the reverse side is a crown, under which is, *G II R.*

The next year Col. Meserve was put in command of a New-Hampshire regiment of five hundred men destined for Crown Point. On its arrival in New-York, Col. Meserve and three companies were detached and joined to the earl of Loudoun's expedition against Louisburg. This expedition left New-York in June and arrived at Halifax, where it remained inactive till autumn, when it returned to New-York. Col. Meserve reached home the middle of November; the *Gazette* of Nov. 18, reports that, "Since our last came home to town from New-York, Nathaniel Meserve, Esq., Colonel of the New-Hampshire Forces."

In 1758 the reduction of Louisburg was determined upon under the leadership of Gen. Amherst and Admiral Boscawen. New-Hampshire raised a regiment of men and put them under command of Col. John Hart who had been Lieut. Col. of Meserve's regiment the year previ-



ous. Col. Meserve was put in command of a corps consisting of upwards of one hundred carpenters, and sailed from Portsmouth April 8d, for Halifax, where he safely arrived about a week later. It is obvious that Col. Meserve's services in this expedition were to be of a similar character to those by which he distinguished himself in the former expedition. But it seems that a macadamized road was constructed by the besieging army over the morass this time, which relieved the troops of the hardships of drawing cannon over it.

The siege of Louisburg commenced the first of June. On the 23d of June Gen. Amherst's record reads: "Col. Messervey and most of his carpenters taken ill of small pox which is a very great loss to the army." This indicates that Col. Meserve and his men were destined for important services in the reduction of Louisburg. Under date of June 28, the record reads: "Col. Messervey and his son both died this day; and of his company of carpenters of 108 men all but 16 in the small pox, who are nurses to the sick. This is particularly unlucky at this time."

The news of this melancholy event reached Portsmouth about the middle of July, and produced a profound sorrow. The *Gazette* of August 11th, in a discriminating notice of the public services and high character of the deceased, contains the expression of the sense of the public loss. It is to be regretted that so little is known of the personal history of a man who had achieved such eminence in public and private life. Although he had eleven children, ten surviving him, it is not known that any of his descendants, bearing his name, are now among the living.

Col. Meserve was twice married. His first wife was Jane Libby, apparently sister of George Libby who was chosen Commissary of the regiment which went to Louisburg in 1745, by the Assembly, but Gov. Wentworth, unfortunately, preferred Treadwell. His second wife was Mary Jackson, a widowed daughter of Judge Jotham Odiorne. She survived her husband about one year, dying August 8, 1759, aged 47 years.

The children of Col. Nathaniel Meserve and his wife Jane, were:—  
i. *Nathaniel*, who had wife Sarah, and children. He was a lieutenant in the expedition to Louisburg in 1745, and a captain in the expedition of 1758. He died at Louisburg at the same time with his father: ii. *Annah*, mar. Sept. 13, 1752, Joseph Wells, of Portsmouth: iii. *John*, had wife Sarah and children; he died in 1760: iv. *Sarah*, mar. Jotham son of Jotham and Mehitabel (Cutt) Odiorne: v. *George*, mar. Miss Newmarch. He was, probably, the George Meserve who was captain in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745. He was Stamp master under the famous Stamp-Act. Afterwards he was collector of Customs in Boston and Portsmouth. He adhered to England in the revolutionary war, and his property was confiscated. He went to England in 1777. He had several children; one daughter, Sarah, m. Hon. James Sheafe, U. S. senator from New-Hampshire: vi. *Hanson*, does not appear to have been married; he was a sea-captain, and died in 1762: vii. *Mary*, mar. Stephen Batson, of New-Castle: viii. *Ann*, never married: ix. *Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 26, 1742, mar. William, son of William and Avis (Adams) Odiorne: x. *Jane*, mar. Captain Thomas Hart, son of Col. John Hart: xi. *Esther*, b. Dec. 1, 1745, mar. Benjamin Hart, brother of Capt. Hart, and died Dec. 30, 1806.



## DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT WATERMAN, OF MARSHFIELD, MASS., IN THE LINE OF HIS SON THOMAS.

[Communicated by Mr. THOMAS WATERMAN, of Boston.]

THOMAS AND ROBERT WATERMAN, brothers, came to New-England in 1636. Thomas settled in Roxbury, Mass., and died there in 1676. His wife Ann died in 1641. He had a second wife, and one son, Thomas, who survived him.

I. ROBERT, settled in Marshfield, Mass.; married Elizabeth Bourne, 11 Dec., 1638, daughter of Thomas Bourne, and died 10 Dec., 1652. She died in 1663.

Children of Robert and Elizabeth (Bourne) Waterman :

1. Joseph, b. 1639; m. Sarah Snow. 2. John, b. 1642; m. Ann Sturtevant, 7 Dec., 1665. 3. Thomas, b. 1644; m. Miriam Tracy, —, 1668. 4. Robert, b. 1652; m. first, Susanna Lincoln, 1 Oct., 1675; m. second, Sarah Lincoln, 20 Feb., 1699.

II. THOMAS emigrated to Saybrook, Conn., where he remained a few years; thence to Norwich, Conn., and was one of the first settlers of that ancient town.

Children of Thomas and Miriam (Tracy) Waterman :

III. 1. Thomas, b. Sept., 1670; m. Elizabeth Allen, of Groton, Conn. 2. John, b. March, 1672; m. Elizabeth Lothrop. 3. Joseph. 4. Elizabeth, m. John Fitch, 10 July, 1695; d. 25 June, 1751. There were three other daughters of this family.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Allen) Waterman :

IV. 1. Thomas, m. Sarah Haskins. 2. John. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Ebenezer. 5. Daniel. 6. Elisha. 7. Asa. 8. Sarah. 9. Nehemiah.

Children of Thomas and Sarah (Haskins) Waterman :

V. 1. Silas, b. in Norwich; m. Silence Peck; d. at Lebanon, N. H., 2 May, 1814, aged 81 years, 10 months. He was one of the first settlers of Lebanon; a blacksmith by occupation, and a very useful man in the early settlement. He built and occupied the first two-story house in the town, which is still standing (1869). 2. Martha, m. Silas Hyde, of Norwich, Conn. 3. —, m. — Crane. 4. —, m. — Crocker. 5. —, m. Thomas Wells.

Children of Silas and Silence (Peck) Waterman :

VI. 1. Thomas, b. 11 July, 1766; m. Susanna Cleveland, of Canterbury, Conn., 23 Sept., 1790; d. 19 Feb., 1838. His wife died at Montpelier, Vt., 28 Aug., 1846, aged 80 years, 7 months. He was the first male child born in the town; was a farmer by occupation. He inherited his father's estate and lived and died in Lebanon, N. H. Possessing an ordinary share of good common sense and sound judgment, he acquired the confidence of his fellow townsmen and was much respected by them. He represented the town in the legislature of New-Hampshire several years, was a member of the board of selectmen about thirty years, and a magistrate several years. He passed through all the grades of the militia from corporal to colonel, inclusive. At his funeral a large concourse of his friends and neighbors assem-



bled to honor his memory. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Phineas Cook, of the Congregational Church, which was printed. 2. Polly, b. —, in Lebanon; m. Rev. Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield, Vt., in 1789; d. in 1851. 3. Silas, b. 1774; d. 11 Dec., 1853, unmarried. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1792; studied law and commenced practice in Cambridge, Vt. After a few years he removed to St. Albans, where he continued to reside until 1819, when he returned to his native town (Lebanon, N. H.), and passed the remainder of his days at the old homestead of the family. He was attached to the staff of one of the officers of the U. S. army, during the last war with Great-Britain, and was slightly wounded while in the service.

Children of Thomas and Susanna (Cleveland) Waterman—all born in Lebanon, N. H.:

VII. 1. Thomas, b. 14 Sept., 1791; m. Joanna Towle, 12 Jan., 1832. She d. 22 April, 1864, aged 61 years, 12 days. 2. Mary, b. 3 Dec., 1792; m. John Wood, 1 Jan., 1815. 3. Susan, b. 17 June, 1794; d. 17 Oct., 1839, unmarried. 4. Harriet, b. 20 May, 1796; m. Rev. Geo. Storrs, 5 Jan., 1818. She d. 15 June, 1824. 5. Silas, b. 9 April, 1798; m. Sally Wood, 2 Feb., 1832. 6. Martha, b. 13 April, 1800; m. Rev. Geo. Storrs, 8 March, 1825—2d wife. 7. Harry, b. 15 Dec., 1802; m. Phebe Williams, 9 Oct., 1830. He d. in Illinois, Jan., 1857. 8. Emily, b. 15 July, 1805; m. Joel Demick, 11 Feb., 1831. 9. Louisa, b. 3 Feb., 1808; m. Oscar F. Fowler, 24 Sept. 1834.

Children of Thomas and Joanna (Towle) Waterman:

1. Harriet Elizabeth, b. 21 Oct., 1832. 2. Thomas, b. 12 Nov., 1835; d. 20 Nov., 1840. 3. Emily, b. 3 March, 1839; d. 13 Sept., 1840. 4. Emily, b. 1 May, 1841; d. 26 June, 1841.

VIII. 5. Thomas, b. 17 Dec., 1842. He fitted for college at the Public Latin school, in Boston; graduated at Harvard College in 1864; studied medicine, and is now a practising physician (1869) in Boston.

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## LETTER OF GOVERNOR EUSTIS—WITH NOTES.

[Communicated by the Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M., of Boston.]

THIS letter was addressed to Dr. David Townsend, of Boston, Harvard College, class of 1770, then a young man twenty-one years of age. On the day of the battle of Bunker's Hill, young Townsend accompanied General Warren, with whom he had pursued his medical studies, from Cambridge to Charlestown, and on passing some wounded soldiers, the General directed him to take charge of them, which he did, and they never met afterwards. He was appointed surgeon of a regiment of foot, by the congress of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, July 12, 1775, and was regimental and hospital surgeon in the revolutionary army till the end of the war. He died in 1829, aged 74. The original letter is now in the possession of his son, Dr. Solomon-Davis Townsend, Harvard College, class of 1811, a distinguished surgeon and physician of this city; the late Major David S. Townsend,



U. S. A., another son, wounded in the war of 1812, and losing a leg, remained in the service as paymaster to the close of his life.

Among the grandchildren of Dr. David Townsend, may be mentioned Thomas D. Townsend, a merchant of this city; the late Dr. William E. Townsend, Harv. Coll. class of 1839, who during the late war was a surgeon in U. S. service in charge of Mason hospital in Pemberton Square in this city, and of Fort-Independence; another grandson is the Assistant Adjutant General Edward D. Townsend, educated at the U. S. Military Academy at West-Point, and now, as for many years past, performing the duties of adjutant-general at Washington.

William Eustis was the son of Benjamin Eustis, and was born in Cambridge, June 10, 1753; graduated at Harvard College, class of 1772, M.A. 1784, LL.D. 1823. He studied medicine, as did also Dr. Townsend, with the patriotic Dr. Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775, a major-general in the American army. In the revolutionary war Dr. Eustis was surgeon of a regiment, at first, and afterwards a hospital surgeon. He occupied, much of the time during the war, as a hospital, the mansion of Col. Beverly Robinson, commonly known as the Robinson House, situated on the Hudson, opposite to West-Point, and two or three miles distant. After the war Dr. Eustis established himself in the practice of his profession in Boston. He was elected a member of Congress in 1800; he was secretary of war in 1809; was minister to Holland in 1815; was again a member of congress in 1821; and in 1823 was chosen governor of Massachusetts, and died in office, Feb. 6, 1825. He married Caroline, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Hon. Woodbury Langdon, of Portsmouth, N. H.

The "Homans" mentioned in the letter, was Dr. John Homans (son of Capt. John Homans, of English birth, the emigrant ancestor of the family, who died 1781, possessed of a landed estate at Mount Bowdoin, Dorchester), born 1752-3; educated at the Latin school, Boston; graduated at Harvard College, 1772; studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Boston; volunteered his services in care of the wounded at the battle of Bunker's Hill; was appointed surgeon of "16th reg. of foot," commanded by Col. Paul Dudley, by the continental congress, Jan. 1, 1776; afterward was surgeon and commissary of the "2d reg. of Light-Dragoons," and continued in service till the death of his father, in 1781. He died in June, 1800, aged 48 years. He left an only son, the late Dr. John Homans, Harv. Coll. class of 1812, a distinguished physician of this city, born Sept. 17, 1793, died April 17, 1868. Among the grandchildren of the first Dr. John Homans, are George H. Homans, who was Capt. in the 45th Mass. regt. in the late war; Dr. Charles D. Homans, Harv. Coll. class of 1846, and Dr. John Homans, Harv. Coll. class of 1858, surgeons and physicians of this city, the latter having served as a surgeon in the U. S. navy and army in the late war.

Drs. Eustis, Townsend and Homans were all settled, after the revolution, in the practice of medicine in Boston.

The coined word *sacricide* (from the Latin *sacer* and *cædo*), was doubtless intended to mean a *slaughter of the good*.

The soldier executed on the day on which the letter was written was Thomas Hickey, a private in General Washington's Guard. He



was tried by a court-martial held on the 26th of June, 1776, of which Col. Samuel H. Parsons was president, and William Tudor judge-advocate. He was charged with "exciting and joining in a mutiny and sedition, and of treacherously corresponding with, enlisting among, and receiving pay from the enemies of the United American Colonies." The charge was sustained by the unanimous decision of the court. It appeared in testimony that a considerable number had been enlisted, and had taken an oath of fidelity, but the plan, if fully settled by the leaders, was not distinctly made known to those enlisted, except that they were to aid the king's troops on their arrival. William Green, one of the witnesses, testified that he had enlisted ten or a dozen. Gilbert Forbes, a gun-smith "in the Broadway," another witness, stated that he had received from David Matthews, the mayor, upwards of a hundred pounds to pay those enlisting in the king's service. On the day of the execution Washington wrote to the president of congress concerning the execution, informing him that many citizens and others, including the mayor, were in confinement; that the matter had been traced up to Governor Tryon, and the mayor (who held his office by appointment of the governor) appeared to be the principal agent between Tryon and the persons concerned in the scheme. After a very brief statement of facts, Washington expressed the hope that this example would deter others from any similar criminal conduct. Before the battle of Brooklyn, Matthews was sent to Connecticut, and imprisoned at Litchfield, under the care of Moses Seymour.

The execution of Hickey took place near the Bowery-lane, "upon the ground between the encampments of the brigades of Brigadier-General Spencer and Lord Stirling," in the presence of nearly twenty thousand spectators.

This letter of Dr. Eustis has a value and interest peculiar to itself. It presents the popular view of the scene that was transpiring in New-York at that eventful crisis. The "plot," as he presents it, is given as it was accepted and believed by the public mind. It may not be correct in all its details, but its general statement of the purpose of the conspirators is undoubtedly true, and shows how on this, as on several other occasions, the success of our fathers in their struggle for liberty seemed to come directly from the overruling hand of a good Providence.

The terms in which he speaks of General Washington are noteworthy, as showing at how early a period the supremacy of his great qualities impressed itself upon the public mind. The first year of his command had not quite completed its circuit, when one, who knew him well, could speak of him as if by common consent, and without fear of contradiction, as the "great and good," "the best man that ever lived." He reached the high noon of his fame at that early period, and there he remained through all the varying fortunes of that long struggle, and still at the zenith he will be gazed upon by his countrymen down to the latest period of American history.

LETTER OF WILLIAM EUSTIS, SURGEON IN THE AMERICAN ARMY, 1776.

My dear Friend,

New York, 28th June 1776.

I received last night yours from New London. You will be in Boston long before this can reach you, and will doubtless



have heard of the Discovery of the greatest and vilest attempt ever made against our country : I mean the *plot*, the infernal *plot* which has been contrived by our worst enemies, and which was on the verge of execution : you will, I say, undoubtedly have *heard* of it, but perhaps I may give you a better idea of it than as yet you have obtained. The Mayor of York with a number of villains who were possessed of fortunes, and who formerly ranked with Gentlemen, had impiously dared an undertaking, big with fatal consequences to the *virtuous* army in York, and which in all probability would have given the enemy possession of the city with little loss. Their design was, upon the first engagement which took place, to have murdered (with trembling I say it) the best man on earth : Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington was to have been the first subject of their unheard of SACRIFICE : our magazines which, as you know, are very capacious, were to have been blown up : every General Officer and every other who was active in serving his country in the field was to have been assassinated : our cannon were to be spiked up : and in short every the most accursed scheme was laid to give us into the hands of the enemy, and to ruin us. They had plenty of money, and gave large bounties and larger promises to those who were engaged to serve their hellish purposes. In order to execute their Design upon our General, they had enlisted into their service one or two from his Excellency's *life Guard*, who were to have assassinated *him* : knowing that no person could be admitted into the magazines or among the cannon but those who were of the Artillery they had found several in our Regiment vile enough to be concerned in their diabolical Designs—these were to have blown up the Magazines and spiked the cannon. (Tell Homans, one Rotch, a fellow he bled for me in Morton's company at N<sup>o</sup> 1 is taken up with his brother for being concerned.) Their Design was deep, long concerted, and wicked to a *great Degree*. But happily for us, it has pleased God to discover it to us in season, and I think we are making a right improvement of it (as the good folks say). We are hanging them as fast as we find them out. I have just now returned from the Execution of one of the General's Guard : he was the first that has been tried : yesterday at 11 o'clock he received sentence, to-day at 11 he was hung in presence of the whole army. He is a Regular-Deserter and a Roman Catholic : he appeared unaffected and obstinate to the last, except that when the Chaplains took him by the hand under the Gallows and bad him adieu, a torrent of tears flowed over his face ; but with an indignant scornful air he wiped 'em with his hand from his face, and assumed the *confident look*. You remember General Greene commands at Long island ; with his last breath the fellow told the spectators, that unless Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene was very cautious, the Design would *as yet* be executed on him.

The trials will go on, and I imagine they will be hung, gentle and simple, as fast as the fact is proved upon them.

That any set of men could be so lost to every virtuous principle, and so dead to the feelings of humanity as to conspire against the person of so great and good a man as Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington is surprising ; few of our own countrymen (as you may well imagine) are concerned : they are in general foreigners : upwards of 30 were concerned, and 'tis said Gov<sup>r</sup> Tryon is at the bottom.

The news from Quebec is not good : you have undoubtedly heard it,



and 'tis needless for me to give it you. Gen<sup>l</sup> Thompson and Col: Irvine of a Pennsylvania Battalion are prisoners. Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoine has arrived with his troops and our people have retreated to the Elenoir; this you may depend on; I have it from a Gentleman who was in the engagement; Our Expedition against the Light house did not succeed; they command it so well with ye shipping that 'tis thought wise to let it stand.

Gen<sup>l</sup> Howe lays at the Hook with a number of troops; how many is uncertain, but we expect 'em up pretty soon. My brother in Canada was well and was not in any action. Let this be considered as a Letter to all my friends. Heaven knows I wish them well. Adieu. May God bless you with every other Friend I have on earth.  
W. EUSTIS.

Monday Morning.

July 1<sup>st</sup>.

Since writing the above upwards of 100 sail have arrived: we conclude that the whole fleet is there; for we have counted 140 topsail vessels; some say there are 160: people are moving out of York; and I think we must very soon come to action; the flower of our Reg. is picked for a field fight, which we imagine will take place on long island. Wherever I am, whatever I am doing, my best wishes will be for the felicity of my friend. Adieu. Heaven preserve us to meet again.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

APPLETON.—Through the kindness of William Appleton, Esq., we are enabled to present to the readers of the REGISTER a *fac-simile* of a Herald's Visitation, which will be interesting as showing the manner in which these documents were taken.

“RICHARD GROVES.

WHEREAS, there was one RICHARD GROVES, a native of Portsmouth in Old England, who sometime last Summer, kept school at Tiverton, in the Colony of Rhode Island, and while he was there, wrote to his Father for some goods, to be directed to DAVID STAFFORD in said Tiverton. This is to certify the said RICHARD GROVES who has since left Tiverton, that I the aforesaid DAVID STAFFORD, on the 11th day of January instant, received a box of goods for the said GROVES.

Tiverton, Jan. 13, 1770.

DAVID STAFFORD.

N. B.—Said Groves is supposed to be in Boston, and referred us to Capt. Jacobs of the Deal Castle for his character.”

The above advertisement is copied from No. 169, of the Boston Chronicle of Feb. 5 to 8, 1770. Spelling, capitals and punctuation are intended to be exactly followed. It may be a key which some GROVES or STAFFORD will hereafter be able to use.

S. G. D.

PRESERVATION OF BOOKS.—To prevent mildew on books, lightly wash the backs and covers with the spirits of wine, using as a brush the feather of a goose quill. Ordinarily one application will suffice for years. \*

CHEEVER.—Boston, Mar. 15, 1770.—Last week died at Charlestown, the Hon. Ezekiel Cheever, Esq., in the 78th year of his age; formerly a Rep. in the General Court for that town, and many years a member of his Maj's Council for this Province. *Boston Chronicle*, iii. 87, c. 1.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.—President Day, recently deceased, was president of Yale College 29 years; Dr. Holyoke was president of Harvard 32 years; Dr. Wheelock was president of Dartmouth 36 years; Dr. Lord of the same institution was in office 36 years; Dr. Hopkins of Williams has held his present position 31 years.



**SALE OF RARE COINS.**—A sale of coins recently took place in New York. Some specimens brought high prices. Among these were a Franklin medal (\$27), a Polish Lafayette medal (\$15), a medal commemorative of the abolition of the slave-trade by Great Britain (\$25), and several Washington medals, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$160. The last mentioned price was paid for a unique copper piece, bearing the bust of Washington. A Washington half dollar brought \$160, and several Washington cents sold from \$16 to \$100 each. A Washington Masonic medal (bronze) of 1797 sold for \$27.50; a 1795 medal (copper bronzed) brought \$92.50; one military medal \$48, and another \$65. The following were the highest prices paid for Mexican dollars:—For a plate dollar, \$10.56; two Iturbides (1822), \$5.40 and \$9.50; a Republican dollar of 1824, \$10; another, \$5; a pattern dollar (1827), \$16.50.

**CIVIL OCCUPATION OF THE GRADUATES OF WEST-POINT.**—General Cullom, in his "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United-States Military Academy at West-Point, gives a list of the positions which the graduates have filled, which is a most honorable record, showing that the benefit derived from the education imparted at this institution is not confined exclusively to military services. Among the graduates there have been three members of the Cabinet of the United-States; five Ministers from the United-States to foreign courts; twelve members of the United-States Senate or House of Representatives; five mayors of cities; twenty-six presidents of universities and colleges; thirty-five presidents of railroads; one hundred and fifty-five civil engineers; ten Judges; one hundred and nineteen attorneys and counsellors at law; one bishop; fifteen clergymen; seventy-eight merchants; one hundred and one planters and farmers; fifteen editors; and seventy-five authors; not to speak of artists, architects, surveyors, &c.

**THE PAPERS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—The London *Athenaeum* understands that the present Duke of Wellington is printing the whole body of his illustrious father's papers; for safety, not for publication. The "Dispatches" given to the world in general are founded on these printed documents. The Duke's plan is to put everything into the custody of type; and then to strike out such passages as affect living persons too closely, or such as it might be indiscreet to make public. Three copies only of the original impression are taken; one copy for preservation at Apsley House, a second at Strathfieldsaye, and a third at his Grace's bankers. The Duke objects to depositing one of these originals in either a public office or the British Museum.

**BOSTON DIRECTORY FOR 1868.**—The most numerous names in the directory, in round numbers, are these:—Brown 800, Clark 400, Davis over 400, Jones about 350, Johnson 400, Kelly 400, Murphy over 400, Robinson 300, Smith 1000, Sullivan over 500, Williams 350, &c. Of the 69 John Smiths, half have a second initial. In this connection we might say that New-York has 1760 Smiths, of whom 160 are Johns.

Boston contains 126 places of worship, divided thus:—Baptist 16, Congregational 16, Unitarian 21, Episcopal 14, Methodist 17, Presbyterian 6, Catholic 16, Universalist 6, miscellaneous 14. The publications in Boston, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly, number 141. In New York there are but 207 publications.

**DONATIONS TO HARVARD.**—Dr. John Jeffries and his son Dr. Benjamin Joy Jeffries, graduates of Harvard in 1815 and 1854, have recently given to the college library, besides a large number of pamphlets, more than 600 volumes, chiefly on medicine and surgery. The collections, begun by the distinguished physician and aeronaut, John Jeffries, who graduated 1763, contain important materials for illustrating the progress of medical science for more than a century. As the entire income from the library funds of the college is not enough to pay for the periodicals and serials and the binding of them, such a collection of books is very welcome. Dr. B. J. Jeffries has been a frequent contributor to the library for several years.—*Advertiser*.

**THE STATISTICS OF METHODISM**—in this country are stupendous. During the past year over \$800,000 were raised for missionary purposes, and the centenary collection amounted to nearly *eight millions* of dollars, while the number of houses of worship erected averaged more than two for every week-day.

**THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND**—who died on the 21st August, 1868, was known as follows: The Right Hon. George Percy, fifth Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl of Beverly, County York, Earl and Baron Percy, Baron Lucy, Baron Poynings Fitz-Payne, Bryah, Latimer, Warkworth, and Lovaine of Alnwick, Northumberland, in the peerage of Great Britain, and a baronet.



**DOUBLE TITLES FOR PUBLIC MEN**—were common one hundred years ago. Thus on one of the stones at the southwest corner at Brattle-Square Church is the inscription :

Hon<sup>l</sup> John Hancock, Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
July 27th, 1772.

Hancock gave one thousand pounds towards the erection of the church, besides a bell and the pulpit.

**THE FIRST CHIME OF BELLS IN AMERICA**—was presented to Christ Church, Salem street, Boston, one hundred and twenty-three years ago. The bells exist in good state of preservation. The inscription upon the third tenor reads—"We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America A. R. 1744."

**DR. CONSTANTINE SIMONIDES**—the notorious forger of spurious antique MSS. in Syriac, Coptic, Greek, &c., has died of leprosy, at Alexandria.

**FITZ GREENE HALLECK**—was a descendant of John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians.

**DEATH OF A SCULPTOR.**—Miss Joanna Quiner, the self-taught lady sculptor, died in Lynn on the 20th inst. at the residence of her sister. She was a native, and usually a resident, of Beverly, where she modelled the busts of the elder Robert Rantoul, William H. Lovett, Esq., Hon. Albert Thorndike, Rev. Mrs. Hanaford, Fitch Poole, Esq., of Danvers, and others.

Miss Quiner was born on the 27th of August, 1796—and was, consequently, seventy-two when she died. She was visiting in Dr. Bass's family at the Boston Athenæum in 1843, when she was about forty-seven years old, and there saw Cleverger modelling in clay. A daughter of Daniel Webster and another young lady were furnished with clay by Cleverger, that they might attempt modelling. On viewing their measure of success, Miss Quiner declared that she could do better. She, also, was furnished with clay, and at once produced a good likeness of Mr. Bass. The *North-American Review* of that year refers to Miss Quiner, in speaking of "Stone's History of Beverly :"

"One omission we notice with surprise. In a town more remarkable for the sober good sense and unostentatious manners of its inhabitants than for their taste in the fine arts, the discovery of an undoubted genius is a remarkable event, and deserving of record. Miss Quiner of Beverly, with proper patronage and advantages, would take no mean rank among American artists. Without instruction or cultivation of any sort, her talent for modelling in clay has already attracted much notice."

A biographical sketch of this sculptor will probably appear in some periodical of her native county—the *Beverly Citizen*, or the magazine of the "Essex Institute." Her portrait, painted by Frothingham, has been presented by her to the Beverly Public Library, and will soon be placed upon the walls.—*Journal*, Sept., 1868.

**J. BLACKBURN, PAINTER.**—I have met at Portsmouth, N. H., with good portraits marked "J. Blackburne, Pinxit, 1760." Is there any information to be had of him?  
✻ JOHN WENTWORTH, Chicago, Ill.

**PATRIARCHAL CLAPBOARDS AND SHINGLES.**—There are houses in Concord, N. H., clapboarded seventy years ago, which are still as tight as a drum and warmer than many modern dwellings. The nails used were wrought, one by one, on an anvil.—*Boston Traveller*.

We know a house, near the river, that was shingled eighty-five years ago this summer, and though the northeast storms have beaten on it all that time, and in many of those storms spray from the river has dashed upon it, still the shingles are good and likely to last for fifty years to come. It is as tight to-day as though the shingles had been put on within one month.—*Newburyport Herald*.

On the 12th of June, 1688, Thomas Drake, of Weymouth, and Millison his wife, in consideration of Eighty Pounds sold to "Ralph Pain, of Rhode Island, one half of the 19th lot or share in Freetown." Any person who can inform from what part or town in Rhode Island said Pain came, will confer a favor by communicating the fact to the subscriber at Freetown, Mass.  
EBENEZER W. PEIRCE.

**REED—RICHMOND.** (Answer in part to the query of T. S., *ante* vol. xxii., p. 465.) William Reed, of Taunton, married Mary Richmond, June 8, 1721. His son William removed to Rochester, Mass., about 1744, and died previous to 1780. He had children, William, Abigail, Margaret and Lydia.  
EDGAR H. REED, Taunton, Mass.



DR. SAMUEL LAW AND HIS WIFE.—The *New-England Weekly Journal* for May 8, 1727, contains the following :

"Groton (in Connecticut) April 30. Last Night Dr. Samuel Law (Aged about 47) who had lived here for some time, but had his birth at Concord, and Married a Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Michael Wigglesworth of Malden Deceas'd, not being very well, made up two Pills of Physick, which he had just receiv'd from Boston, for himself; and gave two of the same to a Woman in the House (who was likewise Indisposed) they both went to their Beds as usual; the Woman waking before Morning and finding her self very Sick, went up to Dr. Law to ask his Advice what to do, but found him gasping for Breath, and he dy'd in a few Minutes; and the Woman her self is like to dye also."

Dr. Samuel Law was a son of John Law, of Concord, Mass., and was born in that town May 28, 1680. He is mentioned by the late Miss Caulkins in her *History of Norwich, Ct.* (2d ed. p. 634), as a transient resident of Norwich, 1718-20. He was fined for profane swearing, May 6, 1721. (*Ibid.* p. 278.)

His wife Martha, daughter of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, was born at Malden, Mass., Dec. 21, 1683. She is mentioned in her father's will, April 12, 1705, among his married daughters, but neither the Christian name nor surname of her husband is there given. In the will of her step-mother, Mrs. Sybil Wigglesworth, March 31, 1708, she is called "Martha Wheeler." After a bequest of 10 shillings, this clause is added: "To her son I have already given a silver spoon."

Dr. Samuel Law had two children, by his wife Martha, recorded at Stonington, Ct., namely, *Wigglesworth*, born Feb. 1, 1716-17; and *Martha*, born Nov. 27, 1719, died March 12, 1719-20. Mr. Trumbull, of Hartford, who has furnished the above extracts from the Stonington records, writes thus of Dr. Law: "He was not, I think, a settled inhabitant; as I do not find his name in any list of inhabitants made about that time. I have somewhere a deposition made by him about 1718, respecting the accidental death by drowning of a young woman of Stonington." Miss Caulkins wrote me, not long before her death, that she found among her papers, with a copy of the above extract from the Stonington records, this entry: "Martha wife of Dr. Samuel Law died the same year 1720;" but she could not give her authority with certainty.

Can any reader of the *Register* furnish me with any particulars concerning the first husband of Martha Wigglesworth, or any other facts concerning her last husband, Dr. Law? I am also desirous of obtaining information, of any kind, relative to her descendants.

J. W. DEAN.

ANDROSCOGGIN—SACO. Mr. Vetromile, in his History of "The Abnakia," 1866, says, p. 24, that "*Androscoggin* means Andros coming. Andros is the name of a governor of Maine; coggin is an Indian word, and it means *coming*. Andros, or a family of that name, must have settled near that river. The same river is also called *Amnascoggin*, and means *fish coming in the spring*." He says of Saco, "Its original name was *Almnchicoit*, corrupted in *Chacoit*, and afterwards in Saco. It means *the land of the little dog*. The river took its name from the Sagamore of the tribe of that name, who was also called *Almnchicois* or *Almnchiquois*, residing on the Saco river." No authorities are cited, and it is doubted if any can be.

1818.

THOMPSON, COGSWELL, HAINES.—William Thompson, born about 1649, son of Doctor Samuel Thompson of "Old England," was nephew to Mr. and Mrs. John Cogswell, senior, with whom he lived about sixteen years in boyhood and youth at Ipswich, Massachusetts. He visited "Old England" in the winter of 1676-7, where and when his father was still living, and did well remember his *uncle and aunt Cogswell's* "parlour table in Old England" up to the time of their departure for New-England in 1635. Unhappily young William Thompson omits to name what would be of the greatest interest for us to know, the town, parish, or place, *where* his father, Dr. Thompson, and his "uncle and aunt Cogswell," and their families, used to gather around that festive "parlour table in England," covered with the notable "turkie work carpet." But if we can find in the parish register the record of the marriage of *Thompson and Cogswell*—somewhere about the years 1615 to 1621, we should look for it—and the records of Thompson or Cogswell births, then beyond question we shall have taken a long step towards the birth-place and home of Samuel Haines himself, for evidently they were all of the same neighborhood.

1818.

SQUAMPSCOT-PATENT.—Will some correspondent favor the REGISTER with a history of "ye Patent of Squampscot" in New-Hampshire, its origin, and who and whence were "Nath'l Gardner and Thos. Lake and Partners"—How early was Lake in N. E. and what was his early history?

1818.



## NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

## NECROLOGY.

[Communicated by REV. DORIS CLARKE, D.D., Historiographer.]

PEASE, Frederick Salmon, late of Albany, New-York, was born at Canaan, Conn., May 21, 1804, and died at his residence in the city of his adoption, on the 22d of March, 1867, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was the eldest child of Salmon Pease, by his wife, Matilda Huntington, who was a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Huntington, of Canaan, Connecticut. Rev. Calvin Pease, D.D., late President of the Vermont University, and Rev. Aaron G. Pease, Superintendent of the State Reform School at Waterbury, Vermont, were brothers of Frederick S. Pease. His father, who, at the time his oldest child was born, resided in Canaan, afterwards removed to Charlotte, Vermont.

Like many others who have won themselves a name, Frederick had only a common school education, but he improved his advantages so well that he laid broad and deep a good foundation to build upon, and always delighted in the acquisition of knowledge. His early life gave promise of future excellence, which was abundantly realized. The amiable and studious youth became a worthy man, a useful and active member of society, bearing his burdens cheerfully, and performing his duties faithfully.

In 1836, Sept. 10th, he became connected with the Albany Commercial Bank as a clerk or accountant, and this relation was continued for more than thirty years, and until his failing health warned him that very soon another must stand in his place. His resignation was accepted Oct. 31, 1866. Of his fidelity in the discharge of his daily duties, it need only be said, he was always at his post, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the directors and officers, and the esteem of all who knew him.

For several years his leisure hours were devoted to the task of collecting genealogical facts relative to those bearing his family name. These he arranged with much care, and gave to the public in the pages of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, for 1849. To this work his contributions were frequent, and he was among the first to recognize the value of the Society under whose auspices it is published. His name was enrolled as a corresponding member in 1848. While thus engaged, his correspondence was very extensive, and he became well known to very many whom he never personally met. Years hence this arduous labor of his will continue to be recognized as a work well and worthily done; and will serve to pass his name forward to the grateful appreciation of others who may hereafter seek, like him, to rescue facts from the oblivion that so speedily gathers around and conceals the things of the past.

September 18, 1832, he married Miss Julia Lawrence, daughter of William Lawrence, Esq., in whom he found not only a loving helpmeet, but a congenial companion, sympathizing with his tastes, filling his house with sunshine, and making his home the pleasantest place on earth to him. Having no children of his own, his large heart went forth after the young relatives, whom he delighted to take under his care and educate and fit for the duties of life. Solitary enjoyment of the good things with which God had favored him, was not to his taste. Many will ever bless his memory for the affectionate kindness shown them in their early years. His social qualities and kind affections secured the strong attachment and ardent friendship of all who knew him intimately, and were able to appreciate true dignity of mind and purity of heart.

The fatal disease which finally released him from earthly cares and trials, first manifested itself about four and a half years before his death. His long illness was endured with almost unexampled patience and gentleness, and thoughtfulness towards others; and his temper was invariably cheerful and hopeful. His Christian courage never forsook him, even when it became evident that his days were numbered. He became exceedingly weak towards the last, and was unable to see many friends or to converse much; being troubled with shortness of breath, he could only speak a very few words at a time. During the whole course of his illness, he was deeply sensible and appreciative of all kindness shown him by his many friends, and especially of the untiring devotion of his beloved wife, who never left him, and who omitted nothing in her care which could soothe or relieve the suffering invalid. A friend who was admitted to his room a day or two before his death, and when he was scarcely able to articulate a whole sentence, asked him if any doubts troubled his mind; he instantly replied, "Not a doubt, not a doubt." He could say no more, for breath failed him. His mind



was perfectly clear to the last, and he himself arranged all his worldly affairs with his accustomed calmness and precision.

Thus lived and died Frederick S. Pease, followed by kind, affectionate, and grateful memories.

"Sure the last end  
Of the good man is peace. How calm his exit!  
Night dews fall not more calmly on the ground,  
Nor weary, worn-out winds expire so soft."

SEWALL, Rev. Samuel, Burlington, Mass. The Rev. Samuel Sewall was born in Marblehead, Mass., June 1st, 1785, and died at Burlington, Feb. 18th, 1868, in the 83d year of his age. Mr. Sewall descended from a very honorable ancestry. He was the eldest son and the first child of the Honorable Samuel Sewall, LL.D., who, for several years, was one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of this commonwealth, and upon the death of Chief Justice Parsons was appointed Chief Justice of that Court. Chief Justice Sewall was the grandson of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall, who for more than fifty years was pastor of the Old South Church in Boston. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall was the son of Hon. Samuel Sewall, who was born in Bishop Stoke, Hants, Eng., March 28, 1652, and died in Boston, Jan. 1, 1729-30, in the 78th year of his age. He also, for several years, was Chief Justice of this commonwealth. This Chief Justice Sewall was the son of Henry Sewall, who was born in England, removed to this country, and was one of the earliest settlers of Newbury, Mass. The number of Judges, whom the family of Henry Sewall of Newbury, in its several branches, has furnished to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the number of years they have occupied a seat on that bench, are probably without a parallel in any other family in this country. Samuel, the *eldest* son of Henry, was appointed a Judge of that Court at the time of its creation in 1692, Chief Justice in 1718, and resigned in 1728; and Samuel, great-grandson of Samuel, was appointed Judge in 1800, and Chief Justice in 1814, the year of his death. Of the descendants of John Sewall, the *second* son of Henry, David, a grandson of John, was appointed Judge in 1777, and resigned in 1790. Of the descendants of Stephen Sewall, the *third* son of Henry, Stephen the son of Stephen was appointed Judge in 1739, Chief Justice in 1752, and died in 1760. Thus, it appears, that since the establishment of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1692, a place among its Judges has been held 84 years, collectively, by four of the descendants of the patriarch of Newbury, and that the office of Chief Justice has been held by three of them collectively for the term of 18 years.

The Rev. Samuel Sewall, the subject of the present sketch, graduated at Cambridge in the class of 1804. That class numbered 61, and all but five of them have deceased. Mr. Sewall studied Divinity at Cambridge, was ordained Deacon in the Episcopal Church at New-York, and officiated in that church about one year. He finally renounced his connection with that church, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Burlington, Mass., April 13th, 1814. Dr. Henry Ware, Senior, preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Cambridge, made the ordaining prayer, and Rev. President Kirkland gave the charge to the pastor. That was just previous to the separation of the Trinitarian ministers and churches in this commonwealth from the Unitarian; and it may be proper to mention a fact, which occurred at Mr. Sewall's ordination, as it illustrates the manners and customs of that day. The council adopted the rule, that, in the examination of the candidate, each member of the council might ask the candidate three questions, provided they were approved by the council. The Rev. Samuel Stearns, of Bedford, who was one of the few Orthodox members of the council, inquired if he might ask the candidate this question: "Do you believe that the punishment of the wicked in the future world will continue as long as the happiness of the righteous?" And the council decided, that it was a question which was not proper to be put! Mr. Sewall left the Episcopal Church because he could not adhere to the Thirty Nine Articles, and when he was ordained at Burlington his theological views were indefinite and undetermined, but during the latter half of his ministry he became decidedly evangelical, and he always had a large share of that charity for others which "hopeth all things."

It is an interesting fact, that Mr. Sewall lived and died in the parsonage which had been occupied as such by his two predecessors, the Rev. Thomas Jones and the Rev. John Marrett, and the entire ministry of these three men covered a period of more than 107 years. It is another interesting fact, that Mr. Marrett married the daughter of his predecessor, Mr. Jones, and that Mr. Sewall married the daughter of his predecessor, Mr. Marrett. Another coincidence of interest is, that Mr. Marrett died on the same month and the same day of the month as Father Sewall, namely, Feb. 18th, 1813.

Mr. Sewall was pastor of the church in Burlington twenty-eight years. He was



dismissed from his pastoral charge in 1842. Since that time he supplied the church in North Woburn six years. He preached his last sermon in Carlisle, Aug. 11th, 1867, and performed his last public service Dec. 19th, 1867, at the ordination of his successor in Burlington, Rev. Mr. Hudson, when he offered the ordaining prayer.

Mrs. Sewall died about eight years before her husband. They had three children, a son and two daughters. The son, Samuel Sewall, and one of the daughters are married; and the son has two children, a son and a daughter.

Father Sewall, as he has for many years been deferentially called, was a gentleman of the old school, of affable and accomplished manners, and was one of the few remaining links which connected the active habits of the present generation with the quiet habits of the past. He was a man of great conscientiousness, and of remarkably consistent deportment. He was distinguished as a scholar, especially in the ecclesiastical history of New-England, and his judgment upon any point in the polity of the Congregational churches was entitled to great respect. He prepared and published in the *American Quarterly Register* for 1839, 1840, and 1841, several articles relating to the ministers and churches in the county of Middlesex, which indicate great breadth of research and accuracy of statement.

But the most elaborate literary work of his life is a "History of Woburn," which he lived to complete, but did not live to see published. This work has recently been given to the public; it will long remain a monument of indefatigable labor, and may be depended on for its correctness. (See vol. xxii. p. 483, *ante*.)

Mr. Sewall was one of the earliest members of this Society, having been elected June 12th, 1845.

Noyes, Rev. George Rappall, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., an honorary member of this society, died in that city, June 3, 1868, aged 70. His earliest ancestor, of which I have been able to obtain any authentic account, was William Noyes, who was a clergyman of West Chaldington, Wiltshire, England, in 1602. Nathaniel Noyes, son of William, was his successor in the ministry at West Chaldington, and married a sister of Robert Parker. Nicholas Noyes, a brother of Nathaniel, was born in 1614, removed to this country, and settled in Newbury, Mass., 1635, and married Mary Cutting, of Newbury, about 1640. Mather's *Magnalia*, Book iii. ch. 25, contains some notices of his family. Cutting Noyes, son of Nicholas, was born Sept. 23, 1649; married Elizabeth Knight in 1674; and died Oct. 25, 1734. Cutting Noyes, Jr., was born Jan. 2, 1677, and married Elizabeth Toppan, Jan. 8, 1702. Jacob Noyes, son of Cutting, Jr., was born in 1704; married Jane Titcomb, Nov. 2, 1726; and died Nov. 11, 1786. Joseph Noyes, son of Jacob, was born July 4, 1736; and married Hannah Knapp. His son Nathaniel was born Aug. 27, 1763; and died May 15, 1847. He married Mary Rappall. George Rappall Noyes, the son of Nathaniel and the subject of this notice, was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 6, 1798, and married Eliza Wheeler Buttrick, of Framingham, Mass., May 8, 1828. Their children are Mary Wheeler; George Dana (H. C. 1851); Stephen Buttrick (H. C. 1853); Charles (H. C. 1856); John Buttrick (H. C. 1858); Eliza Lothrop; and Martha Willson; of whom, Mary and Eliza are not living.

Prof. Noyes graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1818, and at the Theological School at Cambridge in 1822. He was tutor in the University from 1825 to 1827. In Oct. 1827, he was settled as pastor of the Unitarian church in Brookfield, Mass., where he remained till Oct. 1834, when he was installed pastor of a church in Petersham, Mass. In 1840, he was elected Hancock Professor of Hebrew and Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature, in the Theological Department of Harvard College. He entered on the duties of that office in October of that year, where he remained till his decease.

Prof. Noyes was distinguished for his literary attainments, more particularly in Biblical Hermeneutics. His publications were numerous, and they show him to have been a man of remarkable assiduity and perseverance. He had the faculty of warmly attaching his pupils to him, and commanded, in an unusual degree, their respect, by the extent of his learning and the firmness of his convictions of what he held to be truth.

The following is a list of his principal publications:—

An amended version of the Book of Job, with an Introduction, and notes chiefly explanatory: Cambridge. Hillard & Brown. 1827. pp. 116.

A second edition of the same, with corrections and additions (under the title of "A new Translation of the Book of Job"). Boston: James Munroe & Co. 1838. pp. xxxv. 212.

A third and revised edition, issued by the same publishers, 1861.

An edition of Job was also issued by the American Unitarian Association, in 1861 (with *Ecclesiastes* and *Canticles*), carefully revised, and with additional notes.

A new Translation of the Book of Psalms, with an Introduction. Boston: Gray & Bowen. 1831. pp. xviii. 232.

A second edition of the same. James Munroe & Co. 1846. pp. 367.



A third edition of the same (with Proverbs). American Unitarian Association. 1867.

A new Translation of the Hebrew Prophets, arranged in chronological order. The first volume, containing Joel, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah and Micah, was published in Boston, in 1833, by Charles Bowen, pp. 288. The second and third volumes, the former of 293 pages, containing Nahum, Zephaniah, Habakkuk, Obadiah, Jeremiah and Lamentations; and the latter (pp. 295), containing Ezekiel, Daniel, Haggai, Zechariah, Jonah and Malachi, appeared from the press of James Munroe & Co., Boston, in 1837.

A second edition of the same, with corrections and additions, by the same publishers, 1843.

A third edition of the same, in two volumes, with a new introduction of xci. pages, was published by the Unitarian Association in 1866.

A new Translation of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and the Canticles, with Introductions and Notes, chiefly explanatory. Boston: James Munroe & Co. 1846. pp. 290.

An edition of the Proverbs was published with the Psalms, by the American Unitarian Association, in 1867; and of Ecclesiastes and Canticles, with Job, in the same year.

A collection of "Theological Essays" (thirty in number, mostly from distinguished scholars of England), with an Introduction, by Dr. Noyes, pp. xvii., was published by the American Unitarian Association in 1856.

Besides these volumes, he was the author of numerous articles in the *Christian Examiner*. Among those which more particularly attracted the attention of interpreters of the Scriptures, by their learning and ability, may be mentioned the following:—

A review of Hengstenberg's Christology of the Old-Testament, and Commentaries upon the Prophecies relating to the Messiah.—*Christian Examiner*, July, 1834, vol. xvi., p. 321.

Whether the Deity of the Messiah be a doctrine of the Old-Testament.—*Christian Examiner*, Jan., 1836, vol. xix., p. 273.

The meaning of the title "Angel of Jehovah," as used in Scripture, being in continuation of the article on the Deity of the Messiah not a doctrine of the Old-Testament.—*Christian Examiner*, May, 1836, vol. xx., p. 207.

The "Angel of Jehovah," mentioned in the Old-Testament, not identical with the Messiah, being the conclusion of the article on the Deity of the Messiah not a doctrine of the Old-Testament. *Christian Examiner*, July, 1836, vol. xx., pp. 329.

The Dudleian Lecture at Harvard University, on the "Validity of Congregational Ordination," was delivered by Dr. Noyes in 1838.—*Christian Examiner*, Nov., 1838.

"Causes of the Decline of Interest in Critical Theology." An address before the Cambridge Theological School, July 16th, 1847.—*Christian Examiner*, Nov., 1847.

The Apocalypse analyzed and explained.—*Christian Examiner*, May, 1860.

Tracts issued by the American Unitarian Association, with the following titles:—

The Gospel exhibited in a Unitarian Minister's preaching.

Explanation of Isaiah ix. 6, and John ii.

• Doctrine of Retribution.

Jesus Christ the Chief Corner Stone.

Remarks on the Book of Job.

A new translation of the New-Testament was published in August, 1868.

Dr. Noyes was elected a member of this Society November 9, 1861.

ALLEN, Rev. William, D.D., an honorary member of this society, died at Northampton, Mass., July 16, 1868, aged 84 years and 6 months. He was the ninth of twelve children of the Rev. Thomas Allen, the first pastor of the Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Mass., and was born in that town, Jan. 2, 1784. Rev. Thomas Allen was a native of Northampton, graduated at Harvard College in 1762, and was pastor of the church in Pittsfield, Mass., from April 18, 1764, to Feb. 11, 1810, when he died, aged 67 years. He was distinguished for energy of character and patriotism in the revolutionary war, in which he served as chaplain. Dr. Allen's mother was Elizabeth Lee, a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Lee, the first minister of Salisbury, Conn., who was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Gov. Bradford of Plymouth. She died March 31, 1830, aged 82 years. Her descent from Gov. Bradford was as follows: 1. His son, Major William Bradford. 2. Alice Bradford, married in 1674, Rev. Wm. Adams, of Dedham. 3. Abiel Adams, married Rev. Joseph Metcalf, of Falmouth. 4. Elizabeth Metcalf, married Rev. Jonathan Lee. Dr. Allen graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1812, which contained a large number of men who afterwards became distinguished in public life. Only three of that class now survive. For a year after his graduation, he taught a school in Brookline, Mass., and studied theology under the direction of Rev. (afterwards Dr.) John Pierce, the distinguished genealogist, and was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Association in 1804. From 1806 to 1810, he was connected with Harvard College as assistant librarian, and as regent. He was the successor, in the latter office, of the Rev. William Ellery Channing, D.D. It was during this period that he prepared and published the first edition of his Biographical Dictionary; a work which has since been much enlarged and improved, and is justly regarded, on both sides of the Atlantic, as an invaluable contribution to American literature. Three editions of this work have been published. The first contained notices of 700 distinguished Americans, and the list of about 7000.

In October, 1810, he was ordained Pastor of the First Church in Pittsfield, as the successor of his father, who had died the same year. In 1812, he married Maria Malleville, the only daughter of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College. In 1816, when



Dartmouth College was changed by the legislature of New-Hampshire, under political influences, into a University, Dr. Allen was appointed to the Presidency, as successor to his father-in-law, Dr. Wheelock. This office he held for three years, when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision which annihilated the University itself, and with it, of course, the office of President. In May, 1820, Dr. Allen was chosen President of Bowdoin College, as successor of the eminent Dr. Appleton. His relations to Bowdoin College were not always of the most pleasant character. The legislature of Maine passed several acts which virtually deprived him of his official connexion with the College for about two years; but the Supreme Court restored him to his place, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office, with all fidelity, till, in 1839, he resigned the Presidential chair. He then removed to Northampton, and made it the place of his residence till his decease.

Dr. Allen was actively interested in the leading benevolent enterprises of the day, especially in the cause of Foreign Missions. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and, at the time of his death, he was the senior member of that body. He was an earnest advocate of peace, and represented the American Peace Society, at the international peace congress which was held at Paris in 1849. He was warmly interested in the cause of human freedom, and devoutly rejoiced at the overthrow of American slavery. He was a careful observer of public affairs and political parties. For the last ten years of his life he had a constant struggle with disease, which was doubtless induced by excessive mental labor. Though living in expectation of sudden death, he was sustained and animated by a serene and steadfast faith in the atoning blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. That was his only and all-sufficient hope of salvation.

Dr. Allen was a gentleman of the old school; somewhat tall and massively built, and would be noticed in any company, as a man of unusual dignity of manners.

Dr. Allen's first wife died at Brunswick, Me., in 1828, aged 40 years. His second wife was Miss Sarah J. Breed, daughter of John Breed, Esq., of Norwich, Conn. She died in 1848. He had eight children, all by his first marriage, seven of whom still survive; namely, two sons, Rev. J. Wheelock Allen, of Brandon, Wisconsin, and William Allen, Esq., of Northampton; also five daughters, one of whom is the wife of Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, another the wife of Rev. Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton, and another the wife of Rev. Charles Hammond, Principal of Monson Academy.

A Discourse, commemorative of the history of Dr. Allen, was delivered in the First Congregational Church in Northampton, July 26th, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, N. Y., which has been published.

The following is a list of Dr. Allen's publications:

Adventure in Vermont, or the Story of Mr. Anderson: A Religious Tract,	1808
American Biographical and Historical Dictionary, three editions,	1809
Account of the Separation in the Church of Pittsfield,	1809
Election Sermon, Massachusetts,	1813
A Sermon on the Death of Fanny L. Fleury, wife of Thomas Melville, Jr.	1814
A Sermon before two Charitable Societies in Williamstown,	1815
A Farewell Sermon at Pittsfield,	1817
Election Sermon, New-Hampshire,	1818
A Sermon at the Ordination of the Rev. Asa Cummings, North Yarmouth,	1821
A Sermon before the Maine Missionary Society,	1822
A Sermon at the Funeral of the Rev. Samuel Eaton, Harpswell,	1822
A Sermon at the Ordination of the Rev. Jacob C. Goss, Topsham,	1824
Value of the Bible: a Discourse before the Bible Society of Maine,	1826
Junius Unmasked,	1828
A Lecture in the Chapel of Bowdoin College on the Doctrine of Universal Salvation,	1828
An Address on the Death of Nathan Smith, M.D.	1829
Ordination by Elders Vindicated: Dudleian Lecture at Harvard University,	1830
Inaugural Address delivered in 1820, and Ten Annual Addresses to the Senior Classes at Bowdoin College, and the Dudleian Lecture annexed,	1830
A Sermon at the Installation of the Rev. Seneca White, Wiscasset,	1832
Freedom only by the Gospel: A Sermon at New York, before the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,	1832
Congress of Nations: an Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Bowdoin College (published in the Quarterly Observer),	1833
Defensive War Vindicated in Controversy with Mr. Grimké (published in the Calumet),	1834
Psalms and Hymns,	1835
Designation of Time in Daniel and John, with Remarks on Professor Stuart (published in the American Biblical Repository),	1840
Christ Crucified: A Sermon at the Installation of his Son, Rev. John Wheelock Allen, at Wayland, Mass.	1841
A Poem at the Berkshire Jubilee, held at Pittsfield,	1844
Report on Popery, accepted by the General Association of Massachusetts,	1844

Dr. Allen was elected an honorary member of this Society, April 11, 1855.



SMITH, Gen. William Rudolph, of Wisconsin, was elected a corresponding member of this Society March 16, 1855. He was born at "The Trappe," Montgomery County, Penn., August 31, 1787, and died at Quincy, Ill., August 22, 1868, aged very nearly 81 years. He descended from very respectable ancestry. His grandfather was the Rev. William Smith, D.D., who emigrated to this country in 1760. He was born in Scotland in 1726, was educated for the ministry of the Church of England, received the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford, and came to America under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to promote the propagation of the gospel. He settled first in New-York, and afterwards in Pennsylvania, where, in 1758, he married Rebecca Moore, one of the daughters of Col. William Moore, of Moore Hall, Chester County, Penn. Dr. Smith had several sons and daughters. His oldest son, William Moore Smith, the father of Gen. Smith, was born June 1, 1759. He married Anne Rudolph in 1786. She was of Swedish extraction. He was a lawyer by profession. In the latter part of his life he was appointed General Agent for Claimants under the provisions of the 6th Article of Jay's Treaty of 1794, and visited England in 1803 in the execution of the duties of that office. His eldest son, William Rudolph Smith, accompanied him as his private secretary.

In 1809, William Rudolph Smith married Eliza Anthony, of the Rhode Island family of that name. She died in 1821. He also married in 1823, Mary Campbell Vandyke, of the Delaware Vandyke family, and niece of Thomas Jefferson Campbell, member of Congress from Tennessee, and clerk of the House of Representatives. Gen. Smith has held many offices, civil and military.

Gen. Smith from 1809 to 1829 represented his County and District in the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania—and held military offices, from Lieut. to Brig. General.

In 1830, removed to Bedford County, Penn., and in 1836 was an Elector for President and Vice President of the U. S. for that State.

In 1837 was appointed to make a treaty with the Chippewa Indians, associated with Gov. Henry Dodge, resulting in the purchase of territory, embracing the larger part of Minnesota.

In 1838, removed to Mineral Point, Wis. Elected Adjutant General, and served until 1852. In 1846 was Clerk of Legislative Council, and same year a member of the 1st Constitutional Convention.

In 1849 and 1850, was Secretary of Senate; 1854, elected Attorney General, and served 1855 and 1856.

President of State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1854–1860.

He was active and prominent in the masonic organization, and held the most important positions.

Gen. Smith was a gentleman of the old school, always wore his hair in a queue, and was one of those men who every where command respect. He often said that he had frequently seen Gen. Washington in Philadelphia. He had eight children living in 1855, but the particulars of their histories I have not been able to obtain.

STAPLES, Hon. William Read. The Hon. William Read Staples, of Providence, R. I., died in that city, Oct. 19th, 1868, aged 70 years. He was born in Providence, Oct. 10th, 1798. The family removed to Providence from Sudbury, Mass. In the fifteenth year of his age, he entered Brown University, and graduated in 1817. Among the more distinguished members of his class may be mentioned the Hon. William Greene, the Hon. Charles Jackson, the Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson, and the Rev. Elipha White. He studied law with the Hon. Nathaniel Searle, and was admitted to the Bar, Sept. 21, 1819. In November, 1821, he married Rebecca M. Power, eldest daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Marsh) Power, by whom he had two children, both of whom died young. His wife died Sept. 14, 1825. In October, 1826, he married his second cousin, Eveline, the only daughter of Levi and Susan (Howe) Eaton, of Framingham, Mass., by whom he had eleven children. His wife and six children survive him. The names of his now living children are Henry, Rebecca, who married the Rev. Edward L. Drown, of New-Haven, Conn., William, Samuel, Levi and Charles.

In June, 1835, Mr. Staples was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode-Island, and in November, 1854, he was appointed Chief Justice of that Court. On account of ill health he resigned that office March 7, 1856. His objection to capital punishment was so strong, that he would not allow himself to be a candidate for the office of Chief Justice till the law, requiring such punishment, was repealed. In January, 1856, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the "Rhode-Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry," which position he held at the time of his



death. In September, 1862, he received from Brown University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Staples was quite distinguished as an author. In 1835 he wrote the Second Volume of Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society, entitled "Simplicity's Defence against Seven Headed Policy. By Samuel Gorton. With notes explanatory of the text, and Appendices containing original Documents referred to in the work." In 1843, the Fifth Volume of Collections of the Rhode-Island Historical Society, entitled "Annals of Providence from its first Settlement to the organization of the City government in June, 1832." In 1845, "Documentary History of the Destruction of the Gaspee, compiled for the Providence Journal." In 1847, "The Proceedings of the First General Assembly for the Incorporation of Providence Plantations, and the code of laws adopted by that Assembly in 1647." In 1859, "A Collection of Forms—every man his own conveyancer." For several of the last years of his life, Judge Staples was engaged in writing a History of the State Convention of 1790, and left an unfinished manuscript of nearly four hundred foolscap pages. This work was undertaken in response to a resolution of the General Assembly, and it will probably be given to the public.

As an antiquary, Judge Staples has left behind him few if any equals in Rhode-Island. His knowledge of the early history of that State was probably greater than that of any living man. He was one of the founders of the Rhode-Island Historical Society, and for many years he was its Librarian and Secretary. He was a Vice President of that Society at the time of his death.

As a jurist, Judge Staples was not, perhaps, so eminent for his legal attainments as for his earnest desire to reach the actual truth of the case. He labored for a righteous result, rather than for a verdict gained by sharp though legal practice, which settled nothing, or decided a case wrongfully.

In his religious views, he sympathized with those entertained by the Society of Friends, and this may account for his opposition to capital punishment. He professed a firm, unwavering faith in the Redeemer of the world.

In his domestic relations, Judge Staples was an example of conjugal tenderness, and of paternal anxiety for the highest welfare of his children.

In his personal appearance, he was one of the marked men of Providence. He was tall, slightly bent, always neatly dressed in black, and his pale countenance was quite likely to arrest the attention of the most careless passer by.

At the time of his death, the Bar of Rhode-Island, the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and the Rhode Island Historical Society, with all which he had been intimately connected, adopted resolutions, expressive of their high respect for his character, and of the loss they had severally sustained by his departure.

Judge Staples was elected a corresponding member of this Society, April 10th, 1846.

HALL, Dudley, Esq., who was made an honorary member of this Society, Jan. 14, 1847, died suddenly at Medford, the place of his residence, Nov. 3d, 1868. It was the day of the recent general election. Though eighty-eight years of age, he appeared at the polls, deposited his vote, turned round and said, "This is the last vote I shall ever throw," went immediately home, and in thirty minutes after expired. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

Mr. Hall was born in Medford, Oct. 1, 1788. His father was Benjamin Hall, Jr., and was born in Medford, August 9th, 1754. His mother was Lucy Dudley Tufts, daughter of Dr. Simeon and Lucy Tufts. His grandfather was Benjamin Hall, and was born Jan. 27, 1731. His grandmother was Hepzibah Jones, who was born in Concord, Mass., May 6, 1734. Mr. Hall's great-grandfather was Andrew Hall, who was born May 5th, 1698. His great-grandmother was Abigail Walker, who died Aug. 26, 1785, aged 88 years. His gr.-gr.-grandfather was John Hall, born Oct. 13th, 1660. His gr.-gr.-grandmother was Jemima Syll, of Cambridge, Mass., who died Nov. 14, 1720. His gr.-gr.-gr.-grandfather was John Hall, of Concord, Mass., and he married Elizabeth Green, of Cambridge, daughter of Percival and Ellen Green.

John Hall bought lands in Medford, June 27th, 1675, of Caleb Hobart, for 260 pounds, which he mortgaged back to Mr. Hobart, and the mortgage was redeemed May 2d, 1681. John Hall's mother was Mary Hall, of Cambridge. She had lands given her by that town in 1662, when she united with the church. Mary Hall had seven children: John, Susanna, Stephen, William, Mary, Hannah and Lydia. The name of her husband I have not been able to ascertain.

Dudley Hall's grandmother, on his mother's side, as has already been stated, was Lucy Dudley, wife of Dr. Simeon Tufts, Jr., of Medford, who died Nov. 18th, 1768.



Lucy Dudley was the daughter of William Dudley, who was the son of Gov. Joseph Dudley, who was the son of Gov. Thomas Dudley. He was also descended from Gov. Dudley through his daughter, Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, the first female poet in New-England (*ante*, vol. ix. p. 117).

Dudley Hall was married to Mary H. Fitch, and had two children, namely, Dudley C. Hall, born Sept. 29th, 1818; and Benjamin Hall, born March 9th, 1820, and died December 21, 1820.

Mr. Hall's 2d wife was Hepsa Jones. They were married March 12, 1821, and their children were Hepsa, Frederick Dudley, Lucy Ellen, George Dudley, Turrell Tufts, Horace and Lucy.

By profession, Mr. Hall was a merchant, though he was largely engaged in building cotton and woolen mills. He inherited and accumulated a large estate. He was chosen to represent the town of Medford in the Legislature, and served from 1813 to 1815. At one of those elections he was elected by a unanimous vote. He was a Director of the New-England Bank in this city from 1836 to 1860—a period of 24 years. He remarked on the day of his death that he had voted every year for Governor for 68 years, and that he had voted at every presidential election since 1800. He was favored through his long life with remarkable health, often said that for many years he had never had an ache or a pain, and until the last few years of his life he had never had occasion to consult a physician.

He was a man of fine personal appearance, of sound judgment, of genial and benevolent spirit, a good neighbor and a faithful friend. In his sudden departure, Medford has lost a highly valued citizen, and this Society a member who had a very decided taste for historical researches. Mr. Hall was a member of the Unitarian Society in Medford.

Mr. Hall inherited from Gov. Thomas Dudley's family a large number of valuable pictures, some of which were painted by the first masters; a large quantity of silver bearing the coat of arms of the Dudley family; Gov. Dudley's cradle, with the date upon it, and numerous other ancient relics. He owned a farm in Medford of 100 acres, which has been held by the family for nearly, if not quite, 200 years.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

*Boston, Wednesday, January 6, 1869.*—The twenty-fourth annual meeting was held at the rooms of the society, No. 17 Bromfield street, at three o'clock, P.M., the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported that letters accepting membership, had been received since the last meeting, from the following gentlemen, namely: the Hon. William A. Buckingham, of Norwich, Ct.; Mr. John Marshall Brown, of Portland, Me.; the Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry, Vt.; Charles H. S. Davis, M.D., of Meriden, Ct.; George W. Avery, M.D., of New Orleans, La.; John H. Wright, M.D., of Boston; George Wm. Bond, Esq., of West-Roxbury; Mr. A. B. Shedd, of Brookline, and Mr. Geo. Lincoln, of Hingham.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., the historiographer, read biographical sketches of three deceased members, namely: Usher Parsons, M.D., of Providence, R.I., a vice-president of the society; and Messrs. George J. Fiske, of Boston, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, life members.

The librarian reported that during the last month 23 volumes and 24 pamphlets had been presented to the society.

The board of directors nominated thirteen gentlemen as resident members, and one as a corresponding member, who were elected.

In his annual report the corresponding secretary stated that eighty members had been added to the society during the past year; seventy-six of whom are resident, and four are corresponding members; he had received many communications from persons desiring information on historical subjects, to all of which replies had been sent, in most cases giving the needed information.

Wm. B. Towne, Esq., the treasurer, reported that the receipts of the contingent fund, which embraced the admission fees and annual assessments of members, including a small balance brought from last year's account, amounted to \$925.50; that the ordinary expenses of the society had been \$854.28, leaving a balance in the treasury, from this source, of \$71.22; that the funds during the same period had been increased



**\$759.40**, principally by sums received for life-memberships<sup>1</sup> and the income of investments belonging to permanent funds, and that the cash assets of the society now amounted to \$6,120.60.

The historiographer reported that seventeen members of the society had died during the year; necrological sketches of thirteen of them had been read at the meetings, and three others were prepared. Two of the deceased members were vice-presidents of the society, and others were gentlemen of distinction in their spheres of life. Mr. William B. Trask, late historiographer, had read several biographical sketches of deceased members during the year; that one hundred and twenty-one of those prepared by him have been printed in the *Register*, and fifteen others are partially prepared and will probably be printed during the present year, in pursuance of the plan of the society to publish biographical notices of all deceased members.

John H. Sheppard, Esq., the librarian, reported that the whole number of books received by gift since the last annual meeting, is 297. The number purchased during the year is 53. The number of bound books belonging to the society at the beginning of this period was 7,657. The whole number in the library at this time is 8,007 volumes. The number of pamphlets reported January 1, 1868, was 23,732. The number received since that period is 1,173. The whole number now in the library is 24,905. Several manuscripts, photographs and valuable newspapers have been received during the year.

Mr. Sheppard made some appropriate remarks on retiring from the office of librarian, which he had held since 1861, being a period of eight years. He desired to express his grateful sense of the kindness he had experienced from the members of the society, and of the endearing friendships he had formed, the memory of which in the future, wherever his lot might be cast, would be like an oasis in the desert of life.

On motion of Dr. Winslow Lewis, it was

*Resolved*,—That the thanks of this society are hereby tendered to John H. Sheppard, Esq., for his faithful services as librarian of this society for a period of eight years, and the assurance of our best wishes for his future health and happiness, and we furthermore express our cordial hope, that he will still favor us with his venerable presence and valuable services.

*Resolved*,—That in consideration of his valuable services he be invited to use a desk in the Library, so long as he may be pleased to do so.

Mr. William R. Deane, chairman of the committee on "Papers and Essays," reported, that on

Jan. 1, 1868.—The president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, addressed the society on its "present needs and future work."

Feb. 5.—The Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., of Hartford, Ct., read an interesting and learned paper on the "Talmud."

March 4.—The Rev. James H. Means, A.M., of Dorchester, read a valuable paper entitled the "First Home Missionary Society."

April 1.—The Rev. John A. Vinton, A.M., of Boston, read an essay on the "Rev. John Wheelwright and his times."

May 6.—The Rev. Benjamin F. DeCosta, A.M., of New-York, read a critical, historical paper on "Ticonderoga."

July 1.—The Rev. F. W. Holland, A.M., of Rutland, Vt., read an interesting paper on the "Rutland Insurrection."

Sept. 2.—The Rev. John A. Vinton, A.M., of this city, read a valuable paper on the "Authenticity of the Wheelwright deed of 1629."

Oct. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Cornell, of this city, read "Notes on the character of Mr. Matthew Newkirk, of Philadelphia," a deceased member of this society.

Nov. 4.—John H. Sheppard, A.M., the librarian, read an interesting paper on his "recent visit to localities of historical interest in England."

Dec. 2.—The Rev. William Chauncy Fowler, LL.D., of Durham, Conn., read a valuable and instructive paper on "Local law in Connecticut historically considered."

Several of the foregoing papers have been, and others will be, published.

Mr. John Ward Dean, chairman of the publishing committee, reported that the

<sup>1</sup> The payment of thirty dollars, in addition to his admission fee, will constitute a resident or corresponding member of the society a life member, and entitle him, without further assessments, to all the rights of a resident member.

For admission to the society the candidate must be recommended by a member in writing, be approved by the board of directors, and voted in as a member at a regular meeting.

The fee for matriculation is five dollars. Resident membership requires the payment annually of three dollars.



twenty-second volume of the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register*<sup>1</sup> had been completed since his last report was made, and that one number of the twenty-third volume had been issued. Col. Albert H. Hoyt, a member of the publishing committee, has edited the last and will edit the current volume. He has performed his task with singular care and ability.

The *Register* has been found a valuable auxiliary to the society in its endeavors to "collect, preserve and disseminate the local and general history of New-England families;" and to "rescue from oblivion the decaying records" of our country. Every day makes more apparent the importance of a publication, like this, to glean in the neglected fields of historical research. It has been well said by a member of this society that, "History is made up of the deeds of individuals, and sometimes the best insight into the motives and consequences of those deeds is gained from the humblest narratives."

Some additions have been made to the subscription list, during the year, chiefly through the efforts of the committee appointed last winter and of the members of the Register Club who have been active in presenting its claims to persons of antiquarian tastes, yet the list is still small; and the publication would entail a heavy expense upon the society if the editor and treasurer did not contribute their services gratuitously. The latter gentleman has made a careful estimate of the cost of the edition printed, and has ascertained that if those concerned in the publication of the *Register* were adequately paid for services now rendered gratuitously, each volume would cost more than double the price now charged to its subscribers. His estimate does not include the labor of contributors who communicate articles to the work, all of which are furnished without compensation, and many of which are the result of years of research.

The other publications of the society during the past year have been the annual address of the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and the commemorative address of the Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., on the late Hon. John A. Andrew, who died while holding the office of president of this society. That of Col. Wilder has been distributed in pamphlet form to all life and resident members, and has also been printed in the *Register*. The address of the Rev. Mr. Nason was printed, by subscription, in the same elegant style in which the *Shakspeare Tercentenary* and the *Eulogy on Everett* appeared. It is a worthy tribute to the memory of one, whom not only our society, but the nation, mourns.

The Hon. Geo. W. Messinger, in behalf of the trustees of the Towne Memorial fund, reported that the income has accumulated during the past year, and that the fund now amounts to \$1,423.82. This fund was originally a gift of \$1000, from Mr. Wm. B. Towne, the treasurer, which sum was to be placed in the hands of trustees, the principal and the interest to be kept separate and apart from the other receipts of the society, and the income to be devoted to the publication of a memorial volume of deceased members whenever the society should deem it expedient.

Mr. Frederic Kidder, one of the trustees of the Bond fund, reported that there was on hand \$228.58, derived from the sale of Bond's *History of Watertown*.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Towne, the chairman of the trustees of the Barstow fund, reported that 382 volumes had been bound from the income of this fund during the past year, leaving \$75.96 of the income unexpended. This fund consists of \$1000, given to the society in 1862-3 by the late John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, R. I., then a vice-president of the society for that State, the income of which is devoted to the binding of books.

<sup>1</sup> THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER is published quarterly at the rooms of the society, 17 Bromfield street. Each number is embellished with one or more steel portraits, and contains at least 96 pages, 8vo.; making a yearly volume of between 400 and 600 pages. Each volume contains a carefully prepared index. Subscription, \$3.00 per year. Those who wish to encourage the work will please address William B. Towne, Esq., Treasurer.

<sup>2</sup> This fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of Bond's *Genealogies and History of Watertown*, the balance of the edition of which, in sheets, was bequeathed by the author to the Society (*Register*, XIII. 274; XIV. 1-3; and cover Oct. 1859). The money received from the sales is to be invested, and the income used for the purchase of local histories and genealogies. The book is a thick octavo, of 1004 closely printed pages, with portraits and maps. Besides the historical matter, which is interesting and valuable, there are genealogies of a great number of families. The following are some of the larger genealogies: Allen, Barnard, Bemis, Bigelow, Briscoe, Bond, Bowman, Boylston, Bridge, Browne, Chester, Child, Coolidge (Wigglesworth), Cutler, Cutting, Dix, Easterbrook, Eddy, Eyre, Fiske, Flagg, Fuller, Goddard, Goldstone, Gove, Hagar, Hammond, Harrington, Harris, Hastings, Hoar, Hubbard, Hyde, Jennison, Jones, Kimball, Lawrence, Learned, Livermore, Mason, Mixter, Morse, Norcross, Oldham, Park, Parkhurst, Peirce, Phillips (White, Abbott, Jewett, Spooner, Tillinghast, Quincy, appendices to Phillips), Saltonstall, Sanderson, Sanger, Sherman, Smith, Spring, Stearns (Stone, Talbot, Bellows, Johnson, Redington, Sparhawk, Newcomb, Pratt), Stone, Stratton, Tarbell, Thornton, Upham, Warren, Wellington, White, Whitmore, Whitney, Whittemore, Woodward and Wyman.



C. W. Tuttle, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting of this society to devise measures for extending the circulation of the *Register*, reported that, in the opinion of the committee, the most feasible plan for securing a wider circulation, as well as a more permanent one, is to cause the *Register* to be taken by all the members of the society; and that the committee recommend that all members of this society be requested to subscribe for the *Register*; that the annual assessment on members hereafter elected, be five dollars, and that such new members be entitled to the *Register*.

William H. Whitmore, A.M., chairman of the standing committee on heraldry, reported that, during the past year, various matters have been referred to it by the committee of publication, which have been carefully considered. It has been thought advisable to keep the *Register* free from all erroneous or doubtful claims to coats-of-arms, so far as the editorial responsibility extends; and hence this committee has been invited to examine the engravings and descriptions before they were published. It is with pleasure that we add that our genealogists are much more careful in claiming coats-of-arms for American families than heretofore.

During 1868, as for three years previously, the committee has published the *Heraldic Journal*, and has thus contributed to the purposes of the society. Owing to the pressure of other duties the members of the committee are now obliged to cease publishing this *Journal*, but if the standing committee be continued, opportunities will doubtless be found to print communications in the *Register*.

During the past year, also, the subject of American heraldry has been brought before Congress, by a proposition to tax all use of coats-of-arms. Feeling that taxation was in a measure a recognition of such arms, one member of this committee prepared a statement in which it was urged that no hasty legislation should take place. This document has been circulated in pamphlet form, and it has also been reprinted in the *Register*. It seems by no means clear, that our Government had best interfere in regard to the use of coat-armor, but certainly it ought not to give its sanction to an indiscriminate appropriation of English coats-of-arms.

In closing this brief report, the committee would state that the subject of American heraldry has attracted considerable attention in England. The recent works on heraldry, such as Boutell's and Cussans', have conceded that our rules are well-founded, and our proofs of authenticity satisfactory. To those who remember the tone of English critics, up to a recent date, this recognition will be an evidence of the strength of our case. Believing that a careful examination of early examples of the use of coat-armor in New-England will prove of the greatest service to the genealogist, we would urge the members of the society to send us information as to all the armorial seals, inscriptions or paintings, which they may see.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list of candidates for officers the ensuing year, all of whom were unanimously elected. The names of the officers for 1869 will be found on the last page of this number.<sup>1</sup>

On the announcement of the re-election of the president, he proceeded to deliver the address which is printed in the preceding pages. At its close the Rev. Mr. Slafter offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*,—That a committee be appointed to consist of eleven members, of which the president of this society shall be the chairman, to be denominated the building committee, whose duty it shall be to take immediate measures for procuring the means, and for the purchase or erection of a building suited to our present and prospective wants, with power to fill vacancies and to add to their number, if at any time they shall deem it expedient, and report their doings to the society.

This committee consisted of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the Hon. George B. Upton, Winslow Lewis, M.D., Gen. Wm. Sutton, M. Denman Ross, Esq., Charles O. Whitmore, Esq., Wm. B. Towne, Esq., Nathaniel Whiting, Esq., the Hon. Edward S. Tobey, the Hon. George C. Richardson, and the Hon. Otis Norcross.

<sup>1</sup> Besides the directors in the list of officers above referred to, the board consists of the following directors *ex-officio*: namely, the president (the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Dorchester); the past presidents (the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., of Salem, the Hon. William Whiting, A.M., of Roxbury, Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston, Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury, and Winslow Lewis, A.M., M.D., of Boston); the secretaries (the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., and Edward S. Rand, Jr., A.M., both of Boston); the treasurer (William B. Towne, Esq., of Brookline); the historiographer (the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., of Waltham); the librarian (Mr. Wm. J. Foley, of Boston); the chairmen of the several standing committees (Mr. John Ward Dean, of Boston, Henry Edwards, Esq., of Boston, Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., of Boston, Mr. William Reed Deane, of Brookline, and William H. Whitmore, A.M., of Boston); by virtue of former services, Mr. Frederic Kidder, the Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A.M., the Hon. John W. Messinger, John H. Sheppard, A.M., and Joseph Palmer, M.D., all of Boston.



A vote of thanks was then tendered to the president for his valuable address, and a copy was requested for publication. It was also voted that the proceedings of this meeting be published, with the address, in pamphlet form, and a copy thereof furnished to the members of the society. Wm. B. Towne, Esq., Col. A. H. Hoyt, Frederic Deane Allen, Alvah A. Burrage, and Robert M. Bailey, Esqrs., were appointed a committee to carry into effect this vote.

The society then took up the report of the committee upon the proposed amendments to the constitution, which had received the written recommendation of five members of the society, and had been sent with the notifications of the annual meeting to all life and resident members.

On motion of Mr. Slafter it was ordered that when this meeting adjourn it be to Wednesday, January 20th, at 3 o'clock, A.M., to which time the further consideration of this subject be postponed. The committee of revision was requested to submit at that meeting printed copies of the By-Laws.

*Boston, Wednesday, January 20.*—An adjourned meeting was held for the purpose of acting upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution. The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., was called to the chair, and Mr. Harry H. Edes was chosen secretary *pro tempore*.

The committee for revision submitted in print the Constitution with proposed amendments, and likewise By-Laws of the Society. A portion of the amendments proposed was adopted, and action upon the remainder was postponed, and the meeting was adjourned to the second Wednesday in February.

*Boston, February 3.*—A stated meeting was held at 3 o'clock, P.M. Winslow Lewis, M.D., was called to the chair, in the absence of the president, and William H. Whitmore, A.M., was appointed secretary *pro tempore*.

The Rev. Mr. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported that letters accepting membership had been received from the following gentlemen, viz.: as resident members, the Hon. John R. Bartlett, of Providence, R. I.; the Hon. Ira Perley, of Concord, N. H.; Mr. Edward T. Barker, of Charlestown; E. W. Blatchford, Esq., of Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. David G. Haskins, A.M., and David G. Haskins, Jr., A.B., both of Cambridge; and Messrs. Edward I. Dale, N. H. Daniels, Amos B. Otis and Arthur F. Towne, of Boston. As corresponding members, Messrs. Elihu O. Lyman, of Mulberry-Corners, Ohio, and Jonathan Tenney, A.M., of Albany, N. Y.

Mr. William J. Foley, the librarian, reported the donation of six volumes, forty-one pamphlets, and a large number of newspapers, since the annual meeting.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., the historiographer, read biographical sketches of Maj. William Rogers, of Hyde-Park, a resident member, and John W. Warren, M.D., of Boston, a life member.

The Board of Directors nominated fourteen gentlemen as resident members, and one as a corresponding member, who were elected.

Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., of Salem, read a paper on the history of psalmody and hymnody in New-England, including some notices of the hymn writers in Europe during the early period of our history. During the Reformation Luther and Huss were among the most famous composers. He traced the progress of the introduction of the present style of hymns in its gradual development, from the earliest use of the book of Psalms which were first metrically translated in Germany, though it was reserved to France to bring psalm-singing into universal fashion—both the nobility and common people eagerly studying and rapidly learning these early versifications. Persecutions followed, however, and a few years later the Psalms were rendered into English verse.

The version of the Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was passed in review till the time of the improved version of Tate and Brady, which was substituted by the Church of England in 1696—the former version never being a favorite with high churchmen. The version of William Barton was approved by many members of the Westminster Assembly, and recognized by Parliament in 1645. To illustrate one of the improvements made by Barton, Mr. Goodell gave an extract of the same verse as rendered by the first and last named. (Ps. 78, v. 46.) Sternhold and Hopkins have:—

“Nor how he did commit their fruits  
unto the caterpillar,  
And all the labor of his hands  
he gave to the grasshopper.”

Barton has it:—

“He let the caterpillar eat  
the fruit of all their soil,  
And gave their labor's hopeful sweat  
to be the locust's spoil.”



Thirty editions of Sternhold and Hopkins were published between 1601 and 1650. Tate and Brady succeeded in 1696. The congregations in Plymouth and Salem were, while these changes were going on in England, adhering exclusively to the version of Ainsworth.

The Bay Psalm-Book was prepared by the "Apostle to the Indians," Rev. John Eliot, Rev. Thos. Welde of Roxbury and Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester. President Dunster of Harvard College, and Mr. Richard Lyon, revised this version, which continued in use in New-England for more than a century. Sir Richard Blackmore was the last of the leading versifiers, when the Psalms were considered the only legitimate subjects of sacred song.

Watts's hymns appeared in 1706, and all his earlier verses were collected and published under the title of *Horæ Lyricæ* in 1709. These were read and admired on both sides of the Atlantic.

New-England had many admirers of the English hymn writers and paraphrasists just mentioned, and produced many original pieces in the same vein. Two attempts were made to improve the psalmody; the first by Rev. John Barnard, of Marblehead, in 1752, and the second by Rev. Thomas Prince, of Boston. Rev. Mr. Barnard was settled at Marblehead in 1702. When he first went to Marblehead there was not a regular carpenter, mason, tailor or butcher in town. He encouraged them all to settle there, and started the fishing trade very successfully.

Mr. Goodell referred to Mather, Colman, Walton, and Mather Byles as being instrumental in adopting Watts's Imitations. He also referred to Mather Byles's *Psalm to be sung at Sea*, travestied by Joseph Green, a contemporary wit and poet.

Although secular hymns had been sung occasionally in Boston from as early as 1738, the innovation was far from general. The psalmody of Watts was generally introduced before the Revolution. William Billings, the music teacher, was the intimate friend of Samuel Adams, the patriot, who was also a great singer. The 137th Psalm was put into political paraphrase, and sung by them.

Mr. Goodell spoke of Doddridge, the Wesleys, especially of Charles Wesley, one of the foremost of religious lyricists, Mrs. Barbauld, Cowper, Ann Steele, Joel Barlow, Timothy Dwight, Dr. Bentley and others.

The last twenty years have been more productive of purely devotional hymns than the same period in any former time; and they have also witnessed the revival of many ancient hymns. Some of these modern gems of sacred song, in our literature, are gratifying indications of what may be expected in this branch of worship at no distant day.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Goodell for his valuable paper, and a copy requested for the archives of the society.

*Boston, Wednesday, February 10.*—An adjourned meeting was held at 3 o'clock, P.M. The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., in the chair. Bradford Kingman, Esq., was chosen secretary *pro tempore*.

The remaining amendments to the Constitution were acted upon; and a committee consisting of Messrs. John Ward Dean, Frederic Kidder, the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, and William B. Towne, Esq., was appointed to engross the Constitution. The meeting was adjourned, for further action upon the subject, to Tuesday, March 2, at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

*Boston, Tuesday, March 2.*—An adjourned meeting was held at half past 3, P.M., at the Society's Rooms. The Rev. Dr. Clarke in the chair; Mr. William Reed Deane was chosen secretary *pro tempore*.

The Rev. Mr. Slafter, in behalf of the committee on engrossment, made a report; and the Constitution as engrossed was unanimously adopted. The meeting was then dissolved.

*Boston, Wednesday, March 3.*—A stated meeting was held at the rooms of the society, 17 Bromfield Street, at 3 o'clock, P.M. The president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair. Col. Albert H. Hoyt was chosen secretary *pro tempore*.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from the following gentlemen, namely: as an honorary member, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, of Washington;—as resident members, the Rev. Carlos Slafter, A.M., of Dedham; Arthur Livermore, Esq., of Lowell; the Rev. Eugene Vetromile, of Bangor, Me.; Mr. E. P. Cutler, Jr., of Charlestown; Francis M. Weld, Esq., the Hon. Stephen N. Stockwell, H. Burr Crandall, Esq., and Mr. Frank W. Reynolds, of Boston.

Mr. Wm. J. Foley, the librarian, reported that the donations during the last month



had been fifteen volumes and twenty-three pamphlets, a manuscript copy of L. J. Haddock's journal in the old French war; also a manuscript by Miss Harriet A. Bainbridge of London, containing notices of foreign celebrities lately deceased.

The historiographer read biographical notices of the following named deceased members: Gen. William Rudolph Smith, of Quincy, Ill.; the Rev. John Orr, of Melrose, Mass.; Paul Willard, Esq., and the Hon. Thomas M. Hayes, of Boston.

The board of directors nominated seventeen gentlemen as resident members, who were unanimously elected.

The president gave an interesting account of his late tour to the south as far as Jacksonville, East-Florida.

An able paper was read by the Rev. William Mountford, of Boston, "on Modern Rome and what it suggests to an American."

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Hon. Mr. Wilder and the Rev. Mr. Mountford for their valuable papers, and copies were requested for the archives of the society.

On motion, a committee of three was chosen to revise the By-Laws, namely: the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Col. Albert H. Hoyt, and William B. Towne, Esq.

## DEDICATION OF A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

WEYMOUTH, MASS.—On the 4th of July, 1868, a monument erected in the cemetery at North-Weymouth, under the direction of a committee of citizens of that vicinage, but at the expense of the town, was dedicated with appropriate and interesting ceremonies; the following account of which, we have condensed from the *Weymouth Weekly Gazette*:—

At 9.30, A.M. the procession was formed under the marshalship of Col. James L. Bates, assisted by aids, Capt. C. W. Hastings, Capt. Wallace Sampson, Capt. F. B. Pratt, Capt. Andrew J. Garey, Capt. Clinton Humphrey, Lieut. John H. Whelan, and Mr. Eliot Vining; Maj. E. C. Pierce commanding the veterans; and moved in the following order: Detachment of police; escort; Old-Colony encampment of Knights Templar in full regalia, with Stetson's Weymouth Band; veterans of the late war; Post 40 G. A. R.; Union-Guard Associates; Selectmen, Monument Committee and orator of the day; widows and children of deceased soldiers in carriages; six veterans of the war of 1812; Orphans' Hope and Delta Lodges F. and A. M.; Crescent Lodge I. O. of O. F.; Union Lodge of Good-Templars; Mechanics' Temple of Honor, with a delegation from Naiad Temple of Boston, 110 in number, accompanied by the Quincy Brass Band; Speedwell, Friendship and Phoenix Divisions S. of T.; Fire Department; scholars of North-Weymouth Schools; East-Weymouth Zouaves, and citizens generally following in carriages, the whole making a column nearly half a mile in length.

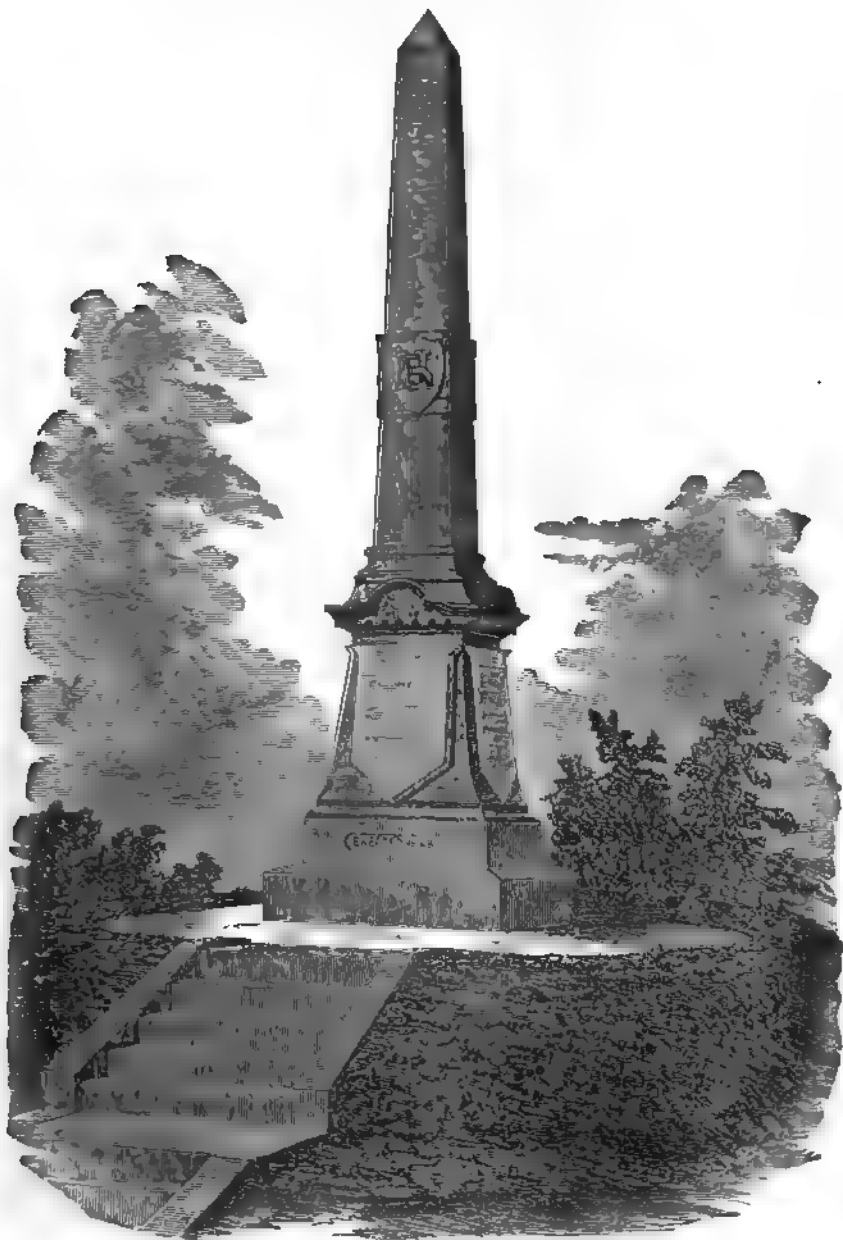
The young Zouaves of East-Weymouth were commanded by Capt. Wm. Chamberlin Peare, with J. Daley as 1st Lieut.; E. French, 2d Lieut.; J. Sidaway, Orderly, and 26 privates. Union Engine Co. turned out 48 members in uniform (including delegations from the Niagara and Vulture of Quincy).

The exercises, under the direction of E. S. Beals, Esq., president of the day, consisted of a prayer by Rev. Mr. Morrison; music by the band; the singing of an original hymn composed by F. M. Adlington; reading the report of the committee by Gen. Pratt, chairman; acceptance of the monument by James Humphrey, Esq., chairman of the board of selectmen, on behalf of the town; prayer by Rev. J. Emery; a repast; oration by Hon. Geo. B. Loring; odes, written and delivered by Samuel Webb, Esq., and addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Waldron, Morrison and Cole, and by Messrs. W. R. Emerson, C. Q. Tirrell, Samuel Webb, and E. S. Beals.

For the use of the excellent wood-cut of the monument we are indebted to Mr. John J. Loud, of Weymouth. It is a graceful structure of Quincy granite, from the works of Mr. E. C. Sargent, at Quincy-Neck, and rises in a tapering column to a height of twenty-five feet, resting on a granite base. The pedestal is an ornamented cube, on the four sides of which are affixed marble tablets, shield shaped, whereon are the names, ages, time and manner of death of the ninety-nine heroes who gave their lives to their country. Midway, the monumental shaft is ornamented on the east and west sides with shields, on the northerly side the letters U. S. in monogram, and on the southerly side a wreath. On the northerly



face of the pedestal is this inscription, "Weymouth to her heroes;" and directly beneath, chiselled in the marble, the names of members of Company H, 35th regiment. The base of the pedestal bears the date of the erection of the monument.



On the southern tablet are the names of those who served in various other regiments. On the base the years marking the duration of the rebellion—1861 to 1865. On the



easterly tablet are the names of those belonging to the artillery and cavalry service. The tablet on the westerly side bears the names of members of Co. H, 12th regiment Mass. Vols.

The tablets contain the following

## LISTS OF THE DEAD.

### MASS. HEAVY ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

#### *Killed in Battle.*

E. L. Joyce, 1st Heavy Art., Co. M, June 16, 1864, age 28 years—W. L. Burrell, 1st Heavy Art., Co. M, June 22, 1864, age 29 years—Thomas Cahill, 4th Cav., Co. K, Feb. 10, 1864, age 21 years—E. S. Williams, 4th Cav., Co. B, Aug. 17, 1864, age 22 years—Henry F. Renard, 3d Cav., Sept. 19, 1864, age 21 years.

#### *Died of Wounds.*

L. P. Littlefield, 1st Heavy Art., Co. K, May 27, 1864, age 43 years—G. W. Bicknell, 1st Heavy Art., Co. F, June 3, 1864, age 22 years—G. F. Willett, 4th Cav., Co. B, Dec. 18, 1864, age 42 years—J. Q. Pratt, 4th Cav., Co. B, April 14, 1865, age 18 years.

#### *Died in Rebel Prisons.*

N. S. Jackson, 1st Heavy Art., Co. K, July 16, 1864, age 31 years—P. J. Fearing, 1st Heavy Art., Co. F, July 24, 1864, age 29 years—P. Fraher, 2d Art., Co. D, Nov. 9, 1864, age 21 years—Henry Hewitt, 4th Cav., Co. B, Oct. 9, 1864, age 23 years—D. E. Louney, 63d N. Y. Inf., Co. E, Dec. 3, 1863, age 36 years.

#### *Died of Disease.*

J. G. Jones, 1st Heavy Art., Co. M, Aug. 28, 1863, age 17 years—L. V. Bourne, 2d Art., Co. H, Nov. 3, 1864, age 21 years—I. J. Totman, 2d Heavy Art., Co. C, May 14, 1865, age 19 years—L. F. Pratt, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G, March 5, 1865, age 29 years—J. G. Raymond, 4th Cav., Co. D, May 27, 1864, age 18 years—F. A. Puttillow, 4th Cav., Co. E, July 25, 1864, age 18 years—W. A. Holbrook, 4th Cav., Co. E, Aug. 25, 1864, age 21 years—P. Cotter, 4th Cav., Co. G, Nov. 23, 1864, age 19 years—J. H. Day, 6th Bat., Oct. 16, 1863, age 23 years—S. Thompson, 16th Bat., Feb. 15, 1865, age 31 years.

### 35TH MASS. INFANTRY REGIMENT, CO. H.

#### *Killed in Battle.*

D. W. Cushing, Sept. 17, 1862, age 31 years—William Pike, Sept. 17, 1862, age 25 years—W. W. Smith, Sept. 17, 1862, age 24 years—Daniel Lamson, Dec. 13, 1862, age 30 years—L. T. Holmes, May 18, 1864, age 26 years—J. Q. Hunt, July 30, 1864, age 23 years—Leonard Pratt, July 30, 1864, age 23 years.

#### *Died of Wounds.*

C. H. Robbins, Sept. 27, 1862, age 23 years—N. F. Winslow, Jan. 25, 1863, age 22 years—S. R. Willis, July 17, 1863, age 40 years—H. S. Hollis, Aug. 19, 1863, age 41 years.

#### *Died in Rebel Prison.*

C. A. Crocker, Sept. 30, 1864, age 20 years.

#### *Died of Disease.*

James Rowe, Jan. 7, 1863, age 44 years—C. B. Blanchard, Jan. 20, 1863, age 24 years—C. E. Gannett, July 5, 1863, age 23 years—John Davis, Aug. 22, 1863, age 24 years—James Pratt, Aug. 24, 1863, age 40 years—Henry Ritchie, Sept. 1, 1863, age 37 years—N. Torrey, Sept. 19, 1863, age 57 years—Aug. E. Orcutt, Dec. 12, 1863, age 17 years—J. Smith, Jr., June 25, 1864, age 23 years—F. T. Bicknell, April 6, 1865, age 24 years—F. J. Gammons, April 7, 1865, age 20 years—Co. D, Z. Damon, March 5, 1863, age 17 years—U. S. Navy, Ira W. Bragg, Surgeon, Oct. 21, 1864, age 31 years.

### 12TH MASS. INFANTRY REGIMENT, CO. H.

#### *Killed in Battle.*

J. G. Slattery, Aug. 28, 1862, age 19 years—J. H. Blackman, Dec. 13, 1862, age 20 years—Henry Swears, Dec. 13, 1862, age 22 years—G. W. Vining, July 1, 1863, age 22 years—Lt. F. Thomas, July 1, 1863, age 22 years—G. F. Lewis, July 3, 1863, age 25 years—J. L. Deshon, May 6, 1864, age 29 years—Josiah Thompson, Jr., May 8, 1864, age 22 years—Lt. D. B. Burrell, May 25, 1864, age 33 years.

#### *Died in Rebel Prisons.*

Lorenzo Torrey, April 5, 1864, age 29 years—C. E. Cushing, June 12, 1864, age 21 years—N. W. Thayer, Nov. 3, 1864, age 32 years.

#### *Died of Disease.*

G. O. Orcutt, Nov. 24, 1863, age 26 years—C. A. Pope, Nov. 30, 1863, age 23 years—S. L. French, Jan. 24, 1864, age 32 years—D. F. Rogers, March 21, 1865, age 28 years.



*Killed in Battle.*

Co. B, H. G. Lathrop, Aug. 30, 1862, age 20 years—Co. C, F. E. Coolidge, Aug. 30, 1862, age 22 years—Co. B, T. B. Cushing, Sept. 17, 1862, age 24 years—Co. D, J. Lajoie, Sept. 17, 1862, age 28 years—Co. A, Cornelius Healey, Dec. 13, 1862, age 30 years.

*Died of Wounds.*

Co. C, J. Q. Whitmarsh, Sept. 18, 1862, age 30 years—Co. F, George Walker, Sept. 24, 1862, age 20 years—16th Inf., Co. D, D. Shehan, July 4, 1863, age 20 years.

## MASS. INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

*Killed in Battle.*

D. McAuliffe, 9th Inf., Co. I, Sept. 30, 1864, age 27 years—B. F. Foss, 11th Inf., Co. F, July 21, 1861, age 31 years—E. Crocker, 11th Inf., Co. F, July 21, 1861, age 34 years—R. L. Torrey, 11th Inf., Co. B, Aug. 29, 1862, age 27 years—E. F. Trufant, 11th Inf., Co. F, July 2, 1863, age 25 years—W. I. Lothrop, 13th Inf., Co. F, Aug. 30, 1862, age 25 years—W. H. Baker, 13th Inf., Co. H, Aug. 30, 1862, age 20 years—J. T. Dame, 32d Inf., Co. F, June 3, 1864, age 33 years—W. A. Lewis, 38th Inf., Co. D, June 14, 1863, age 35 years—O. S. Blanchard, 58th Inf., Co. G, May 6, 1864, age 41 years.

*Died of Wounds.*

C. L. Richards, 18th Inf., Co. H, May 20, 1864, age 21 years—G. A. Carter, 24th Mass., Co. G, Sept. 29, 1864, age 43 years.

*Died of Disease.*

Geo. Starbuck, 2d Inf., Co. I, Feb. 24, 1863, age 24 years—Ed. W. Hall, 7th Inf., Co. F, Oct. 16, 1862, age 24 years—W. S. Adlington, 11th Inf., Co. F, Dec. 7, 1861, age 20 years—G. H. Coolidge, 11th Inf., Co. K, Jan. 10, 1862, age 23 years—G. R. Healey, 13th Inf., Co. C, Dec. 5, 1862, age 26 years—S. A. McAllister, 16th Inf., Co. G, March 1, 1863, age 33 years—D. H. Hersey, 18th Inf., Co. K, Nov. 12, 1862, age 22 years—C. C. Perigo, 30th Inf., Co. H, Aug. 30, 1862, age 34 years—D. D. Hersey, 32d Inf., Co. F, Oct. 15, 1862, age 39 years—F. Tirrell, 32d Inf., Co. F, Aug. 28, 1863, age 20 years—E. B. Chessman, 32d Inf., Co. H, Dec. 27, 1863, age 34 years—E. Prouty, 39th Inf., Co. G, Dec. 9, 1864, age 27 years—O. B. Stackpole, 42d Inf., Co. A, Aug. 23, 1863, age 30 years—L. M. Hamilton, 56th Inf., Co. C, Feb. 26, 1865, age 29 years.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## MARRIAGES.

**GOLD=EATON.**—In Cambridge, Oct. 7, 1868, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hoppin, Rev. W. J. Gold, of Dundas, Min., and Miss Kate D., daughter of John Eaton, of C.

**TOWNE=HARRIS.**—In Lexington, Oct. 3, 1868, by Rev. Henry A. Wescott, Joseph W. Towne, of Chicago, Ill., and Martha A., daughter of Henry Harris, Esq., of L.

**WAYMOUTH=HYDE.**—In St. Peter's Church, Cambridgeport, Nov. 19, 1868, by Rev. Mr. Chase, George Waymouth and Helen S. Hyde.

**WELLINGTON=APPLETON.**—In Cambridge, Oct., 1868, at Prospect Street church, by Rev. Mr. Twining, E. Severns Wellington and H. Eleanor, youngest daughter of Dr. John Appleton, all of Cambridge.

## DEATHS.

**BENEDICT,** Deacon Gould, in Clinton, county of Oneida, N. Y., August 7, 1868, aged 92 years, 6 months and 3 days. He was the son of Dea. Isaac

Benedict, of New-Canaan, Conn., and grandson of Dea. Nathaniel, of Norwalk, Ct., who was descended from Thomas Benedict, who came from Nottinghamshire, England, to Massachusetts in 1638, and who finally settled, with his family, in Norwalk in 1665, and was the ancestor of nearly all the Benedicts in this country.

The father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Dea. Gould, each died in their ninetieth year. His direct ancestors for over one hundred and forty years held the office of Deacon in the church of Norwalk, while he and his father held that office over seventy years. Dea. Benedict was one of the earlier settlers of Clinton, removing there in 1798, when nearly all that county was a wilderness. His journey between Schenectady and Clinton was made on horseback. During his residence there, of nearly seventy years, he contributed much to the growth and prosperity of the town, and his influence, both on the church and community, was that of "a good man."

A. B. D.



**BRIDGHAM**, Mr. Jonathan, in Dorchester, Feb. 25, aged 91 years, 1 mo. 27 days.

He was the oldest member of the Masonic body in that town, having joined the Union Lodge in 1803, sixty-five years ago. A large procession followed the remains to the old North Cemetery, accompanied by the Germania Band.

**COLBURN**, Oliver, in Leominster, Mass., Oct. 15, 1868, aged 69.

**DEANE**, Mrs. Annie Williams, in Free-town, Mass., July 25, 1868, aged 78 years. She was a member of the Trinitarian Congregational Church 41 years, under the care of Rev. Enoch Sanford from 1826 to 1830, the second church at Dorchester, under Rev. John Codman, from 1830 to 1854, and Shawmut church, Boston, Rev. E. B. Wells, till her death. She was born in Taunton June 16, 1790, and was daughter of Col. Gideon Williams and wife Anna Burt, and granddaughter of Samuel Williams and wife Bathsheba Godfrey. Col. Williams, her father, took a conspicuous part in quelling the insurrection and putting down the Shays men who appeared in arms on Taunton green, to prevent the sitting of the county court in 1786. She was a sister of Eliphalet Williams, formerly a merchant in Boston, and member of the city government. She was united in marriage March 2, 1817, with Nehemiah Washburn Deane, of Raynham, son of Job Deane and wife Sarah Gushee, grandson of Josiah Deane and wife Jane Washburn, and great-grandson of Thomas Deane and wife Mary Kingsley.

**FERNALD**, Benjamin C., in Portland, Me., Nov. 12, 1868, aged 67—a highly esteemed and faithful teacher of youth.

**FULLER**, William A., in co. of Ontario, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1868, aged 64 years, 2 mos. and 8 days. He had been justice of the peace thirty-eight consecutive yrs.; associate justice of the county court, and had held various other offices of trust. He was son of Noah and Lois (Spooner) Fuller. Noah was born in North Adams, Ms.; removed to Ontario, N. Y.; was in service during the war of 1812-15, and had command of a rifle company. He died in 1825. He was grandson of Thomas Fuller, who resided at North Adams; owned a forge, and was engaged in the manufacture of iron many years; and removed to Macedon, N. Y., where he died about 1820.

Lois, the wife of Noah Fuller, was born —, 1779; died Nov. 2, 1814; was daughter of Eleazer and Mehitable

(Allen) Spooner, of Oakham, Mass.; granddaughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Cushman) Spooner, of Dartmouth, Ms.; gr.-granddaughter of John and Rosamond (Hammond) Spooner, of Dartmouth; gr.-gr.-granddaughter of John Spooner, of Dartmouth; and gr.-gr.-gr.-granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Partridge) Spooner, who was of Plymouth 1637, and subsequently of Dartmouth, where he died 1684.

T. S.

**HERRICK**, Mrs. Mary, wife of Hon. Benjamin J. Herrick, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Conant, Esq., in Alfred, Me., Nov. 30, 1868, aged 69 years, 15 days.

**ORR**, Rev. John, in Melrose, Mass., of paralysis, Jan. 25, 1869, aged 55 years. He was a son of the late Hon. Benjamin Orr, of Brunswick, Me., and for more than twenty years pastor of the Congregational Church in Alfred, Me.

**SHEPARD**, Rev. George Champlain, D.D., of Boston, Mass., died in Amherst, Mass., aged 66 years.

Dr. Shepard was born in Little Compton, R. I., Feb. 7, 1802. He was the son of the Rev. Mase Shepard, who for more than thirty-three years was the faithful and beloved pastor of the Congregational Church in that town. Having pursued a course of preparatory study under the instruction of his father, and at the grammar school of Brown University, in 1820 he entered that institution. At the expiration of his first college year he removed his connection to the new college at Amherst, and there graduated in 1824. Among his classmates were, his brother Prof. Charles W. Shepard, LL.D., of Amherst College; Prof. Bela B. Edwards, of Andover Theological Seminary; and Prof. George Shepard, D.D., of Bangor Theological Seminary.

After leaving college, Dr. S. for nearly two years studied theology in Hartford, Ct. under the direction of Bishop Brownell, by whom he was ordained Deacon, August 3, 1826. The same year he began the labors of the Christian ministry in Hebron, Ct., and the following spring was advanced to the Christian priesthood, and chosen Rector of St. Peter's Church in that town. Nov. 1, 1829, he accepted the Rectorship of Christ Church, Stratford, Ct., dear to churchmen by its associations with the Rev. Samuel Johnson, D.D. At Easter, 1839, in accordance with medical advice he resigned the Rectorship and embarked for Europe.

On returning from a second extensive foreign tour, his health was so far



red as to enable him to under-  
again the toils of the ministry.  
October, 1843, he became the Rec-  
of St. John's Church, Jamaica  
, and continued in that relation  
compelled by ill health to resign,  
24, 1845. In 1843, he received  
his Alma Mater the degree of  
or of Divinity. He never after  
charge of a parish, but continued  
form, so far as health would allow,  
ffices of the Christian ministry.  
performances were always listened  
marked interest and respect. His  
of writing and delivery was anima-  
He possessed unusual conversa-  
powers. These, joined with his  
ssive figure, his fine face, and ge-  
manners, threw an uncommon  
around him, as a preacher, a  
l, a companion. He married May  
27, Sally Inman, only child of Dr.  
as Kast, an eminent physician  
ston.

paternal ancestors of Dr. Shep-  
this country were :

Thomas Shepard, b. about 1632,  
d in Malden, Medford, Charles-  
and Milton, and died Sept. 29,  
in 87th year. He m. Nov. 19,  
Hannah, dau. of Thomas and  
eth (Wilder) Ensign of Scituate.

Jacob Shepard, resided in Med-  
nd Foxboro', and died about 1717.  
Nov. 22, 1699, Mercy, dau. of  
ohn and Elizabeth (Hagborne)  
ering, of Charlestown.

Thomas Shepard, b. March 24,  
resided in Norton, and d. Oct. 19,  
aged 68. He m. June 5, 1735,  
nt, dau. of Cornelius and Mehi-  
(Walker) White, of Taunton.

Rev. Mase Shepard, b. May 28,  
grad. Dartmouth College 1785,  
pastor of the Congregational  
h in Little Compton, R. I., from  
19, 1787, till his death, Feb. 14,

He m. July 6, 1788, Deborah,  
of John and Hannah (Upham)  
ns, of Boston.

, Samuel A., in Albany, N. Y.,  
l, 1868, aged 58 years, 11 mos.  
days. He married Jan. 1, 1835,  
ret Shuter, daughter of John  
oanna (Salisbury) Shuter, born  
2, 1820.

uel A. was a son of Daniel and  
(Wilder) Spooner, of Heath, Ms.,  
son of Shearjashub and Susannah  
ople) Spooner, of Heath; gr.-  
son of Daniel and Elizabeth  
les) Spooner, of Petersham, Ms.  
l S. lived to the age of 104 years;  
ife was a daughter of Benja-  
nd Elizabeth Ruggles, of Roches-

ter, Ms.; gr.-gr.-grandson of Samuel  
and Experience (Wing) Spooner, of  
Dartmouth, Ms. Experience, the wife  
of Samuel S., was a daughter of Daniel  
and Hannah (Swift) Wing, of Sand-  
wich; gr.-gr.-gr.-grandson of William  
and Hannah (Pratt) Spooner, of Ply-  
mouth and Dartmouth. William S.  
was in Plymouth as early as 1637; his  
wife was a daughter of Joshua and  
Bathsheba Pratt. T. S.

STEARNS, Hon. Edwin, Middletown, Conn.,  
Sept. 4th, 1867, aged 63.

Mr. Stearns was born May 22, 1804,  
in Lexington, Mass., where his earliest  
years were passed. He was the son of  
Samuel Stearns, of that town, who died  
June 13, 1805; and grandson of Samuel  
Stearns, of Waltham. When about six-  
teen years of age he came to Boston, to  
acquire a knowledge of business of Mr.  
William Barry, on Washington St. He  
early formed habits of sobriety, indus-  
try, and exactness in financial matters,  
and these habits he retained to the close  
of life.

At different times he had the control-  
ling charge of places of business, and  
performed his duties with the utmost  
faithfulness. In 1825 or 1826, at the  
age of about 21 years, he went to Mid-  
dletown, Conn., to enter the military  
school of Capt. Partridge, but, having  
a stronger inclination for mercantile life,  
established himself there in business.  
There he was early esteemed for his  
fidelity, ability, uprightness and enter-  
prise, and his business was a perfect suc-  
cess. April 17, 1828, he was married to  
Miss Maria Brewer, of Middletown, b.  
June 27, 1809.

Mr. Stearns achieved a wide and last-  
ing reputation as a merchant, manufac-  
turer, and politician, leading a life of  
integrity and usefulness, without the  
taint of hypocrisy or deceit.

He was a genial companion, a warm-  
hearted friend, a lover of social inter-  
course; "given to hospitality." Having  
resided in Middletown more than forty  
years, he was prominently identified  
with the interests and welfare of that  
city, and his talents and character render  
his death a great public loss. Its an-  
nouncement was received with sincere  
and general sorrow.

Mr. Stearns was a strong, ardent, ac-  
tive, uncompromising democrat; un-  
swerving in devotion to his party. Being  
upright and consistent he commanded  
the instinctive admiration of all parties;  
was popular with his own; and was  
honored with various offices of trust.  
He was a member of the House of Rep-



representatives from his town, and of the Senate from his district.

In 1852 he was elected treasurer of the State, and reelected the following year. The duties of this office he discharged with marked ability, having the satisfaction, when he retired in 1854, of seeing the State, for the first time for many years, free from debt and with a surplus in the treasury.

He also held other offices, such as Bank-Commissioner, State-Prison Director, and Governor's Aid, in all of which he served the State faithfully and well. In addition to his other acquirements, Mr. Stearns was a terse and vigorous writer. In his later years, having retired from business, and his mind being so constituted that it must be active, he devoted much of his time to literary labor.

Some of his productions were extensively read and quoted, particularly the report written by him in 1850, on the abolition of capital punishment. He was, that year, chairman of a joint select committee of the legislature on that subject, and in compliance with a vote of both Houses, prepared and presented this report, which was printed and widely circulated. It has been considered doubtful whether there is anywhere in literature stronger arguments, or more cogent reasoning for the abolition of the death penalty than in this report.

Mr. Stearns was an active and accurate historical and genealogical student; was a subscriber to the REGISTER from its beginning; and has left a large amount of valuable manuscript, relating to many families; among which are "Memoirs of the Russell family," descendants of William Russell, of New-Haven; "The Southmayd family," descendants of William Southmayd; "The Hurlburt family," and others.

He was one of those men who make an idelible impression for good on the times in which they live, and will be long remembered as possessing those virtues and traits of character which honor and adorn humanity.

Mr. Stearns leaves a widow and two sons: William Samuel, born June 9, 1833, and George Frederick, born Oct. 9, 1838.

His funeral was attended at the church of the Holy-Trinity. Among the large concourse of friends present were Gov. English, Ex-Gov. Seymour, Hon. Samuel Arnold, Judge Waldo. Bishop Williams and Rev. Dr. DeKoven officiated.

TALBOT, Hon. Micah J., in East Machias, Me., Jan. 17, 1869, aged 80 years. He

was for several years a member of both branches of the Legislature, and also of the Governor's Council.

THORNTON, Thomas Gilbert, in Madison, Wisconsin, Nov. 4, 1868, at the residence of his brother, Col. Charles Cutts Gookin Thornton. He was the third son of James Brown Thornton, and grandson of Thomas Gilbert Thornton, of Saco, Me., where he was born, Aug. 25, 1823. Fitted for college at Thornton Academy in his native town, he graduated at Bowdoin College in 1844. He practised law in Biddeford, county of York, till the fall of 1854, when he went to Kansas territory, and actively participated in the early decisive movements which made Kansas a free State. Mr. Thornton was President of the Senate of the first Free State Legislature; but these matters belong to the province of history, to be written when deeds and characters can be handled dispassionately and truthfully.

The action of the Bar on the decease of Mr. Thornton furnishes a fitting and official tribute to his memory. At a Session of the District Court for the county of Shawnee, Kansas, held on the 12th of Jan., 1869, on motion of John Martin, Esq., resolutions were adopted and, by order of the court, spread upon the journals, in which the most excellent public and private character of Mr. Thornton was tenderly and eloquently sketched.

Mr. Thornton was of the family of the Rev. Thomas Thornton, 1607-1700, of Yarmouth, Mass., who, with Morton, of Charlestown, Oxenbridge, of Boston, Walley, of Barnstable, Lee, of Bristol, and other ministers, found refuge in New-England after the re-establishment of Episcopacy in England, 1662. His progenitor, Thomas Gilbert, son of Jonathan Gilbert, Marshall of Connecticut Colony, was Vice-Admiral of the expedition against Canada under Sir William Phips in 1690.

His mother, "a lady distinguished alike for the graces of literature, a rich poetic fancy, kindly affections and scriptural piety," was daughter of the Hon. Daniel Gookin, county of Rockingham, New Hampshire. He was of good old colonial stock; as Cotton, Jordan, Cogswell, Tyng, Morton, Hutchinson, Foxwell, Downing, Lake, Wainwright, Goodyear, Dudley, Shapleigh, Wingate, Savage, Bonython, Winthrop, Cutts, Bradstreet, and others.

THORNTON, Henry, of Oak Hill, Scarborough, Me., youngest son of James Brown Thornton, at the residence of his brother, Col. Thornton, in Madison, Wis.,



y 21, 1869. He was born in  
rd, Me., Aug. 8, 1832, studied  
with his brother, the Rev.  
Brown Thornton, Jr., but re-  
sisting his design for the ministry,  
devoted himself to his father's inter-  
agricultural pursuits, and the  
pleasures of country life.  
He had a keen relish for the beauties  
of the sea-shore, which he  
perfected at Oak Hill.

His reverence for the Holy Scrip-  
tures and fidelity to their teachings,  
his daily beauty to his life; a strong  
common sense, a genial temper, an  
love of truth in every thing, and  
his pure regard for the happiness of  
others endeared him to all; a warm  
interested interest in the affairs  
of religion, the church, the Sunday  
school and the prayer meeting, his  
charities and benevolence to the  
poor all this gave, in the popular re-  
putation to the tall, muscular,  
manly form, and fine expressive  
features of Henry Thornton, and marked  
him a Christian gentleman.

In memory of these two of his  
fr. Thornton has given two  
thousand dollars to the Maine Mission-  
society.

George A., Esq., in Worces-  
ter, Aug., 1868, aged 77 years.  
At the time he was one of the proprie-  
tors and publishers of the Massachu-  
setts. Subsequently he was cashier  
of the Central Bank, and still later  
of the Citizens' Bank, of Wor-

WELLMAN, James, in Salem, March 3, æt.  
86. He was born in Lyndeboro', N. H.  
Feb. 25, 1783, and was a descendant from  
Thomas' Wellman, who settled in Lynn  
as early as 1640, through Abraham,<sup>2</sup>  
Abraham,<sup>3</sup> Abraham,<sup>4</sup> Jacob,<sup>5</sup> and Ja-  
cob,<sup>6</sup> his father. He resided for 59 years  
in Farmington, Me., and for the last five  
years in Salem, with his son-in-law, S.  
F. Rogers, Esq. His father, Jacob  
Wellman, was in the battle of Bunker  
Hill, under Gen. Stark, with the troops  
from New Hampshire, and he himself  
took part in the war of 1812. He has  
been a member of the Methodist Epis-  
copal Church since 1805, and his voice  
was often heard in prayer and exhor-  
tation, in the conference meetings of  
his church, down to the very close of  
his life. In 1867, he published a gene-  
alogy of the Wellman family. His  
remains were taken to Maine for inter-  
ment.

WELLS, Mrs. Anna Maria, widow of the  
late Thomas Wells, in Boston, Dec. 19,  
1868, aged 73. She was the daughter  
of Benjamin and Mary (Ingersoll) Fos-  
ter, and a half sister of the late Mrs.  
Frances Sargent Osgood, the poet.—  
(See *Book of the Lockes*, p. 139.) Both  
herself and her husband were well  
known as writers of poetry. Mr. Wells  
was also the author of *Letters on  
Palestine*. Their son, William Vincent  
Wells, is the author of a memoir of  
his great-grandfather, Gov. Samuel  
Adams, of revolutionary fame, and  
other works.

## BOOK NOTICES.

*ial Papers.* Documents and Records relating to the Province  
New-Hampshire, from the Earliest Period of her Settlement:  
1686. Published by authority of the Legislature of New-  
Hampshire. Volume I. Compiled and Edited by NATHANIEL BOUTON,  
Corresponding Secretary of the New-Hampshire Historical  
Society. Concord: George E. Jenks, State Printer. 1867. Pp. xi.  
29. 8vo.

*ial Papers.* Documents and Records relating to the Province  
New-Hampshire, from 1686 to 1722: Being Part I. of Papers re-  
lating to that Period. Published by authority of the Legislature of  
New-Hampshire. Volume II. Compiled and Edited by NATHANIEL  
BOUTON, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the New-Hampshire His-  
torical Society. Manchester: John B. Clarke, State Printer. 1868.  
Pp. i. and 764.

6th of July, 1866, the Governor of New-Hampshire approved a joint reso-  
lution of the legislature which authorized and empowered him, with the advice and  
consent of the Council, to appoint some suitable person "to collect, arrange, tran-



scribe, and superintend the publication of such portions of the early State and Provincial Records and other State-Papers of New-Hampshire as the Governor may deem proper," &c. Under this resolution, the Governor and Council selected the Rev. Dr. Bouton, who has been closely identified with the New-Hampshire Historical Society, for many years—rendering in various ways gratuitous and valuable services to the cause of historial research. The results of his labors, thus far, under this commission, as shown in these two large volumes, justify the wisdom of their choice.

The State of New-Hampshire has no original records for the period between 1623 and 1631, and only a very few relating to the period between 1631 and 1686. During the usurpation of the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire by Massachusetts, i. e. from 1641 and 1679, almost all the original papers are to be found, of course, on the files of Massachusetts. A documentary history, therefore, of the province of New-Hampshire, for the time covered by these volumes, 1623–1722, would be far from complete or satisfactory, had the compiler limited his matter to the few, meagre, original records at his disposal. Very wisely, as we think, Dr. Bouton has gathered in from different sources all accessible and trustworthy records and papers, and given us in chronological order the *basis* and *material* of the, yet unwritten, history of the province, for the first seventy years of its political existence. Whatever he had at home worthy of publication, and whatever he could find in the records, published or unpublished, of Massachusetts, Connecticut, or New-York, he has used, and the result is a collection of extremely valuable matter, some portions of which were never before printed; such as the earliest laws of the province (vol. ii. pp. 382–408, 444–451), and the celebrated trial, *Allen versus Waldron*, in which was involved the title of all the lands in the province (vol. ii. pp. 514–562); and some papers which do not appear to have been known even to Dr. Belknap.

In editing these papers Dr. Bouton has kept in mind the judicious rule that original papers should be re-produced *verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim*. His departures from this rule have been so slight as not to affect the integrity of the papers. Hereafter, we presume, he will not take the trouble to supply even punctuation.

Where the papers were printed from copies previously made, for the use of the State, from originals in the files of other States, or from documentary histories of those States, the copies have been carefully compared with the originals, and revised wherever any variations were found. We may therefore presume that we have here as faithful a transcript of original records as can be found in any documentary history.

The chief general contents of Vol. I. are:—Ancient Grants, &c.; Capt. John Mason's Will; the Wheelwright Deed; Original Province Papers, 1631–1650; Miscellaneous, Historical items; Facts relating to the early Settlements—Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton, 1631–1641; Documents and Records relating to New-Hampshire, 1641–1680; Papers relating to the visit of the King's Commissioners; Documents relating to Indian Troubles; Names of Deputies from New-Hampshire to the General Court of Massachusetts; Commission of President John Cutt; Province, Capital, Criminal and General Laws; Addresses of the President and Council to the King, &c.; Province Rates, &c.; Commission of Gov. Cranfield; Instructions to, and Province Laws under, Cranfield; Affairs of the Province under Cranfield's Administration; Petition of the Inhabitants against Robert Mason; Walter Banfoot, Deputy Gov.; Letters from John Hogkins, Indian Sachem; Joseph Dudley's Administration as President of New-England. Of Vol. II.:—Commission and Administration of Sir John Andros; Unsettled state of the Province, 1689–1692; Wars with the Indians, 1687–1690; Commission and instructions to Gov. Samuel Allen; Administration of Lt. Gov. Usher, 1692–1696; "*Minutes of Council*," 1692–1696, relating to the Custom-house, Gnat Island, New-Castle, Indian Treaty of 1693, Massacre at Oyster River, and to Kingston; *Records of Council*, 1696–1723, relating to the Association to stand by the Protestant Succession; Commission of Lt. Gov. Partridge; Gov. Allen's assuming the Government; the Eastern Indians, 1698; Commission of the Earl of Bellemont; Treaty with Algiers; Bellemont Papers; Commission of Gov. Dudley, 1702; Commission of Lt. Gov. Usher, 1703; Province Seal; Privateering; Instructions to Gov. Dudley; Joseph Smith of Hampton; New, Province Seal; Expedition against Canada, 1711; Capt. Thomas Baker, 1712; Treaty of Utrecht; Charles Story; Lt. Gov. Vaughan; The Town of Stratham; Gov. Sam'l Shute; Lt. Gov. John Wentworth; Scotch-Irish at Nutfield (now Londonderry); and the trial, *Allen vs. Waldron*, 1707.

These volumes cover a long period of eventful history, and embrace all the documents, of any value, that tend to illustrate the progress of civil and social life in the province during that time. As in all such collections, there is much that will instruct



as to the noble efforts our fathers made to build and fashion a civil State in a wilderness, and, that moreover, out of the most discordant materials; much, also, that will excite emotions of gratitude, and possibly some incidents that will arouse our indignation, while others may provoke a smile.

In the preparation of the first volume the Editor had the aid and counsel of the late Chief Justice Bell, and the use of the valuable collection of material made by him; among which will be found the papers under the head of "Ancient Grants," (vol. i. pp. 4-39), a careful study of which, in connection with the Commission of President Cutt (pp. 373-82), is essential to a full understanding of the history of New-Hampshire, and of the unfounded claims of the Massachusetts colony to the territory of that province.

The State has now begun in earnest to make up its documentary history in a satisfactory manner, and we hope she will not stay her hand till the work, embracing every scrap of record, and brought down to a time within the memory of living men, shall have been given to the public. To do this, will cost but little money; the honor, satisfaction and benefit thereof will be inestimable.

These volumes are furnished with full indexes, and are well printed, on durable paper.

*Historical Account of Bouquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians, in 1764. With Preface by FRANCIS PARKMAN, Author of "Conspiracy of Pontiac," etc. and a Translation of Dumas' Biographical Sketch of General Bouquet.* Cincinnati, O.: Robert Clarke & Co. 1868. 8vo. pp. xxiii. and 162.

The above is the general title of the contents of this volume, but the original title of the "Historical Account" itself is also given, and is as follows:—*AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT | OF THE EXPEDITION | AGAINST THE OHIO INDIANS, | IN THE YEAR MDCCLXIV. | UNDER THE COMMAND OF | HENRY BOUQUET; ESQ. | COLONEL OF FOOT, AND NOW BRIGADIER GENERAL IN AMERICA. | Including his Transactions with the INDIANS, | Relative to the DELIVERY of their PRISONERS, | And the PRELIMINARIES of PEACE. | With an INTRODUCTORY Account of the Preceeding CAMPAIGN, | And BATTLE at BUSHY-RUN. | To which are annexed | MILITARY PAPERS | CONTAINING Reflections on the War with the Savages; | a Method of forming | Frontier Settlements; some Account of the INDIAN Country; | with a List of Natives, Fighting Men, Towns, Distances, and | different Routes. | The whole illustrated with a MAP and COPPER-PLATES. | Published, from authentic Documents, by a Lover of his Country. | PHILADELPHIA, PRINTED: | LONDON, Re-printed for T. JEFFERIES, Geographer to his | MAJESTY, at Charing Cross. MDCCLXVI.*

This is the first of the re-prints of the "Ohio Valley Historical Series," now in course of publication by Messrs. Clarke & Co., and is presented to us in a shape and style befitting the "rarity of the volume and its intrinsic value as an authentic and reliable narrative of one of the earliest British military expeditions into the territory north-west of the Ohio River." The work was first published in Philadelphia in 1765; re-printed in London the following year; and an edition in French by C. G. F. Dumas, was issued in Amsterdam in 1769.

The authorship of this "Historical Account" has been ascribed, by Rich, Allibone, and others, to Thomas Hutchins, who supplied the map and plates accompanying the narrative, but the Rev. William Smith, D.D., at one time Provost of the college of Philadelphia, was the author; a fact ascertained, not, as Mr. Parkman states, by Mr. Spofford, the custodian of the library of Congress, but long ago by the late Peter Force, and so published by the N. Y. Historical Society in their Catalogue of 1859.

Henry Bouquet was born in Rolle, in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, about the year 1719. At seventeen years of age he entered the military service of the States-General of Holland; subsequently he served with distinction under the king of Sardinia in the wars which France and Spain waged against that prince; thence, invited by the Prince of Orange, he entered the military service of the Dutch republic, and was there employed in several important offices, and in perfecting his knowledge of the science and art of war. The war between England and France, in 1754, was fought out on a vast theatre, which included North-America. Hither Bouquet came, by the invitation of the British government, and assisted in raising and took a command in the "Royal American Regiment," a corps made up chiefly of German and other European settlers of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Here he was engaged in



active service until the peace of 1763. By the treaty of that year, the French ceded to the British all their possession in North-America. The Indian tribes, former allies of the French, occupying almost the entire territory included between the Atlantic, the Lakes and the Mississippi river, foresaw the consequences of this change of rulers, and under the lead of Pontiac, whose conspiracy has been so fully and ably treated by Mr. Parkman, attempted to expel or exterminate the British from that portion of the country. By skilful, swift and relentless warfare they soon captured or killed the scattered settlers in the interior, or drove them to the few garrisoned posts and forts between the lakes and the ocean; but these barriers yielded, one by one, until Detroit and fort Pitt alone remained, and these were soon besieged. The frontiers were ravaged, and distress, ruin and death visited the remote settlements and threatened even the towns and villages on the coast. To check these savage hordes was the work that tasked the energies of the New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia colonists.

To Bouquet was assigned the command of the troops raised in the three colonies last named for relief of fort Pitt. The narrative begins with the initiation of this enterprise. His preparations for the campaign; the skill and discipline he used in marching through the uninhabited wilderness lying then between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; his severe but victorious battle with the savage and desperate foe at Bushy-Run, near fort Pitt; the energy and zeal he displayed in pushing on into the territory of the Ohio, and into the very midst of the Indian settlements; his extraordinary sagacity and boldness in his negotiations with the various tribes, which ended in established peace—all show that Col. Bouquet possessed military and civic talents of a high order.

The colonies nearest to the theatre of hostilities, and the home government, testified their appreciation of his services. The king promoted him to be a brigadier-general and appointed him commandant of his troops in the southern colonies of British America. He died at Pensacola, Florida, near the close of the year 1765, "universally regretted."

Mr. Parkman has enriched the volume with a preface and notes, and the editor has performed his task in a creditable manner. The publishers have availed themselves of the "Osborne-Process," now employed by the American Photo-Lithographic Company, in the reproduction of the map and plans by Hutchins, and the two plates by Benjamin West, in *fac-simile*.

The volume is elegantly printed on tinted paper, has a good *index*, and is an honor to the enterprising publishers.

*The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen, Illustrated by Translations from the Icelandic Sagas. Edited, with Notes and a General Introduction, by B. F. DE COSTA. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. ix. and 118.*

This handsome volume is the result of Rev. Mr. De Costa's aim to place in the English language before the historical student every portion of the Icelandic Sagas which relate to the Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen. There have been previous attempts to do this, wholly or in part, but though Smith, Beamish and Laing contributed something towards such a purpose, their works are not now available, and if they were, would not satisfy the general desire which prevails among historical students of the present day, especially those who are limited in their reading to the English language, for a faithful and sufficiently full reproduction of the original authorities. The interesting question of the first discoverers of North-America is here very fully met, and if not satisfactorily answered in all respects, it is sufficiently so to satisfy every reasonable and intelligent mind that the positions taken on this question by Prof. Rafn and others are substantially correct. In the translations Mr. De Costa has had the assistance of one who has been familiar with the Norse dialect from his childhood.

The author presents views on some points different from those held by Prof. Rafn, who was justly regarded, in his life-time, as the highest authority on the subject, but he has the wisdom to let the authorities upon which he relies speak for themselves for the most part; for to the non-professional reader any amount of theorizing would afford no light, and the real student of history will prefer to judge for himself.

The contents of this volume are:—I., Preface; II., General Introduction; III., Gunnbiorn and his Rocks; IV., Eric the Red's voyages to Greenland and settlement, A.D. 983-986; V., Bjarne Heriulfsson's voyage to the coast of America, A.D. 986; VI., Leif Ericson's voyage to Vinland, A.D. 1000-1001; VII., Thorvald Ericson's



voyage to Vinland, A.D. 1002; VIII., Thorstein Ericson's attempt to seek Vinland, A.D. 1005; IX., Thorfin Karlsefne's settlement in Vinland, A.D. 1006-1009; X., Freydis's voyage and settlement in Vinland, A.D. 1010-1012; and Minor Narratives, covering the time from about 980 to A.D. 1100.

The students of American history are under frequent obligations to Mr. De Costa for his valuable contributions to the fund of accessible information.

*Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.* Vol. VIII. Fourth Series. Published at the Charge of the Appleton Fund. Boston: Published for the Society by Wiggin & Lunt. MDCCCLXVIII. Pp. 736.

Of all the volumes issued by that society, this is one of the most important. This may be said without detracting any thing from the contents of earlier volumes, which, however, were mostly reprints of works, of the majority of which new editions have from time to time been published outside that society.

This beautiful volume is especially valuable because it lets us into the family circle and the every-day life, indoors and out, of a great number of our ancestors. The letters therein contained exhibit the state of the country, and introduce us to a large number of the literary men of the period. The question will naturally arise in the mind of every reader—where have these invaluable letters lain hidden, these two hundred years? Another question will as readily occur—why have they never been given to the public before? These questions are partly answered in the preface to the volume under notice.

While the British army held possession of Boston, certain regiments made the "Old-South" their head quarters; and it has been supposed that the depredations upon the library were then committed. This may be true; but to what extent, if any, no one knows. It is understood, however, that for many years after the revolution, those who had the legal custody of Mr. Prince's collection, and who ought to have known the terms of his will, permitted the collection to be separated. It is probable that they did not justly appreciate its great value. Mr. Prince's will was published about 1856, and then the subject of the library began to be generally agitated. This agitation has resulted in the transfer of all that has been saved to the Public Library of Boston. The Mather-papers were loaned to the Massachusetts Historical Society, many years ago, and under their direction copies have been made, and these form the chief contents of this volume. The originals are now in the Public Library.

That the letters contained in the volume are faithful transcripts of the originals will probably not be questioned, as it is understood they were made principally by a gentleman in the employ of the society, well skilled in the chirography in use when they were written. The earliest letter in the volume bears date March 23d, 1650-1, and is by Nathaniel Mather, brother of Increase Mather, of Boston, then residing in London. In a note occupying nearly a page is given the extensive Latin inscription upon his tomb, which conveys little information after the first nine lines. His life is given in his uncle's *MAGNALIA*, with a prefatory epistle by the distinguished Matthew Mead. He was learned in the lore of his time, and published several occasional, and a large volume of select sermons, London, 1701, in octavo.

On many of the letters Mr. Prince made memoranda. These memoranda are printed as notes, and though always very brief, are at the same time important and judicious. Many of the notes of the editors are also important and judicious. The letters and papers in the volume are not numbered, and it would require some considerable labor to ascertain their number. It would have been well had they been numbered, and prefaced by a few statistics, such as would have very naturally suggested themselves.

The contents of the volume extend over a period of nearly forty years, 1650 to 1689; a period in which New-England was struggling for existence; a period in which many hearts failed, and many thought the experiment required too great a sacrifice for human prudence to warrant so great a trial of human endurance. G.

*The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut from August, 1689, to May, 1706. Transcribed and Edited, in accordance with Resolutions of the General Assembly.* By CHARLES J. HOADLY, Librarian of the State-Library. Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood and Brainard. 1868. 8vo. pp. 574.

This is the fourth printed volume of the records of the colony of Connecticut, and the third volume of its records after its union with the colony of New-Haven, in 1666.



The records of New-Haven, from its settlement in 1638 till the union of the colonies, have also been printed in a uniform style with the present series.

The first volume of the Connecticut records, from 1636 to 1665, was noticed in the *Register* in 1850, vol. iv., page 372. This and the two preceding volumes were edited by Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, president of Connecticut Historical Society, in the exhaustive manner which characterizes all his literary labors.

The New-Haven Records, which made two thick volumes, were edited by Mr. Hoadly, the editor of the work before us, in a manner to render them worthy of being placed by the side of Mr. Trumbull's volumes. They were noticed in the *Register* for 1860, vol. xiv., page 77.

The previous volume of the Connecticut Records ends with the session for June, 1689. The present volume contains the records "from August, 1689, to the close of the May session, 1706, being the remainder from page 204 of the third manuscript volume of Records of the Colony of Connecticut in the Secretary's office. The Council Journal from May 30, 1696, to May, 1698, being so much of that Journal during the period embraced in the present publication as is now found in the Secretary's office, has been included in this volume." "Several orders omitted from the record by Secretary Allyn have been restored to their places in this publication on the authority of cotemporary and authentic manuscripts."

"It was my intention," says Mr. Hoadly, in the preface from which the preceding extracts are made, "to include in this volume selections from the extensive and interesting correspondence of this period, which is preserved in our archives, but want of space compelled me to omit them, as it did also a number of notes to the text which had been prepared. However, I trust that at no distant day these letters, with such documents of public interest relating to the history of Connecticut as are to be found in other repositories, will be given to the public."

The preface contains curious and valuable information relative to the manner of keeping the records and to the changes made in the mode of administering the laws and in the laws themselves during the period embraced in this volume, as well as other matters, which, were space at our command, it would give us pleasure to extract. We hope that sufficient encouragement will be extended to Mr. Hoadly to induce him to continue his labors in this field.

J. W. D.

*The Life, Campaigns and Battles of General Ulysses S. Grant, comprising a full and authentic account of the famous Soldier, from his earliest boyhood to the present time. With an Introduction by BENSON J. LOSSING (Author of the Field Book of the Revolution, &c. &c.). Illustrated with views of the General's birth place, the surrender of Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, the battles of Shiloh and Chattanooga. Together with a superb Portrait. "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"—(Grant to the Government.)* New-York: Published by Ledyard Bill. Charles Bill, Chicago, Ill. 1868. 8vo. pp. iv. 502.

After reading in the various biographies of General Grant, language like the following, that he is "a descendant of a Scottish family, two brothers of which emigrated to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century, while we were colonies of Great Britain; one of these brothers settled in New-Jersey, and the other at Canada;" "that though much effort has been made to trace his lineage we can find very little that is reliable beyond his great-grandfather," &c.; after reading such statements and others equally incorrect concerning the subject of this book, it is gratifying to see that there are a few of the memoirs, among them the one before us, that start aright with his ancestry. We have not even the shadow of any evidence that he is of Scotch descent; that assertion we believe to be a gratuitous assumption. The work under notice says, that Gen. Grant "is descended from an ancient and worthy Connecticut family, the immigrant ancestor of which was Matthew Grant, who came over from England in 1630, in the ship 'Mary and John,' and with his fellow passengers founded the town of Dorchester (now South Boston), Mass. In 1636, he was one of the company who settled the town of Windsor, Connecticut, and was an active and prominent citizen, being a notable land surveyor, a faithful and remarkably conscientious town-clerk, and an influential member of the Church." The compiler then proceeds to speak of the great-grandson of Mr. Matthew and his descendants down to Ulysses, who is of the eighth generation in descent from Matthew above mentioned. (A full account of this line of the Grant family may be found *ante*, vol. xxi, pp. 173-176. See also, the same volume, pages 166, 273, 330, 333, for the mention of Matthew.)



It may be remarked, that we consider it a matter of some importance that those who undertake to write or speak of localities should have themselves a correct knowledge in relation to them. We therefore make a criticism on a portion of the above quoted paragraph, where it says "the town of Dorchester (now South Boston), Mass." It should be understood that what is now South Boston is but a small part of the original town of Dorchester. Five other towns or parts of towns have been set off from its territory, and yet Dorchester is not annihilated nor annexed to the metropolis, but is still, in itself, an important municipality.

This "Life of General Grant" differs from many that we have seen in the important particular that it is largely documentary, containing general orders, proclamations, official despatches, reports, correspondence, &c., woven into the texture of the narrative so appropriately as to make facts rather than opinions the basis of the memoir. Interesting accounts from eye-witnesses and participators in the scenes are inserted, giving important details of battles and graphic descriptions and notes of military movements to the close of the war. The work, as we should judge, is a good digest of the career of the distinguished subject of its pages, from boyhood to maturity. We take pleasure in recommending it to the attention of all who are interested, as all should be, in the life of General Grant. Three pages, at the close of the volume, are devoted to a chronology of his life, from his birth in 1822 to his appointment as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, in 1868.

W. B. T.

*Genealogy of the Macy Family from 1635-1868.* Compiled by SILVANUS J. MACY, New York. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1868. Large square 8vo. pp. 457.

This is not only one of the largest of recent genealogies, but is one of the most valuable. The family here recorded is descended from Thomas Macy, of Newbury, 1639, and Salisbury; afterwards one of the ten purchasers of the island of Nantucket. He is known in our local history as one of the few who sheltered the Quakers, and was for that cause fined by the Massachusetts government. The first 66 pages of the genealogy is taken up with valuable documents relating to the history of the early settlement of Nantucket.

The descendants of Thomas Macy seem generally to have joined the Society of Friends, so numerous on the island, and in the volume are numerous examples of the marriage covenants in use in that sect.

The genealogy seems to be very nearly complete, and is arranged on a simple plan, easily understood and used. The dates are thoroughly recorded, and numerous biographical notices add to the interest of the volume. The best known members of the family perhaps have been the merchants Josiah, Charles A. and William H., and Gen. George N. Macy, whose record during the late war was one of the brightest.

The illustrations in this book, produced by the new process of photo-lithography, are portraits of Silvanus J., Obed, Josiah, Thomas, William H., David, Seth W., Elihu and Cyrus Macy, with numerous marriage covenants and other papers *in fac-simile*. This process promises indeed to be of inestimable value in preserving valuable papers *in fac-simile*, and this volume has the credit of being the pioneer in introducing it in this branch of literature.

We may then sum up our opinion of the Macy Genealogy in an expression of the belief that it is in all respects of the first class, and most creditable to all concerned in its production.

W. H. W.

*Memorial. Genealogy, and Ecclesiastical History. To which is added an Appendix, with explanatory Notes and a full Index . . . . .*  
By ALFRED ANDREWS, Member of Connecticut and Wisconsin Historical Societies. Chicago, Ill.: Published by A. H. Andrews. 1867. 8vo. pp. vii. and 538.

As there is no indication on the title-page of this work what "genealogy and ecclesiastical history" is here attempted, and the book is published in Illinois, we turned to the running title of the volume, "First Church of New-Britain," to ascertain something definite in regard to it. "Where is New-Britain? Is there a town of that name?" we mentally inquired. We had an intimation that it was somewhere in the State of Connecticut, for on turning over the first leaf the words, "printed by Case, Lockwood and Company, Hartford, Conn.," struck our eye. Besides, the "introduction" commences with an account of ancient Farmington, and its different parishes. The first settlers were from Hartford, having emigrated



thither from Boston, Newton, and Roxbury, Massachusetts. New-Britain, it would seem from reading the early part of that sketch, was a parish of the town of Farmington, and as such, in our ignorance, we were about to proclaim it. Considering, however, that it would be well to avoid all unnecessary haste in such matters, we turned to page 88 of the book, where the following paragraph occurs: "At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of New-Britain Ecclesiastical Society in Berlin, held by adjournment the 12th December, 1809," &c. This seemed to be throwing some light on the subject. We then turned to the *Connecticut Historical Collections* by Barber, page 65, where it says:—"Berlin was incorporated as a town in 1785. It was previously the second society of Farmington, by the name of Kensington;—a section of the towns of Wethersfield and Middletown were joined to it at its incorporation." Kensington was set off as a Society from Farmington, probably about 1712, and in May, 1754, Kensington itself was divided by the incorporation of the Ecclesiastical Society of *New-Britain*. In 1772, the Society of Kensington was again divided by the formation of the Society of Worthington. New-Britain and Worthington, therefore, appear to be parishes of Berlin. Mr. Barber has given wood-cut views of each in his work.

On the 19th of April, 1758, Mr. John Smalley, afterwards Dr. Smalley, was ordained the first minister of the first church of New-Britain. He preached his last sermon Sept. 26, 1813; died June 1, 1820, at the age of nearly 86 years. A steel engraving, by Sartain, of Rev. Dr. Smalley, is given as a frontispiece to the book. He studied divinity with the noted Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, Conn., and it may be well to state, in this connection, that during his pastorate he took from time to time as many as twenty "students in theology into his family to board, and into his study to recite." Some of these divinity-scholars were afterwards men of mark in theological and civil life: among them Oliver Ellsworth, of Windsor, who left theology for law and was made a Judge of the Superior Court of his native State, and subsequently Chief Justice of the United-States; Nathaniel Emmons, of East-Haddam, the great divine; Ebenezer Porter, of Cornwall, well known as President of Andover Theological Seminary; the celebrated Jeremiah Mason, of Lebanon, who exchanged divinity for law and became one of the greatest jurists of his day, Attorney-General of New-Hampshire, and United-States Senator.

The compiler, in his introduction, gives a brief ecclesiastical history of Farmington parish and the parishes that grew out of it, called "Great Swamp," and "Kensington," with their lists of members. Then comes "New-Britain," which is the chief "Memorial" of the work. Three hundred and fifty-four closely printed octavo pages are devoted to the names and genealogy—births, marriages and deaths, in chronological order, of the members of this first church of New-Britain, from its organization, April 19, 1758, to 1867, a period of one hundred and nine years, a few of the previous pages having been similarly given to those who "owned the covenant." This principal record commences with their first pastor, gives his place and date of birth, marriage, children, with their birth, &c., and thus it continues to the last admitted member, Nov. 3, 1867, embracing fourteen hundred and sixty-five members. The appendix contains short notices of the schools of the place, the churches, evangelical and protestant, which have grown up there, or been offshoots from the first church and congregation, with other miscellaneous matter. Then we come to the alphabetical and the general indexes. These are a comfort to look upon, they are so full and convenient. The systematic arrangement of numbering which has been adopted is so well carried out that almost any name in the book, it would seem, might be readily found. Praise to the man, who has a good index to his book! We must say, in all sincerity, that the work is a valuable one, and were we connected with the organization he represents we should prize the volume highly. "It has been shrewdly (if not wisely) said by a 'pedigree-hunter,'" he remarks, "that it is useless to tell antiquaries any thing about the cost of such works, for they understand it; and it is equally useless to tell others, for they cannot comprehend you." We can appreciate, we think, the labors of Mr. Andrews, and hope that others in his State and in our own will be induced to imitate so laudable an example.

W. B. T.

*The Works of Anne Bradstreet, in Prose and Verse.* Edited by JOHN HARVARD ELLIS. Charlestown: Abram E. Cutter. 1867. Royal 8vo. pp. lxxi. and 434.

No "sculptured stone" or other monument has been erected by the descendants of the first female poet in New-England to show their respect for the memory of their ancestor; and even the tradition of her burial place has been suffered by them to perish.



And now, when a more fitting monument than one of marble or bronze has been raised to her memory in the elegant volume before us; when reverent hands with patient toil have gathered the scattered memorials of her worth and talents; and when skill and taste have wrought for them a worthy shrine, may we not hope and trust that those descendants will generously repay the costly outlay of time and money that has been bestowed upon their voluntary task by the editor and publisher; especially as among her posterity are known to be some of the most liberal, most wealthy and most talented people in the land.

The first edition of the poems of Mrs. Bradstreet was published in London, in 1650, under the title of *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung up in America, or Several Poems Compiled with great variety of Wit, &c. By a Gentlewoman of those Parts*. Though the author's name is not given on the title-page, it is found in the book. The volume was also advertised with her name at London about that time. Her brother-in-law, Rev. John Woodbridge, and her former pastor, Rev. Nathaniel Ward, were then both benefited in England. The former seems to have had the chief hand in bringing the poems before the public, but the latter may have aided him. We know that Mr. Ward wrote some complimentary lines which are prefixed to the volume, and also that the publisher of his *Simple Cobbler* and his *Sermon before the Commons* was also the publisher of these *Poems*.

The late Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, D.D., in the Introduction to his *Poets and Poetry of America*, asserts that there was an edition printed at Cambridge in New-England in 1640, that is ten years before the London edition appeared, and other writers have followed him; but internal evidence shows that this could not be. The statement has given rise to the erroneous assertion that Mrs. Bradstreet's poems was the first volume of poetry printed in New-England.

A "second Edition, Corrected by the Author and enlarged by an Addition of several other Poems found amongst her Papers after her Death," was published at Boston, N. E. in 1678. In the title-page a few changes were made, the most important of which was the omission of the words "The Tenth Muse Lately sprung up in America." Two poems by relatives of her family are added in this edition, namely, some lines upon the author's Poems by John Rogers, afterwards president of Harvard College, and an elegy upon her death by Rev. John Norton, of Hingham. The former married a niece of Mrs. Bradstreet, and the latter was a nephew of her husband's second wife. Perhaps one of these gentlemen was the editor of this edition.

In 1758, the third edition, substantially a reprint of the second, appeared. This also was printed at Boston. The present is the fourth edition of her poems and the first of her complete works. Of the matter now added, some of the prose has been printed before by Rev. William I. Budington, D.D., in his *History of the First Church in Charlestown*, and some of the poetry by Dean Dudley, Esq., in the *Waverley Magazine*; but a large portion appears for the first time in print in these pages.

Mr. Ellis, the editor, has prefixed to this edition an elaborate Introduction in which he has collected everything relating to the life and writings of Mrs. Bradstreet that could be found, with notices of her father and some of her other relatives. A review of the literature of that period shows the sources from which she derived many of the facts which she has clothed in a poetical dress. The edition printed from is the second, but all variations from the first are carefully noted in foot-notes. The annotations show research and judgment.

The illustrations are a steel portrait of Gov. Simon Bradstreet, the author's husband; a view of the Bradstreet house in North Andover, and a fac-simile of two pages of the author's manuscript. The work is elegantly printed on superior paper by Messrs. John Wilson & Son, of Cambridge. Only 250 copies were printed.

If any of our readers have the curiosity to know something concerning the descendants of Mrs. Bradstreet, they are referred to vol. viii. pp. 312-15, and vol. ix. pp. 113-27, of the REGISTER, where extensive lists will be found. A tabular pedigree of some of her posterity is also given in the *folio* edition of Drake's *History of Boston*. J. W. D.

*My Campaigns in America: A Journal kept by Count William de Deux-Ponts, 1780-81. Translated from the French Manuscript. With an Introduction and Notes.* By SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN. Boston: J. K. Wiggin and William Parsons Lunt, 1868. Sm. 8vo. pp. 176.

Count William de Deux-Ponts, the author of this journal, was the lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Deuxponts regiment, which served under the Count de Rochambeau, in this country, in the revolutionary war. His elder brother, Christian, Marquis de



Deux-Ponts, was colonel of the regiment. The brothers were related to the present king of Saxony, from whom through Mr. Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature, who is personally acquainted with him, we believe, some of the genealogical details given in the Introduction were obtained.

The editor thinks that the narrative here printed was written at the time of the events which it describes; but that it was copied at a later period, probably in the year 1783, into the volume from which he prints. This volume which, we presume, is in the autograph of the writer, was thrown by accident into the way of Dr. Green, who was able to appreciate its value, and has now given it to the American public whose history it illustrates and enriches. Chancing, about a year and a half ago, to take up a volume at a second-hand book-stall in Paris, he found it to be a manuscript entitled, *Mes Campagnes d'Amérique*, purporting to be written by "Conte G. de Deux Ponts," which he found confirmed by internal evidence. "The owner," Dr. Green states, "knew nothing more of its previous history than that it was bought, a few weeks before, in the province of Lorraine. . . . The volume had apparently been prized, as it was handsomely bound in green morocco, and ornamented with uncommon taste. A cover or cap had been neatly fitted over the front of the volume, and fastened with a silver lock set into the binding. The key had been lost, and some one had torn off the cap, so that the book could be opened. The writing covers a hundred and fifty-two pages; and in the margin, which comprises half the width of the leaf, the writer has put occasional notes. At the end of the diary, three letters are copied in the handwriting of the diarist, which explain themselves."

We learn from this journal that the regiment of Royal Deuxponts, having been ordered for service to America, embarked at Brest, April 4, 1780; but, being detained by head winds, did not sail till the second of May. The vessels which brought it to this country did not arrive at Newport, R. I., their destination, till the 11th of July, making a passage of seventy days. The regiment, with other French troops, remained at Newport nearly a year, till the 10th of June, 1781, when it embarked in boats for Providence. From the latter place it marched through Connecticut to Phillipsburg, N. Y., reaching there the 6th of July and joining the American army under Washington. On the 19th of August the French army left their camp, and crossing the Hudson, marched through New-Jersey and Pennsylvania to Annapolis, Maryland, where they embarked on the 21st of September, and on the 25th landed on the James river. Soon after they engaged in the siege of Yorktown.

Count William de Deux-Ponts distinguished himself at that siege, having led his regiment with great bravery against one of the redoubts which were captured from the enemy on the 15th of October. In this action he was wounded. After the capture of Cornwallis, he was detailed by the Count de Rochambeau to take to France the duplicate of the news of this capture. After a passage of nineteen days he made the coast of France, and on the 24th of November arrived at Versailles. For his gallantry at Yorktown he was made by the king of France a Chevalier of the Military Order of St. Louis. Dr. Green has been able to ascertain nothing more of him or his brother "until the French revolution obliged them to return to Germany, where they entered the service of Bavaria. The diarist was Captain of the *Guardes du Corps*, Commandant of the Palace Guard, a post of honor at the Court and near the person of the king, which he retained during his life, and which his son received afterwards. His brother, Christian, was his senior by two years, and survived him sixteen years." The exact date of the death of neither of them has been ascertained by the editor.

The brothers were sons of Duke Christian of Zweibrück, the uncle of Maximilian I., king of Bavaria. Christian was born Oct. 20, 1752, and William June 18, 1754. Christian left no sons, but two daughters, Eleonore married to Count Gravenreuth, and Casimira married first to Colonel Count Wittgenstein, and secondly to General Count Anton Rechberg. William, the author of this journal, had two sons, Charles and Christian, both in the Bavarian service, and two daughters, Arianne—Baroness Celto; and Henriette—Marquise Virien. Of the sons, Charles was distinguished as a cavalry officer and died of wounds received at the battle of Borodino. Christian was adjutant to king Maximilian, and finally became, like his father, captain of the Guards.

The work is a valuable addition to the historical literature of the revolutionary war. The glimpses which it gives us of how the events of that period of our history and the actors in them appeared to the eye of a foreigner brought up in the courts of Europe, are particularly interesting.

The editor has prefixed a modest introduction, and has added many notes illustrative of the narrative, both of which show candor and research. He has also given, what would not be suspected from the title-page, the original journal in the French language.



This is printed precisely as written by the author, without addition or alteration, the editorial notes being added to the translation. Dr. Green's service in the Union army, during the late civil war, has rendered him familiar with some of the localities mentioned in this journal; and to the officers and men of the 24th Massachusetts regiment, whose surgeon he was for upwards of three years, he has dedicated this volume.

J. W. D.

*Memorials: being a Genealogical, Biographical and Historical Account of the Name of Mudge in America, from 1638 to 1868.* By ALFRED MUDGE. Posterity delights in details—*John Quincy Adams*. Boston: Printed by Alfred Mudge & Son, for the Family. 1868. 8vo. pp. xiv. and 443.

Our friend Mudge, who so often does good printing for others, has in the book before us produced an excellent work for his family and himself. It is, truly, one of the most beautifully printed and best arranged genealogical compilations we have ever seen. The quality of the paper and the typography is not excelled if equalled in any family history that has come under our notice. The author has improved, in our opinion, on many genealogical works, if not on all; some of which are considered to be, in their respective departments, publications of the highest standard. His plan is simple, his arrangement clear. He deserves great credit for his industry and perseverance, his judgment and good taste. We know that he has been indefatigable in his endeavors to accomplish the results here manifested. He seems to have searched every crevice and cranny where there appeared to be the least chance of obtaining a particle for his purpose. If there is any one in the wide world entitled to the premium for commendable zeal and intensity of pursuit, it is the thorough, painstaking genealogist. And why are not his labors better understood and appreciated? We think it is owing in a great measure to the lack of a proper consideration of the subject and the object. Not one in ten thousand understands or appreciates the great labor, the personal research and extensive correspondence necessary to prepare for the press a work like the one before us. The "memorials" having been, therefore, so faithfully executed, members of the family should, by all means, endeavor to secure one copy, at least, before it is too late. If a quarter part of the sixteen hundred who bear or have borne the name of Mudge in America, and who are entered in the book, would obtain a copy, the small edition would soon be exhausted.

In the "introduction" some particulars are given showing that a much larger proportion of the family married, and that the average length of life for the first six generations was greater, than the usually received statistics of families.

The name of Mudge, originally written *Mugge*, appears to have been on record at the beginning of the 15th or close of the 14th century. Twenty-four pages of this book are devoted to the "English record," the earliest pedigree of which, found at Herald's College (Harleian Ms. 1561, &c.) is that of John Mugge *alias* Mudge. Abstracts of several wills of the English family of the 16th and 17th centuries are given, and that of Walter Mugge, made and executed in the 15th century. The "memorials" are chiefly of Jarvis Mudge, Thomas (in which line the author of the book belongs), Gilbert, Charles and Edward, and their descendants. The genealogies of the last three are brief. The "Roll of Honor" contains seventy-seven names.

The book has thirteen lithograph portraits of members of the family, and the English Mudge coat-of-arms, recognized as such at the Herald's College, printed in "Le Neve's Baronets;" some *fac-similes* of autographs, and of the first deed to the name of Mudge in this country, dated March 19, 1650-51, the original of which was found at New-London, Conn.

In the "appendix" are a few obituary notices, biographies, letters, &c. And last, but not least, there are good indexes to the work.

W. B. T.

THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—in session at Albany, N. Y. recently, by a vote of one hundred and twelve ayes and seven nays, confirmed the action of the Classis, omitting the word "Dutch" in the title of the church. The name will therefore hereafter be "The Reformed Church in America."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, IN BEEKMAN STREET, NEW-YORK, an old landmark originally erected in 1749, has been torn down, the ground upon which it stood having been sold for \$145,000. It was purchased originally for \$800.



## BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

[A copy of each publication, designed for notice in the REGISTER, should be sent direct to the Editor, independently of the copy sent to the Society.]

A Manual for the use of the General Court, &c. Boston: Wright & Potter, State Printers. 1869. 16mo.

A History of Lowell. Second Revised Edition. By Charles Cowley. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Lowell: B. C. Sargent and J. Merrill & Son. 1868. pp. 235. 12mo.

Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with the Report of the Quartermaster-General for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868. Public Document No. 7. pp. 62. 8vo.

Proceedings of the National Commercial Convention, held in Boston, February, 1868. Boston: 1868. J. H. Eastburn's Press. pp. viii. and 251. 8vo.

The Oneness of the Christian Church. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism. Eph. iv. 5. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1869. pp. 105. 12mo.

Memorial of the Right Reverend John Henry Hopkins, the first Bishop of Vermont, and the seventh Presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States. New-York: Pratt & Amery. 1868. (Large paper, with portrait.) pp. 28. 8vo.

Memoirs of Rhode-Island Officers who were engaged in the service of their Country during the Great Rebellion of the South. Illustrated with thirty-four portraits. By John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State of the State of Rhode-Island. Providence: Sidney S. Rider and Brother. 1867. pp. viii. and 452. Quarto.

Genealogy and Surnames: with some Heraldic and Biographical Notices. By William Anderson, Author of "The Scottish Nation," "Landscape Lyrics," &c. &c. Edinburgh: William Ritchie, 46 Elder street. MDCCCLXV. pp. vi. and 174. 8vo.

The Inaugural Address of Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Mayor of Boston, to the City Council, January 4, 1869. Boston: 1869. pp. vi. and 77. 8vo.

History of the Town of Essex from 1634 to 1868. By the late Rev. Robert Crowell, D.D., Pastor of the Congregational Church in Essex. With Sketches of the Soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. By Hon. David Choate. Essex: Published by the Town. 1868. pp. xx. and 488. 8vo.

Indian Good Book, made by Eugene Vetromile, S. J., Indian Patriarch, for the benefit of the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, St. John's, Micmac, and other tribes of the Abnaki Indians. This year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. Old-Town Indian Village and Bangor. Third Edition. New-York: Edward Dunigan & Brother. pp. 585. (With plates.) 12mo.

Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the year 1868. *Publication Fund Series*. New-York: Printed for the Society. MDCCCLXVIII. pp. viii. and 458. 8vo.

Sketch of the Official Life of John A. Andrew, as Governor of Massachusetts, to which is added the Valedictory Address of Governor Andrew, &c. New-York: Published by Hurd & Houghton. 1868. pp. vii. and 211. (With portraits.) 12mo.

Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts. By George H. Moore, Librarian of the New-York Historical Society and Corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. MDCCCLXVI. pp. iv. and 256. 8vo.

Record of the Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861—1865. Published by the Adjutant-General [Maj. Gen. James A. Cunningham], under a Resolve of the General Court. Volume I. Boston: Wright & Potter, Printers to the State. 1868. pp. 793. Quarto.

The History of Pittsfield (Berkshire County), Massachusetts, from the year 1734 to the year 1800. Compiled and written, under the general direction of a Committee. By J. E. A. Smith. By authority of the Town. Boston: Published by Lee & Shepard. 1869. pp. xii. and 518. (With a portrait of Rev. Thomas Allen, 1799.) 8vo.

History of the Town of Winchendon (Worcester County, Mass.), from the grant of Ipswich, Canada, in 1735, to the present time. By Rev. A. P. Marvin. Winchendon: Published by the Author. 1868. pp. 528. (With portraits and illustrations.) 8vo.

Minutes of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Lowell Baptist Association, held in the Baptist Church in North Tewksbury, Oct. 5 and 6, 1864. Lawrence, Mass. pp. 15.

House of the Angel Guardian. Report of Rev. Geo. F. Haskins, Rector and Treasurer. 1868. pp. 36.

Sermon at the Funeral of Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 14, 1863. By Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D. New-York: Phair & Co. pp. 31.

The Annals of Iowa, published quarterly by the State Historical Society, at Iowa City. January, 1869. Edited by Sandford W. Huff, M.D., Cor. Sec'y. Davenport: Griggs, Watson & Day. (With portrait of the late Hon. D. F. Wells, Sup't of Instruction, Iowa.) The chief contents of this excellent No. are: The Army of the South West, and the first Campaign in Arkansas; Early History of Iowa; Histories of the Counties of Mahaska, Jackson, and Washington; annual meeting of the State Hist. Society. pp. 110.

Cenadwri Flynyddol James T. Lewis, Llywodraethwr Talaeth Wisconsin. A Draddowyd Ionawr 12, 1865. Milwaukee: 1865. pp. 24.

The Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment. A Discourse in commemoration of Washington's Birth day, delivered in Falls Church, Fairfax Co., Va., on Sunday, February 23, 1862.



By Rev. B. F. De Costa, Chaplain of the Eighteenth Mass. Regiment. IN PACE BELLO PRIMIS. Charlestown, Mass. pp. 15.

The Guardian of Health, and Education. Edited by W. M. Cornell, M.D., LL.D. New Series. Vol. VIII., No. 2. Boston. pp. 20.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the year 1868. Boston: H. W. Dutton & Son, Printers. 1869. pp. 115.

Recovery from the Passage of an Iron Bar through the Head. By John M. Harlow, M.D., of Woburn. (With a Plate.) Read before the Mass. Medical Society, June 3, 1868. Boston: D. Clapp & Son. pp. 21.

Annual Report of the School Committee of the Town of Dorchester, for the year ending March 1, 1869. Boston: Rockwell & Rollins, Printers, 1869. pp. 18.

First Report of the Class of Sixty-Three in Yale College. New-Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. 1869. pp. 159. This reprint does great credit to the literary ability and taste of JONATHAN EDWARDS, M.D., under whose supervision it was printed.

THE SPEAKING DEAD. A Discourse occasioned by the death of Serg't Edward Amos Adams, 59th Regiment, M. V. M., delivered at Billerica, Mass., July 31st, 1864. By Rev. John D. Sweet, Pastor of the Baptist Church. Boston: 36 Kilby street. pp. 28.

Laws relating to the New Capitol at Albany. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. pp. 8.

Fifty-Seventh Annual Report of the Albany County Bible Society. Organized A.D. 1810. Albany: J. Munsell. 1868. pp. 16.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of Union College, made May 30, 1868. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. pp. 18.

The Co-education of the Sexes, as pursued in Oberlin College. An Address before a meeting of College Presidents at Springfield, Ill. By Rev. James H. Fairchild, D.D., of Oberlin College, July 10, 1867. (*Reprinted from Barnard's American Journal of Education, for January, 1868.*) pp. 16.

Transactions of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the year 1868. pp. 101.

Historical Sketch of Oberlin College. By Rev. E. H. Fairchild, Principal of Preparatory Department and General Agent. Springfield [O]. 1868. pp. 34.

THE HOPE OF MAINE. A Discourse delivered Thanksgiving day, Nov. 26, 1868. By William H. Fenn, Pastor of the High Street Church, Portland, Me. Portland: 1868. pp. 23.

Catalogue of the Law School of the University of Albany for the year 1868-9. pp. 12.

Report on the Proposed City Park. By Olmstead, Vaux & Co. Albany: J. Munsell. pp. 14.

Minutes of the Seventy-Second Anniversary of the Rensselaerville Association, held with the Baptist Church at Sloansville, N. Y., Sept. 2, 3 and 4, 1868. Albany: J. Munsell. pp. 16.

A true Report of Martin Frobisher's Voyage, 1577. By Dionyse Settle. London: 1577. pp. 63. [Edited by Hon. J. R. Bartlett, Dec., 1868.]

Genealogy of the Fitz Family in America. By James Hill Fitts. Clinton. 1869. pp. 91.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Ministry at Large, in the city of Providence. By [Rev.] Edwin M. Stone. Providence. 1869. pp. 19.

Historical Sketches of the Medical College, the Law School and the Dudley Observatory. (*From the Historical Collections of Albany.*) Vol. ii. Albany: J. Munsell. 1868. pp. 16.

A Sermon commemorative of Rev. Dexter Clapp, late pastor of East-Church, Salem. By Rufus Ellis. Preached in East-Church, Sunday, Sept. 6. Boston: Leonard C. Bowles, 26 Chauncy Street. 1868. pp. 20.

Memorial, soliciting aid in re-building Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. Dec. 1868. pp. 6.

An Address delivered before the Trustees, Faculty and Students of Indiana State University. By [Gov.] Conrad Baker, June 30, 1868. Indianapolis: Douglass & Conner, Printers. 1868. pp. 23.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Boston School for the Ministry (Unitarian), for the year 1868-9. pp. 13.

Correspondence between [Hon.] John H. Gilmer and Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. Richmond [Va.]: 1869. pp. 48.

Bulletins of the Public Library of the city of Boston, for January, February and March, 1869.

The Flora of the Adirondacks. By Geo. T. Stevens, M.D. Albany: J. Munsell. 1868. pp. 18.

Prussia and the German System of Education. By Arthur Bott. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. pp. 66.

Impressions of Prison Life in Great Britain, submitted to the Inspectors and Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary. By David Dyer, Chaplain. Albany: J. Munsell. 1868. pp. 25.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Albany Penitentiary, made 16th Dec., 1868, &c. J. Munsell. pp. 65.

A Discourse, addressed to the First Presbyterian Congregation of Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 1, 1867, an occasion of the completion of its second century. By William B. Sprague, D.D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany. Albany: 1867. pp. 43.

A Discourse, delivered at Berlin, July 4, 1810, on the Anniversary of American Independence. By Reuben Puffer, Minister of Berlin. Published by request of the Hearers. Printed at Leominster (Mass.), by Salmon Wilder, July 21, 1810. pp. 16.

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Yours &c  
Sam<sup>l</sup> F. Bell



# NEW-ENGLAND

## HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE HONORABLE SAMUEL D. BELL, LL.D.

[Communicated by Hon. CHARLES H. BELL, of Exeter, N.H.]

It is seldom that a life has been passed of greater usefulness than that of the late Chief Justice Bell, of New-Hampshire. He was never in the most conspicuous field of public employment, nor were his labors of a character to awaken the popular admiration; but for many years he occupied a most important and responsible position in his State, and the service he rendered to the community was constant, and of inestimable value.

SAMUEL DANA BELL was born in Francestown, N. H., October 9, 1798. His father was the Hon. Samuel Bell, LL.D., a judge of the Superior Court, four years governor of New-Hampshire, and twelve years a senator of the United States; his mother was a daughter of the Hon. Samuel Dana, of Amherst, N. H.

He manifested, at an early age, the love of study which distinguished him through life. He entered Harvard College in his fourteenth year, and was graduated in the class of 1816. He then commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. George Sullivan, of Exeter, and was admitted to the bar of the county of Rockingham early in the year 1820.

The first few months of his professional life he passed in Meredith, in the present county of Belknap, but within the year he established himself in Chester, then a town of some note, and the home of several gentlemen of cultivation and distinction. Entering into practice there, he soon acquired the reputation of being a sagacious, learned and trustworthy lawyer, and obtained an ample business and the full confidence of the community. In the year 1823, he was appointed solicitor of the county of Rockingham for the term of five years; in 1825 and 1826, he was elected a representative in the State legislature, and in the latter year was placed upon a commission to revise the statutes of the State; in 1827 and 1828, he was chosen clerk of the house of representatives, and in the latter year was re-appointed county-solicitor, which office, however, he declined.



Mr. Bell remained in Chester ten years, and then took up his residence in Exeter, the half shire-town of the county of Rockingham, where he discharged the duties of cashier of the Exeter Bank for some years, though without relinquishing his legal studies, or even the whole of his practice.

In 1836, he determined to devote his entire time to his profession, and with that view removed to Concord, the capital of the State; but it soon being apparent that Manchester was to become the leading town of New-Hampshire, and upon receiving the appointment of general attorney to the company chiefly concerned in its advancement, he determined to make that place his home, and fixed his residence there in 1839.

In 1840, Mr. Bell was placed at the head of a commission for another revision of the statutes. To this work, the greater part of which fell to his share, he gave unwearied care and research. It was completed in about two years, and in a manner which admirably met the urgent wants of the legal profession and of the community.

In 1846, Manchester had found the need of a city charter, and Mr. Bell, at the desire of the leading citizens, accepted the office of judge of the Police Court, which he held long enough to fix upon that tribunal the impress of his own accurate and systematic habits; and, two years later, he received the appointment of circuit judge of the Common Pleas throughout the State. This office he held until 1849, when he was placed upon the bench of the Superior Court—the highest tribunal of the State. In 1859, he was elected to the position of chief justice, which he retained until his resignation in 1864.

It was his intention from this time to relinquish all professional employment, and he declined every retainer, even those of a permanent and lucrative character, and which were offered him in a form to encroach little upon his pursuits or leisure. In 1866, however, on being again appointed at the head of a commission to revise the statutes, he did not refuse his assent, but with his usual diligence and fidelity acquitted himself of the arduous duty, which was accomplished so speedily, that the work was before the legislature in season to be adopted at the ordinary brief session in 1867.

This was the last public service upon which Judge Bell was engaged. His health had been delicate for some years before, and about this time he was prostrated by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from which he never recovered. He lingered in a condition of great helplessness for a year after, bearing his privations, and occasional sufferings, with cheerfulness, and died at his residence in Manchester, on the 31st day of July, 1868.

Judge Bell received from nature an inquiring disposition, a retentive memory, and a love of order and method; to which he added habits of untiring application. He was never inclined to out-door occupations, and almost the whole of his time, out of the court-room, was passed in his office or library. He found his amusement and recreation, as well as his employment, in his books and pen.

His profession was, of course, the first object of his study. He pursued it to an extent, and in directions, far beyond the usual range of lawyers, even of the foremost rank. He not only made himself master of the common-law and equity systems, from the works of the early sages of the profession down to the latest reported cases, but



was scarcely less familiar with the civil law, the French code, the jurisprudence of Scotland, and even the legislation of each of the United States. From all these sources he drew reasons, analogies and illustrations, to fortify and enrich his judicial opinions.

He possessed rare personal qualifications for a position upon the bench. Dignified in appearance and bearing, he was distinguished for patience and courtesy. He made abundant allowance for the diffident and the slow ; but he had no tolerance for conceit and impudence. He had all an honorable man's aversion to meanness and the lower arts of the profession ; he used his position and authority to promote no partisan or partial purposes. Knowing no favorites, he rather imposed severer terms on those whom he might be expected to favor, when they chanced to ask for some indulgence from the court.

With his methodical, laborious habits, it may well be supposed that the duties of his position were always promptly discharged. No cause languished in his court by reason of the unreadiness of the judge.

He was a man of very decided opinions. Quick in his impressions, he was ready enough to yield them, for sufficient cause ; but when he had deliberately arrived at a conclusion, it was after a careful examination and reasoning, and he did not easily abandon it. It is not surprising that those who were so unfortunate as to disagree with him, sometimes thought him unduly tenacious and hard to move ; but it is believed that not even the most vehement opponent ever doubted his sincerity and the honesty of his convictions.

It is somewhat remarkable that Judge Bell, being no little of a "black-letter lawyer," and living, as it were, so much in the past, was not a determined foe to innovations upon *antiquas vias*. But he was, on the contrary, quite ready to recognize the operations of the spirit of the age upon the legal system, and was by no means slow to embody in the statutes, and even in his judicial opinions, the growth of modern sentiment in amelioration of the ruder doctrines of the early law.

The purity of Judge Bell's public and private life deserves to be mentioned, to his honor. The ermine which he wore was unsullied indeed : no shade of wrong, or dishonor, ever fell upon his name. In a long life, so great a part of which was passed in the discharge of official employments, many as were the persons who must have been disappointed by his acts and opinions, no one of them ever ventured to cast a reflection upon his motives or his conduct. He went down to his grave with his fair fame wearing its life-long lustre, and with the sincere respect of even those who most widely differed from him.

His studies were by no means limited to his profession. He was a great, general reader ; and his stores of knowledge upon matters unconnected with the law, were remarkable. But he gave more special attention to history and the kindred subjects of biography, genealogy and topography ; to mechanics and the natural sciences. In these departments he was satisfied with no half-knowledge, and it was his habit to keep himself fully informed of every fresh publication and discovery.

It may not be uninteresting to mention the field of historical investigation in which he was most engaged. Perhaps there was no sub-



ject on which he bestowed more labor than that of the early history of his own State, and in connection with it, the first European settlements upon the eastern shores of New-England. By long study and diligent research of scattered and neglected sources of information, this had become familiar ground to him, and it is much to be regretted that the exacting nature of his employments did not allow him the leisure to embody his knowledge, on a subject so full of interest and so little understood, in a form to be available to others.

He did, indeed, make some progress in gathering the materials for a work which was to him a labor of love, upon the Judicial History of New-Hampshire. Throughout his life he had assiduously collected all that was to be learned from record and tradition, of the courts, the judiciary and the bar, of his State. His own recollection extended over the period of half a century, and to the times of the "giants of the law," and his memory was richly stored with the anecdotes and sketches of personal character, so apt to be rejected as trifling by grave historians, but which give a living interest to the bare outlines which are all that usually survive to us, of the persons and things of the past generations. No one could have performed such an undertaking so well as Judge Bell, had his health permitted him to complete it. But before he had brought his work up to the close of the first century, it was interrupted by the hand of disease, and was never resumed. It is to be hoped that even the fragment of a work of so much interest and value, will not be suffered to pass into oblivion.

Immersed in study as he was, Judge Bell had no want of interest in plans for the public advantage. Manchester, his home, now a thriving city of some thirty thousand souls, was, when he fixed his abode there, a mere village, with its future all undetermined. Upon its few leading inhabitants, depended the question of its subsequent moral, material and social status. Judge Bell entered with interest into every scheme for the prospective welfare of the town. Among the public enterprises which he was greatly instrumental in establishing, was that of the city library, which in spite of all drawbacks, is to-day extensive, valuable, and incalculably useful to the people; and being fixed upon a liberal and permanent basis, will ere long be among the foremost institutions of its kind, and will remain a fitting monument of the wisdom and forecast which laid its foundation.

Judge Bell was an early member of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, and for years held its principal offices. He prepared two valuable papers upon historical subjects, which he read before that society, and contributed largely to several of the volumes of its published collections. He was always earnest in his efforts for its maintenance and welfare, and at one time assumed, alone, considerable pecuniary liabilities, which were weighing heavily upon the institution. He retained his interest in it to the last, and was upon its committee of publication up to the time of his decease.

Such is a mere outline of some of the more prominent characteristics of one who was a learned jurist, a ripe scholar, and an upright and earnest man. Yet it cannot but be felt how poorly and unworthily it will indicate to those who never knew him, the high and unselfish aims, the symmetrical character, the useful and exemplary life,



and the beneficent influence, which are held in so tender remembrance by the circle of his friends.

Judge Bell's descent was as follows :—

#### PATERNAL.

Matthew Bell, a native of Scotland, emigrated to Ireland some years before the siege of Londonderry, at which he was present, and had two sons (known): Matthew, who emigrated to New-York, and John Bell,<sup>2</sup> born near Colrain in Ireland, in 1679; married, 171—, Elizabeth Todd; came to this country about 1719, and settled in Londonderry, N. H., and died there July 8, 1743. They had six daughters and three sons, of whom the youngest was John Bell,<sup>3</sup> born in Londonderry, N. H., August 15, 1730; married, Dec. 21, 1758, Mary Ann Gilmore, and died in Londonderry, Nov. 30, 1825. They had seven daughters and five sons, of whom the sixth child and third son was Samuel Bell,<sup>4</sup> born in Londonderry, Feb. 9, 1770; married, first, May 26, 1797, Mehitabel Bowen Dana, by whom he had two daughters and four sons; and second, July 4, 1826, Lucy Giddings Smith, by whom he had four sons, and died in Chester, N. H., Dec. 23, 1850. His first child by his first marriage was Samuel Dana Bell.<sup>5</sup>

#### MATERNAL.

Richard Dana was born in England, emigrated to this country, and married, in 164—, Ann Bullard, in Cambridge, Mass., and died there April 2, 1690. They had four daughters and seven sons, of whom the seventh child and sixth son was Benjamin Dana,<sup>2</sup> born in Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1660; married, May 24, 1688, Mary Buckminster, and died in Cambridge Aug. 13, 1738. They had three daughters and seven sons, of whom the seventh child and sixth son was William Dana,<sup>3</sup> born in Cambridge Oct. 11, 1703; married, in 1735, Mary Greene, and died in Cambridge May 17, 1770. They had three daughters and six sons, of whom the second son and child was Samuel Dana,<sup>4</sup> born in Cambridge Jan. 14, 1739; married, May 6, 1762, Anna Kenrick, and died in Amherst, N. H., April 1, 1798. They had six sons and six daughters, of whom the fourth daughter and tenth child was Mehitabel Bowen Dana,<sup>5</sup> born in Groton, Mass., Nov. 8, 1780; married, May 26, 1797, Samuel Bell, and died in Amherst, N. H., Sept. 17, 1810. Her first child was Samuel Dana Bell.<sup>6</sup>

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**SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.**—A curious work has been published at Breslau, lately, by Dr. Herman Cohn, giving the result of an examination of the eyes of 10,060 school children. The proportion of short-sighted children was 17.1 per cent., or 1730 among 10,060. No village children were found to be short-sighted until they had been sometime at school—at least half a year. There were in proportion four times as many short-sighted children in the town (Breslau) as in the country, and short-sightedness increased generally with the demands made upon the children. Dr. Cohn attributes the evil in a great measure to the bad construction of school benches, which force the children to read with their books close before their eyes and with their heads held downward.



## MILTON (MASS.) CHURCH RECORDS.—1678-1754.

[Transcribed for the Register by Mr. WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, of Dorchester, Mass.]

Continued from page 20.

## [Baptisms.]

- March 3, 1716-7. Peter, son of Brother George Talbut.  
 March 17 " Samuel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamine Fenno.  
 April 14, 1717. Ebenezar, son of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Feild Juni<sup>or</sup>.  
 April 21, " Esther, Dau. of Brother Ebenezar Tucker Juni<sup>or</sup>.  
 June 2, " Katherine, Dau. of Neighbour Liscum.  
 June 9, " M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth and M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah Gulliver were baptized;  
 Joseph, son of David Horton.  
 July 28 " Elizabeth, Dau. of Timothy Crehore Juni<sup>or</sup>.  
 August 11 " Lidea, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Nehemiah Clap.  
 Sept. 1 " Judith, Dau. of Brother Eeles.  
 Sept. 22 " William, son of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Billings; Daniel, son of  
 M<sup>r</sup> James Tucker Junior.  
 Nov. 24, 1717. Mary Gold, Anne and Miriam Peirce laid hold on  
 y<sup>e</sup> Covenant &c. and were baptized.  
 Jan. 20, 1717-8. Seth, son of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Vose.  
 Feb. 9, 1717-8. Patience, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Swift.  
 March 2, 1717-8. Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Recompence Wadsworth.  
 March 9, 1717-8. William, son of M<sup>r</sup> William Badcock; Daniel, son  
 of M<sup>r</sup> Edward Adams.  
 April 13, 1718. Experience, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ezra Clap; Abigail, Dau.  
 of M<sup>r</sup> George Badcock.  
 April 21, 1718. John, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Glover was baptized, Cousen  
 Susanna Glovers son.  
 May 4, 1718. Isaac, son of Ebenezar Tucker seni<sup>or</sup>; Sarah, Dau.  
 of Thomas Gold; Hannah, Dau. of Betty Hunter.  
 May 25, 1718. Ebenezar, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Wadsworth; Ann, Dau.  
 of M<sup>r</sup> Preserved Lion.  
 June 1, 1718. John, son of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Miller.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 24, " William, son of M<sup>r</sup> William Vose, deceased.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 31 " Benjamine, son of Eleazar Puffer.  
 Octo. 12 " Jerusha, Dau. of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Gulliver by my Daughter  
 was baptized.  
 Nov. 2, 1718. Margaret y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of Tabitha Crane M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezar  
 Cranes Grandchild was baptized (y<sup>e</sup> Mother made her peace with  
 the Chh.  
 Nov. 9, 1718. Abigail, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Georg Sumner; Mehitabel,  
 Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Moses Belcher.  
 Nov. 16 " Thomas, son of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Holman.  
 Dec. 28 " Sarah, Dau. of M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Mountgomery M<sup>r</sup> Har-  
 sey Grand-Daughter was baptized.  
 Feb. 1, 1718-9. Hagar my Negro woman made her confession of  
 her sin of fornication and Entred into Covenant with God and came  
 vnder y<sup>e</sup> Watch and discipline of this Chh. and so was baptized; and  
 her Children Sambo and Jimme were baptized at y<sup>e</sup> same time.  
 April 19, 1719. Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Gulliver.



- May 10, 1719. Daniel, son to Benjamine Sumner.  
 June 21 " Anne, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> William Rawson.  
 July 5 " Nathaneel, son of Nathaneel Badcock Juni<sup>or</sup>, Deceased.  
 July 12 " Samuel, son of James Tucker.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 9 " Stephen, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Badcock.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 23 " Susanna, Dau. of Brother Ebenezar Tucker (Deacon Manassah Tuckers grand-daughter) was baptized.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 30 " Nathaneel, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Daniel; Sarah, Dau. of Brother George Talbut.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 13, " Ezra, son of M<sup>r</sup> Nehemiah Clap.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 20 " Ebenezar, son of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Billings and Mehittable y<sup>e</sup> Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Feild.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 27 " Nathaneel, son of Ensigne Samuel Swift.  
 Octo. 4 " Samuel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Tucker.  
 Octo. 25 " Thankfull, Dau. of David Horton.  
 Nov. 1 " Edward, son of Edward Glover.  
 Dec. 6 " Silence, Dau. of John Gulliver Junior.  
 Jan. 10 " Patience, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup>. George Badcock.  
 Jan. 17 " Anne, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Gulliver (Capt. Gullivers son in law) was baptized.  
 Feb. 7, 1719-20. Ruth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Timothy Crehore Juni<sup>or</sup>.  
 March 6, 1719-20. Jonathan Chanler Junior laid hold on y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c. and so was baptized.  
 March 27, 1720. David, son of M<sup>r</sup> Recompence Wadsworth.  
 April 3, 1720. Stephen, son of M<sup>r</sup> Roy.  
 May 22, 1720. Stephen, son of M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Badlambe was baptized (He owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.  
 June 5, 1720. Joseph, son of John Glover was baptized (our kins-womans son.)  
 July 10, " Lidea, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Preserved Lion.  
 July 24 " Samuel, son of Deacon John Wadsworth.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 7 " Susanna, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> William Badcock.  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 14 " Patience, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Edward Adams.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 25 " Rebecca, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezar Tucker (M<sup>r</sup> James T. son) was baptized.  
 Octo. 16, 1720. Esther, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ephraim Tucker Junior was baptized. He owning the Covenant, &c.  
 Jan. 1, 1720-21. Robert, son of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Feild.  
 Feb. 5 " John, son of Ensigne Sam. Swift.  
 Feb. 26 " Joshua, son of Nathanael How.  
 April 2, 1721. Susannah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> George Wadsworth was baptized.  
 April 16, " Timothy, son of M<sup>r</sup> James Tucker.  
 April 23 " Ruth, Dau. of Ensigne William Billing.  
 June 11 " Thomas and Martha twins, children to Neighbour Thomas Pickins were baptized.  
 July 2 " Hannah, Dau. of Edward Glover.  
 July 9 " Elizabeth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezar Clap was baptized (He owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.)  
 Aug<sup>st</sup> 6 " Elijah, son of Ezra Clap.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 10 " William and Richard Peirce, sons of M<sup>r</sup> William Peirce of Milton were baptized they laying hold on y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.



Octo. 8, 1721. Jerusha, dau. of George Talbut.

Octo. 22, " Nathaneel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Sam: Wadsworth.

Dec. 3, " Othniel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Vose was baptized (y<sup>e</sup> father owning the Covenant); Martha, Dau. of David Horton.

Dec. 10, 1721. Hannah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Preserved Lion; Sarah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Noah Dammon.

January 28, 1721. Hannah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> George Badcock.

March 11, 1721-2. William, son of M<sup>r</sup> Sam: Durant. Hannah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Nehemiah Clap; Hagar, Dau. of our Negro woman, was baptized, all three the same Evening.

April 8, 1722. Ephraim, son of M<sup>r</sup> Ephraim Tucker Junior was baptized; Deborah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Nathanael Houghton; Ann, Dau. of James Miller (that came from Ireland) was baptized by virtue of Comunion of Chhes.

May 6, 1722. Jane, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Sam: Gulliver; Samuel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamine Sumner.

May 27 " Ruth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Nathanael Vose Junior was baptized he owning the Covenant.

June 3 " John, son of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Billings.

July 22 " Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezar Tucker.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 5 " Elizabeth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> William Peirce Seni<sup>or</sup> was baptized she owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 5 " Lidea, dau. of William Tompson was baptized by vertue of communion of Chhes.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 9 " John Mac'kee, son of Mr. Robert Mac'kee; the father owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c. y<sup>e</sup> son was baptised.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 16, 1722. Lidea, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> William Badcock; James, son of [ ] Harper was baptized by vertue of communion of Chhes, y<sup>e</sup> Mother was a communicant of a presbeterian Chh. In Ireland.

Nov. 11, 1722. Abigail, Dau. of Ensigne Samuel Swift.

Dec. 2, " Rebecca, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Sam: Tucker; Waitstil, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Vose; Elizabeth, Dau. of Ebenezar Houghton.

Dec. 30 " Jerusha, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Glover (y<sup>e</sup> married my wifes Kinswoman) was baptized; M<sup>r</sup> Henry Withertons son Joseph (he owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.) was baptized.

Jan. 20, 1722-3. Susanna, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Daniel.

Feb. 17, 1723. Esther, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> George Wadsworth; Judith, Dau. of M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Stimpson.

March 10, 1722-3. James, son of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Feild; Ruth, Dau. of Moses Heiden (he laying hold on y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.) was baptized.

March 31, 1723. Mary, Dau. of Edward Glover.

April 7, 1723. Edward, son of Mr. Pelatiah Rawson.

April 28, " Ebenezar, son of M<sup>r</sup> James Tucker.

May 19 " John Redman aboue 70 years old was baptized upon his sollemne Entring into Covenant with God and this Chh. submitting himselfe to y<sup>e</sup> watch and discipline; Noah, son of M<sup>r</sup> Noah Daman; Ebenezar, son of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Durant.

May 26, 1723. Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Preserved Lion.

June 2, 1723. Hannah, Dau. of Neighbour Jemmeson.

June 9, " Joseph, son of M<sup>r</sup> [ ] Daman was baptized his mother was in full communion with y<sup>e</sup> Chh. in Deadham.

June 23, 1723. John, Samuel and Abijah y<sup>e</sup> sons of John Smith



(their Mother owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant and giuing Up herselfe and hers to y<sup>e</sup> watch of y<sup>e</sup> Chh.) were baptized.

July 21, 1723. Rebecca, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Sheperd.

September 1, 1723. Elizabeth, Dau. of John Smith.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 8 " Samuel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Henshaw.

Octo. 20 " Robert, son of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Vose; Submitt, Dau. of Hagar our Woman servant was baptized.

Dec. 15, 1723. Leveret, son of Nathanael Hubbard Esq.

Dec. 29 " Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Georg Badcock; Ruth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> David Horton; Martha, Dau. of neighbour Delap.

Jan. 19, 1723-24. Jerusha, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Nathaneel Vose Junior.

Feb. 23, " Lancelet Peirce, son of M<sup>r</sup> William Peirce.

Feb. 23 " Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ephraim Tucker Junior.

March 1, 1723-4. Joseph, son of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Crain (he owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant) was Baptized.

April 19, 1724. Stephen, son of M<sup>r</sup> Nehemiah Clap.

May 3, 1724. Prudence Wier was baptized she Entring into Covenant with God &c.

June 28, 1724. Eliot, son of M<sup>r</sup> Pelatiah Rawson; Samuel, son of James Miller (that came from Ireland) was baptized.

July 26, 1724. Sarah Joanes, wife of neighbour James Joanes was baptized (he Entring into covenant with God and this Chh.) and Mary, Elijah and Thankfull her children were baptized.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 9, 1724. Ann, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> William Badcock.

Aug. 23 " Abigail, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamine Fenno, Junior.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 30, " Seth, son of M<sup>r</sup> Seth Gulliver.

Octo. 25, " Martha, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezar Houghton.

Nov. 15, 1725. (sic) Joanna, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Preserved Lion.

Nov. 22, 1724. Hopestill, son of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Feild.

Dec. 20, " Ruth, Dau. of Georg Wadsworth.

Dec. 27, " Bethel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Blair.

Jan. 17, 1724-5. Nathaniel, son of Simon Black was baptized. He owning the Covenant &c.

Feb. 20, 1724-5. Ruhamah, dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Billings.

Feb. 28, " Benjamin, son of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Sumner.

April 4, 1725. James, son of James Joanes.

April 25, " Nathaneel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Tucker.

May 2, " Elizabeth, Dau. of Paul Davis was baptized (he owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant).

June 6 " Ebenezar, son of Ensign Samuel Swift; Mehitabel, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Crehore.

June 6, 1725. Robert Swan, son of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Swan.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 8 " Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Shepard.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 12 " Moses Hayden, son of Moses Hayden.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 26 " Nathaneel, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Glover.

Octo. 3 " Manasseh, son of M<sup>r</sup> Ezra Clap.

Octo. 10. " Henry, son of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Vose.

Octo. 24 " Sarah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Henry Withinton.

Nov. 27, " Katherine, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Georg Badcock; John, son of M<sup>r</sup> Nathanael Vose Junior.

Dec. 4, 1725. Samuel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Sam: Miller Junior.

Jan. 9, " Sarah White (M<sup>r</sup> Peter White's Daughter) was baptized she laying hold on y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c.



- Jan. 30, 1725-6. Jonathan, son of M<sup>r</sup> Durant.  
 Feb. 6, 1725-6. John, son of M<sup>r</sup> Edward Glover.  
 Feb. 20, " John, son of M<sup>r</sup> Roger Sumner.  
 Feb. 27 " Mehittabel, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> David Vose was baptized  
 (he owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant.)  
 March 27, 1726. Elizabeth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Pellatiah Rawson.  
 April 10, 1726. Paul and Anna, Children of M<sup>r</sup> Paul Davis.  
 April 17 " Abigail, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Sam: Davenport.  
 April 24 " Hannah, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ephraim Tucker Junior.  
 May 1, 1726. John, son of M<sup>r</sup> Timothy Toleman.  
 May 15 " Samuel, son of Sarah Withersbee.  
 June 11 " Joseph, son of M<sup>r</sup> Nehemiah Clap.  
 June 26 " Enoch, son of M<sup>r</sup> William Badcock; Lidea, Dau.  
 of M<sup>r</sup> Georg Wadsworth.  
 July 3 " Abigail, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Preserved Lion.  
 July 17 " Ebenezar, son of James Endicot, was baptized he  
 owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant.  
 July 24, 1726. Dorathy, Dau. of Eliazer Puffer.  
 Aug<sup>a</sup> 14 " Benjamin, son of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Fenno Junior.  
 August 21 " Elijah, son of M<sup>r</sup> Ruth Everenden Juni<sup>or</sup> (who was  
 taken into full communion with our Church) was baptized.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 4, 1726. Amariah, son of M<sup>r</sup> Georg Sumner Junior (he own-  
 ing y<sup>e</sup> Covenant) was baptized.  
 Sep<sup>r</sup> 11, 1726. Joseph, son of M<sup>r</sup> Nathaneel Houghton.  
 Octo. 2 " Elijah, son of M<sup>r</sup> Seth Gulliver.  
 Nov. 20 " Elizabeth, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezar Clap.  
 Dec. 11 " Josiah, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Glover.  
 January 1, 1726-7. Ebenezar, son of M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezar Houghton.  
 Jan. 15, 1726-7. Thomas, son of M<sup>r</sup> Silas Crane.  
 Jan. 29, " Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Crane.  
 Feb. 19 " Rebecca, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Moses Billing was baptized  
 and w<sup>d</sup> own y<sup>e</sup> Covenant tho' his wife was in full communion and did  
 so; M<sup>r</sup> Ralph Sheperd owned y<sup>e</sup> Covenant and had his Daughter Sarah  
 baptized at y<sup>e</sup> same time.  
 April 30, 1727. Mary Miller owned y<sup>e</sup> Covenant, &c. and was bap-  
 tized.  
 May 7, " Stephen, son of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Miller Junior; Lemuel,  
 son of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Bent, Juni<sup>or</sup>; Esther, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hunt was  
 baptized. These two last parents owned the Covenant and gaue up  
 themselves and theirs to God and to the watch and discipline of this Chh.  
 May 24, 1727. I was at a fast at Stoughton and preached in y<sup>e</sup>  
 Afternoon (being desired) I baptized to Children. One was M<sup>r</sup> Subal  
 Wintworths y<sup>e</sup> smith, his name was James, y<sup>e</sup> other was William Son  
 to Joseph Smith.  
 May 28, 1727. Thomas son of M<sup>r</sup> Noah Damman; Bettèe, Dau. of  
 Bettée Hunter.  
 June 4, 1727. Jemima, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Wadland.  
 June, 1727. Content Marah was baptized Hannah she request-  
 ing that her name might be changed.  
 June 25, 1727. John, son of M<sup>r</sup> Adams Juni<sup>or</sup> was baptized (He  
 owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant &c.)  
 July 2, 1727. Jeremiah, son of M<sup>r</sup> Jeremiah Belcher.  
 July 16 " John, son of M<sup>r</sup> John Gulliver.



Sep<sup>r</sup> 17, 1727. Mary, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> John Fenno was baptized. M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Billings Grand-Daughter.

Octo. 1, 1727. M<sup>r</sup> John Puffer Juni<sup>or</sup> owned y<sup>e</sup> Covenant and came vnder y<sup>e</sup> watch and Discipline of y<sup>e</sup> Chh. and had his Daugh. Hannah Baptized; Samuel, son of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Andrews was baptized.

Octo. 8, 1727. Experience Peirce was baptized she owning y<sup>e</sup> Covenant and giuing up herself and hers to the watch and discipline of y<sup>e</sup> Chh.; Abigail, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Kinsley was baptized.

Octo. 22, 1727. Jedadia, son of M<sup>r</sup> Timothy Crehore, Junior; Abigail, Dau. of M<sup>r</sup> Roger Sumner.

Nov. 19, 1727. Benjamine, son of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Everenden.

Dec. 10 " George, son of M<sup>r</sup> Georg Badcock; William, son of M<sup>r</sup> William Peirce.

The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Peter Thacher (after about 46 years eminent service in the Ministerial office in the Town of Milton) died on y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1727. Blessed are the dead y<sup>t</sup> die in the Lord.

John Taylor was ordain'd Pastor of the Church in Milton, Nov<sup>r</sup> 13, 1728.

[Admissions to the Church.]

Jan. 19, 1728-9. M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezer Houghton and Sarah his Wife, Stephen Davenport, John Adams, Ann Swift the Wife of Sam<sup>l</sup> Swift, and M<sup>rs</sup> Waitstill Tucker were admitted into full Comunion.

Jan. 26, 1728-9. Ebenezer Sumner Jun<sup>r</sup> and his sister Rebeckah.

March 9, " John Glover and Mary his Wife, David Coplan and Elisabeth his Wife, and Elisabeth, Wife of John Smith.

April 20, 1728-9. Anthony Gulliver and Abigail Crane the Wife of Benjamin Crane; Eunice the Wife of Hezekiah Barber.

June 1, 1728-9. Elisabeth the Wife of John Bent; Hannah the Wife of William Blake being dismis'd from the Church of Dorchester was taken under the Watch of y<sup>e</sup> Church of Milton.

July 13, 1728-9. William Tucker and Rachel his Wife.

Oct. 5 " Esther Hunt Wife of Joseph Hunt.

Nov. 16 " Margaret and Hannah, Daughters to Deacon John Wadsworth.

Milton Dec<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1733, Mess<sup>rs</sup> Timothy Crehore Jun<sup>r</sup> and Nehemiah Clap were chosen Deacons.

At a Church Meeting May 13, 1734.

Voted, That the Deacons be desired to let out, on usual, Legal, Interest, the Money which is in their Hands, belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Church being the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

Voted, That the Deacons be desired to provide good Canary Wine for the Comunion Table, for the future.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 29, 1728. Thomas Cradock own'd the Cov<sup>t</sup> and had his Child Baptised.

May 11, 1729. William Sumner Jun<sup>r</sup> owned y<sup>e</sup> Cov<sup>t</sup>.

July 13, " George Rickmore own'd y<sup>e</sup> Cov<sup>t</sup>.

Sep. 21 " Edward Blake Jun<sup>r</sup> own'd y<sup>e</sup> Cov<sup>t</sup>.

June 21, 1730. Nathaniel Blake own'd y<sup>e</sup> Cov<sup>t</sup>.

Sept. 20 " Elijah Vose.

Oct. 25 " Peter Stone own'd y<sup>e</sup> Cov<sup>t</sup>.

Mar. 7, 1731. Jonathan Vose.

Oct. 31, " Moses Blake own'd the Cov<sup>t</sup>.



- Jan. 30, 1731-2. David Horton Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 June 12, 1732. Peter White and Rachel his Wife.  
 Sep. 3     "     John Daniel Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Sept. 17   "     Benjamin (sometimes call'd Dollock.)  
 Feb. 18, 1732-3. Brimsmead Hunt; Joseph Pain own'd y<sup>e</sup> Cov<sup>t</sup> and  
 had his Child bap<sup>d</sup>.  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 5<sup>th</sup>     James Andrews.  
       " 19     Cæsar a Servant of Deaco<sup>n</sup> Wadsworth.  
 Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>    Keziah, wife of William Smith.  
 1734. July 21. Thomas Vose.  
       Nov. 24. Samuel Glover.  
 June 22, 1735. John Badcock.  
 July 13,     "     Seth Sumner.  
 Dec. 12, 1736. Edward Vose.  
 Ap. 24, 1737. Ebenezer French.  
 July 9, 1738. Hannah Callughan.  
 Sep. 24,     "     Rachel Wife of W<sup>m</sup> Salmon.  
 Feb. 18, 1738-9. Joseph Dyer.  
 Ap. 15     Allice, Amaziah and Mary, 3 Eldest Children of  
               Ebenezer Knight.  
 May 27     "     Abijah Crane.  
 Feb. 3, 1739-40. Benjamin Horton.  
 Mar. 16     Jeremiah Tucker.  
 April 27    Samuel Durant.  
 June 15     W<sup>m</sup> Crouch.  
 May 17, 1741. Berry Negro Man serv<sup>t</sup> to Sam<sup>l</sup> Miller.  
 June 21     "     John Eels own'd the Covenant and Mehittabel  
               Wife of Ebenezer Horton.  
 July 5,     "     Robin a Negro serv<sup>t</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Miller Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
       12     "     John Marshall.  
 Jan<sup>y</sup> 26     "     Thomas Swift.  
 Feb. 14     "     Nathan Badcock.  
 July 18, 1742. Thomas Cummins.  
 Aug. 29     "     Sue a Negro serv<sup>t</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Tucker.  
 Dec. 3<sup>d</sup>.     Ruth, Wife of Peter Daset.  
 Aug. 7, 1743. Ebenezer Scot.  
 Sep. 11,     "     Abigail Cole Wife of John Cole.  
 Feb. 11, 1743-4. Samuel Henshaw Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 April 22    "     Allice Horton Wife of Joseph Horton.  
 Aug. 18, 1745. Samuel Fenno.  
 Nov. 10     "     William Cunningham.  
 Aug. 31, 1746. Ruth Haden Daughter of Moses Haden.  
 Feb. 15,     "     John Vose.  
 March 8,    "     Josiah Sumner.  
 April 26, 1747. Robert Vose Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Aug. 2,     Ebenezer Swift.  
 Jan. 24, 1747-8. Enoch Horton.

A Record of the Baptisms administred by neighbouring Pastors  
 between the Death of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Thacher and the settlement of M<sup>r</sup>.  
 Taylor.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Eo <sup>d</sup><br>p <sup>r</sup> M <sup>r</sup><br>Hancock of<br>Braintree. | { | Feb. 11, 1727-8. Abigail Daughter of John Billings.<br>Hepzibah Daughter of Sam <sup>l</sup> Wadsworth.<br>George son of John Smith.<br>Abigail Daughter of Robert Vose. |
|--|---|--|



Here follows a Record of the Baptisms administered by Rev. John Taylor.

Decem<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1728. Edmund son of Joshua Andrews whose Wife was in full Comunion with the Church at Newtown.

Dec. 29, 1728. Ann the Daughter of Thomas Cradock, by virtue of his owning the Cov<sup>t</sup>.

Dec. 29. Elisabeth Daughter of Benjamin Everenden.

Jan. 5. Peres son of Peres Bradford.

Jan. 26. Elisha son of John Glover Dorch:

Feb. 2. Judith Daughter of Nehemiah Clap.

Feb. 23. Ralph, son of Ebenezer Houghton.

March 9, 1729. William, son of Robert Vose.

Eod. Miriam, Daughter of Nath<sup>l</sup> Vose Jun<sup>r</sup>.

March 16 Jonathan, son of Seth Gulliver.

May 11. Hannah, Daughter of Caleb Hearsy; John son of William Sumner Jun<sup>r</sup>.

July 13. George Bickmore, Adult, by virtue of his owning the Cov<sup>t</sup>.

Aug. 17. Abigail Daughter of Benjamin Crane.

Aug. 24. John, son of Cap: John Billings Dorch:  
Calvin son of Samuel Topliff; Rachel Daughter of Edward Adams Jun<sup>r</sup>.

Aug. 31. Rachel Daughter of David Coplan.

Sep. 21. Elijah son of Jonathan Chandler Dorch:; Elisabeth  
Daughter of Edward Blake jun<sup>r</sup>.

Sep. 28. William son of William Blake.

Oct. 26. Benjamin son of George Badcock.

Nov. 9. Joseph son of Israel Hearsy.

Nov. 16. Jesse son of John Bent.

Dec. 14. Ebenezer son of Will<sup>m</sup> Tucker.

Dec. 21. William son of Roger Sumner.

Jan. 25. Moses son of Edward Glover.

Eodem. William son of Joshua Andrews.

Feb. 8, 1730. Mehittabel Daughter of Amos Wadland.

March 15. Hannah Daughter of Simon Blake.

April 26. Asa, son of Noah Damon; Nathaniel son of John Gulli-  
ver; Oliver son of Joseph Hunt.

Abigail Daughter of Joseph Bent.

May 10 Mary Daughter of Paul Davis.

May 17 Samuel son of Robert Vose.

June 21 Martha Daughter of Nath<sup>l</sup> Blake.

July 12 Elisabeth Daughter of Tabitha Crane.

July 26 Sarah Daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Davenport.

Eodem. Samuel son of David Vose.

Aug. 2. Lydia Daughter of Zechariah Alden.

Recompense Wadsworth, son of John Stimpson.

Aug. 16 Maverick son of William Peirce Jun.

Sep. 20. Joel son of Peres Bradford; Nathaniel son of Nath<sup>l</sup>  
Houghton; Mary Daughter of Elijah Vose.

Oct. 4. Rebeckah Daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Miller Jun<sup>r</sup>.

Oct. 25. Susannah Daughter of Peter Stone. Bost.

Dec. 20. Nathaniel son of John Glover.

" 27. Elisabeth Daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Durant.

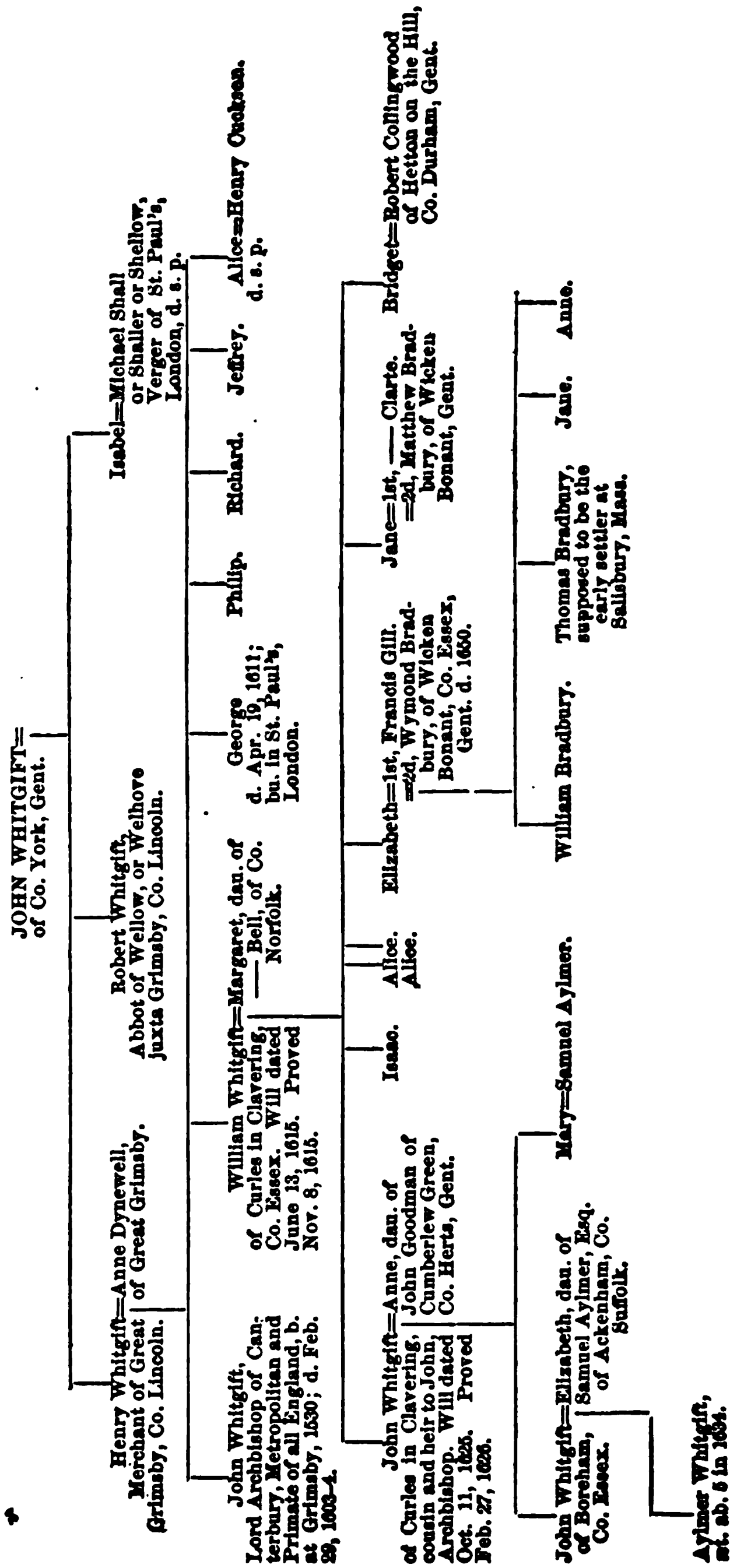


THE WHITGIFT-BRADBURY FAMILY.

[Communicated by JOHN M. BRADBURY, Esq., of Boston, Mass.]

PEDIGREE OF WHITGIFT.

[From the Herald's Visitation of Essex, in 1634, Strype's Life of Abp. Whitgift, and Family Wills.]





CAPT. THOMAS BRADBURY, of Salisbury, Mass., was one of the earliest settlers and original proprietors of that ancient town, and was a leading citizen there for more than fifty years. He was undoubtedly more continuously in the public service than any other of its early inhabitants, for which his education, far above the average of that of his contemporaries, rendered him eligible and competent. He held at various times the offices of schoolmaster, town clerk, justice of the peace, deputy to the General-Court, county recorder, associate judge, captain of the military company, &c., and he appears to have filled all these positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. For a record-officer he was especially fitted by his tastes and acquirements, as he wrote an easy, graceful, and legible hand, and was master of a clear and concise style of expression.

*Tho: Bradbury*

It is rather remarkable that, so far as diligent searches in various directions can determine, there should remain no record to give a clue to the origin or antecedents of a man so prominent in his day. This question of his origin has been for some time a study of the writer, who desires here to set forth the evidence which has led him, in the absence of all positive proof, to the conclusion that his immigrant ancestor belonged to a family long established in the county of Essex, England. Of the facts which follow, those derived from English records are the results of researches instituted by the writer, and were obtained by the experienced and accurate genealogist, H. G. Somerby, Esq.

First.—By the parish register of Wicken-Bonant, Co. Essex, it appears that a Thomas Bradbury was baptized there on the last day of February, 1610–11; and by N. E. HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER, vol. v. p. 346, it appears that a Thomas Bradbury—the only male bearing that surname among the early settlers of this country—was resident at Agamenticus (York, Maine), early in the year 1634. The fact that there were none of his family connections with him is presumptive evidence that he had then attained his majority, and there is nothing improbable on the score of age in the inference that the two records may refer to the same person. Thomas Bradbury, of Agamenticus, was married in 1636, twenty-five years after the record of the baptism at Wicken.

Second.—The father of the Thomas baptized at Wicken was Wymond Bradbury; and as his family possessed landed property and was of course a visitation-family, it is easy to trace his pedigree and that of collateral relatives through several generations. It is found that this unusual Christian name, *Wymond*, does not occur in any of the pedigrees that have been collated, save in this particular instance. Now it happens that Thomas Bradbury, of Agamenticus, named his first-born, a son, Wymond, which is a coincidence almost too remarkable to be the result of accident. That he should select for his *first* child a Christian name which, unless he belonged to one of the allied Essex-families, he would not have been likely to hear of in connection with his own family name, and one which certainly had not occurred in his wife's family, is extremely improbable; and if he belonged to an Essex-family there is no Thomas, other than the son of Wymond, of Wicken, who could be identical with him.



Again.—The immediate family of Wymond Bradbury, of Wicken, consisted of Wymond and Elizabeth, parents, and four children: William, Thomas, Jane and Ann. The children of Thomas Bradbury, of Agamenticus, afterwards of Salisbury, by his wife Mary, daughter of John and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich, were *Wymond*, Judith, *Thomas*, Mary, *Jane*, Jacob, *William*, *Elizabeth*, John, *Ann* and Jabez. It will be perceived that every name in the family of Wymond, of Wicken, is repeated in the family of Thomas, of Salisbury, and it is a noticeable fact, that of these italicized names, only Thomas and Elizabeth occur in the Ipswich Perkins-family; while every one of the others, except perhaps Jabez, is adopted from it; showing an apparent intention on the part of the parents to draw equally from their respective families for the names of their children. In view of these circumstances are there not very strong grounds for believing that Thomas Bradbury, of Salisbury, was identical with the above Thomas Bradbury, the son of Wymond, a native of Wicken-Bonant, Co. Essex, England?

In connection with this subject, under the admission that the origin of Thomas Bradbury is probably indicated, the following documents, which tend to show his maternal ancestry, and which have lately come into the writer's possession, have interest.

#### WILL OF WILLIAM WHITGIFT.

In the name of God, amen: the thirteene daye of June in the yere of oure lord god one thousand sixe hundred and fifteene. I William Whitguifte of Clavering in the Countie of Essex, gent. beying weake in bodey but of good memorye (praised be Almightye god) doe hereby annihillate revoke and make voyde all former willes by me at any tyme heretofore made and nowe do make and ordayne this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following. First I Commend my soule into the handes of Almightye god my heavenlie father and of Jesus x̄piste my only Savyoure and of the holie ghost the blessed Sanctifier of me and all the Elect of god trusting assuredlie to have remission of all my synnes and to dwell in the most sweete presence of that heavenlie Maiestie of god forever thoroughe the greate mercye meritts and passion of my gracious Savyoure and Redemer Jesus Christe in whom all Nations are blessed. Next I will that my bodey according to the order of x̄pistian Buryall be honestlie and decentlie conveyed into the bosome of the Earthe there to be layed within the parishe Church of Clavering aforesayd as neere unto the grave of my welbeloved wife latelye deceased as convenientlie may be. And as for the disposition of all my worldlie goodes Chattells plate money houshold stuffe Bondes and Debts of what kynd nature and qualitie soever they be which god of his goodnes hath lent me here in this life, First I will and bequeathe to Wymond Bradburye of Wicken Bonnant gent. twoe hundred and fifteene poundes of good englishe money in lieu satisfaction and full compensacōn of one Bond of twoe hundred poundes of good english money nowe in the handes of the saied Wymond Bradburye in which bond I William Whitgift stood bound to Frauncis Gill my kynd and loving sonne in lawe late deceased for the payment of one hundred and tenne poundes of good englishe money to the sayd Frauncis Gill the Eleaventh daye of Januarye which was in the yere of oure lord god one thowsand six hundred and fower the



which bond remaynes as yet unpaid and resteth in the hands of Wymond Bradburye aforesayed gent. by occasion of his marriage with my daughter Elizabeth the late wife and widow of the saied Frauncis Gill deceased. The which somme of twoe hundred and fiftene poundes of good englishe money I will to be payed to the sayed Wymond in manner and forme following that is to saye one hundred poundes of good englishe money within three monthes next after my decease out of this my naturall life. And fiftie poundes of good english money (another part of the sayed twoe hundred and fiftene poundes) to be payed within one whole yere next after the day of my naturall deathe. And sixtie fyve poundes (the last parte of the twoe hundred and fiftene poundes) to be payed within twoe whole yeres after my naturall deathe to the saied Wymond Bradburye or his Assignes uppon satisfaction as aforesayed. Item I give and bequeathe to the poore people of Clavering the somme of six poundes of good English money to be distributed amongst them on y<sup>e</sup> daye of my Buryall or within one monethe next after by the oversight and discrecon of my executor herein named. Item I give and bequeathe to John Mason a poor childe whome I broughte up twentie shillings to be payed when he shalbe one and twentye yeres ould. Item I give and bequeathe to Jane Bradburye my daughter the wife of Mathew Bradburye gent. the somme of twentie poundes of good english money to be payed her within one whole yere next after my decease out of this life. Item I give and bequeathe to Philipp Clarte the daughter of Jane Bradbury my daughter the somme of twentie poundes of good englishe money to be payed her within the terme of twoe yeres next after my deathe. Item I give and bequeathe to Mathew Bradburye one of the sonnes of my daughter Jane the somme of twentie poundes of good englishe money to be payd hym at his age of one and twentie yeres. Item I give and bequeath to Mathewe Bradburye gent. my kynde sonne in Lawe a Ring of gould of fortie shillings to be graven with my Arms uppon y<sup>r</sup> signet wise. Item I give and bequeath to Anne Whitgifte the wife of my sonne John Whitgifte one Ryng of gould of the like value to be graven in the manner aforesayed. I give and bequeathe to George Anthony Clerk one Ryng of goulde of twentie shillings. Item I give and bequeathe to John Whitgifte the youngest the sonne and heire of John Whitgifte my sonne one yron Chest standing in the great chamber over the parlor with one Bason and Ewer of silver duple guilt seaven silver Bolles guilt with silver Covers guilt belonging to each of them twoe Belsalts of silver guilt twoe white silver bolles one dozen of silver spoones guilt one dozen of silver spoones unguilt. All which parcells or peaces of plate before mentioned are usuallie remayning fast locked in the sayed yron chest. Item I give and bequeathe to Mary Whitgifte the daughter of my sonne John Whitgifte the summe of twoe hundred markes of good englishe money to be payed her at her age of Fiftene yeres or at the daye of her marriage which soever of them shall first happen. Item I give and bequeathe to Alexander Woodcocke my man the somme of Eight poundes of good englishe money to be payed hym within one yere next after the daye of my death. The Residew of all my goods and chattells aswell moveable as unmoveable stocke store sommes of money Jewells plate and thinges of what kynde nature or qualitie soev. they are or be before by this my last will not bequeathed nor given my Debts Legacseys funerall chardges



and expences payed and dischargd I whollie give and bequeathe to John Whitgifte my sonne whom I ordayne and make the sole executor of this my last will and testament. And I do appoynte and make Thoms Tompson the elder of Berelen in the Countie of Essex gent. Supervisor of this my last will authorising and requesting hym to cause entreat or compell my sayed executor iuslie and trulie to accomplishe and performe this my last will and testament. And in consideracōn of his freindshipp and paynes to be ymployed therein I do give and bequeathe to the saied Thomas Tompson a Ryng of gould of fortie shillinges to be graven with my Armes uppon y<sup>e</sup> signet wise desyring hym according to my truste to call uppon my sayed executor for the true accomplishment and performance of his dutie and fidelitie in the premises.

In witness whereof I the said William Whitgifte to this my last will have putto my hand to every leafe thereof and sealed the whole on the fylinge thereof togeather with my Seale of Arms in the p'sence of those whose names are hereunto subscribed.

WILLIAM WHITGIFT, his mark.

Sealed signed and delivered in the presence of Thomas Tompson, Ro. Younge, George Anthonye.

Proved in the Prerogative Court, at London, Nov. 8, 1615. Book Rudd. folio 108.

## SIX MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS OF ENGLISHMEN, BURIED IN THE CHAPEL ONCE OCCUPIED BY THE SCOTTISH CHURCH IN LEYDEN, WITH NOTES.

[Communicated by Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, D.D., of Boston, Mass.]

For the facts herein stated I am indebted to C. A. Emeis, 2d Custos of the Bibliothek, Leyden; to Stevens's "British Churches in the Netherlands;" Orlers "Beschryving der Stad Leyden;" and Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, vol. iii.

During some repairs which were made, in 1863, upon the University Library building standing between the *Klok-steeg* and the *Scheepmakers-steeg*, on the east side of the *Rapenburg*, in the city of Leyden, in Holland, six memorial stones were found, about two feet under the wooden floor of the room on the basement story, which had been formerly occupied as a chapel. The stones had probably formed a part of the original pavement of the chapel; which had been subsequently floored over in wood to avoid the great dampness consequent upon a stone floor, at so slight an elevation above the water-level of the adjacent canals.

In position under the stones, and near to them, were found parts of twelve bodies. These bones were reburied just under the foundation of the new partition wall which divides the present catalogue room from the library, and a few feet on the south side of the door leading from one room to the other; and the stones were laid near them in two piles of three each.



The inscriptions are as follows—having been copied by the Custos of the library, who furnished me with a copy of his transcript.

1.                   Hic iacet JACOBUS  
                    Laudoniae, comes,  
                    Scotus. In hoc Sepulchro,  
                    Sibi, suisque, proprio.

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2.                   Here lieth buried EDWARD PAIGE  
                    only son of Nicolas and Anna Paige,  
                    born at Boston, in New England,  
                    Feb. 20, 1622, died in Leyden, Nov. 1,  
                    1680. N. S.

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3. This grave belongs  
    to Mr. HENRY HICKMAN  
    and his family,  
    An. 1685.

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4.                   Here lyeth  
                    the body of  
                    MR. JOHN LLOYD,  
                    of London,  
                    Merchant, who  
                    departed this  
                    life at Leyden,  
                    the 4<sup>th</sup> day of  
                    September, O. S.  
                    anno dom. 1736,  
                    in the 42 year  
                    of his age.

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5.                   PELL ALLEN,  
                    eximiâ spe adolescens  
                    Anglus ;  
                    filius  
                    Thomae Allen,  
                    Mercatoris Lennensis.  
                    Salutem querens  
                    Sepulcrum invenit,  
                    July xv. Comp. Jul.  
                    ad MDCCXXXVI. aetat. XXIII.

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6.                   ALEXANDER STUARTUS,  
                    Scotus,  
                    obiit a. d. M.DCCXXXIX,  
                    aetatis xix.

I have referred to the fact that the room under whose original stone pavement these bodies were buried, was formerly used as a chapel. The origin of this chapel was on this wise. The University of Leyden, founded in 1575, soon acquired a very wide popularity, and attracted students from almost every country of Europe (including not a few from England), until it was called the Athens of the West. To accommodate and encourage this influx of English students, the States of Holland, and the magistrates of Leyden, at their joint expense, instituted and endowed a Scottish Church ; of which, in 1609, Robert Durie—who had been minister of Anstruther in Fife-shire, but had been banished on the charge of treason—became the first pastor ; preaching, with fidelity and success, until his death, in September, 1616. He was succeeded by Hugh Goudgier, who labored from 1617 to 1661 ; by Matthew Newcomen, from 1663 to 1669 ; by Dr. Edward Richardson, from 1670 to 1674 ; by Henry Hickman, from 1675 to 1692 (assisted for a year or two by William Carstairs) ; and by Robert Fleming, John and Robert Milling, Thomas Gowan, and William Mitchell, the last minister, who, on account of the infirmities of age, was declared *Emeritus* in 1805, and died in 1807.

As the States of Holland established this church, they (with the co-operation of the authorities of Leyden) were, of course, bound to furnish it with a place of worship, as well as to support its ministry.



They accordingly first assigned it, from 1609 to 1622, a contemporaneous use (with congregations of French and German Protestants) of a room in the St. Catharine Gasthuis on the *Brede straat* near the Stad-huis; from 1622 to 1644, they gave to its service the Jerusalem-kerk, still standing on the *Celle-broeder's gracht*, a few minutes walk almost due south of the University; and from 1644 to 1805, the room in the pavement of which these memorials of the dead had their place. A large and comely edifice had been erected, here on the *Rapenburg*, many years before as a chapel for the use of an order of nuns, who took their name (from a black plaid, or scarf, which they constantly wore) "*Faliede Bagyn*." About 1595—some twenty years after the erection of the University—this building was taken possession of for its uses, a floor was run through it so as to divide it into two stories, the upper portion was appropriated to the University library, and the rear half of the lower story was fitted up for a combined museum and lecture-room of anatomy; while the front half was used as a fencing-school. In 1644, this front half was suitably arranged and made over to the uses of a chapel for this Scottish church, which retained it until Mr. Mitchell's retirement, and the death of the church in 1805—a period of 161 years. A short time after this last date, the front of the building (including the tower) was pulled down, and rebuilt on a larger scale, to accommodate the anatomical museum and the library; and still more recently—the improvements being yet in progress in the summer of 1865—the whole structure has been remodelled for the now really fine and valuable library, of say 70,000 volumes and 14,000 MSS., including in the latter some of the rarest from the East.

As the dates of these funeral monuments range from 1680 to 1739, they fall within the period of the occupation of the room as a place of worship for an English congregation, under the State patronage; and the burials which they commemorate become natural, as the suitable interment of Englishmen dying while connected with the University, or while resident as exiles, or for commercial purposes, in Leyden, who were at the same time members of this congregation.

I append a few words in regard to three of these persons, so sepulchred.

The first stone (No. 1), commemorates James, Earl of Loudon, who, being greatly persecuted in Scotland under prelacy, chose Leyden as the place of his exile, and died there—as a memorial tablet which was formerly affixed to the wall of the chapel testifies—"xxix Octobris, cio. io. clxxxiv."

Henry Hickman (No. 3) was the fifth pastor of the church (from 1675 to 1692); and the fact that the inscription, with the date of 1685, speaks of his *family*, makes it probable that some, at least, of the six bodies which were traceable beyond the number indicated by the slabs, were of his lineage.

The inscription in memory of Edward Paige (No. 2)—the name which especially attracted my attention to these memorials—must, of course, have been blundered in the date of birth (1622), either by the Dutch chisel in its original cutting, or by the copyist. Capt. Nicolas Paige—the father—is not, I think, traceable in this country before 1665; at any rate Edward Lane, the first husband of Anne Keayne, whose second husband Nicolas became, must have been living here



as late as 1663, and Benjamin Keayne, Anne's father, did not marry till 1639. So that the date, 20 Feb. 1622, is impossible as the date of Edward's birth. It is a curious fact, however, that Edward and Anna Lane had a son *Edward*, born (according to Savage) 20 Feb., 1662. Is it not reasonable to suppose that this Edward Lane changed his name to Edward Paige, after his mother married Capt. Nicolas, and that the inscription in Leyden was placed over *his* body, and should read 1662, instead of 1622? It seems to me more probable that Edward Lane—of whose time and place of death and burial I have seen no record—is thus accounted for, than that his mother had a second Edward, on the same day of the same month of another year, by her second husband.

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## A RECORD<sup>1</sup> OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FROM 1706 to 1742.

[Communicated by Col. JOSHUA W. PEIRCE, of Portsmouth.]

GEO. PEIRCE of Newbury and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Langdon of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry'd 28<sup>th</sup> March 1706.

Eliz<sup>th</sup> Peirce y<sup>e</sup> Daught<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 15 May 1708.

Geo. y<sup>e</sup> Son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 17 Aug. 1712.

Sarah y<sup>e</sup> Daught<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> above Parents was born 25 March 1718.

Tobias y<sup>e</sup> Son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 18<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1719.

Mehittable y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 18<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1722.

Tob<sup>s</sup> Langdon and Sarah Winkley both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry'd 11 feb. 1713-14.

Mary Langdon y<sup>e</sup> Daug<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> above Parents was born 4 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1717.

Tobias y<sup>e</sup> Son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 22 Dec. 1719—Deceas'd.

Sarah y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 2 Mar. 1721-2.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Penhallow Esq. of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Mad. Abigail Oburn of Boston were marry'd 1714.

W<sup>m</sup> Watson and Mathew Robinson both of this Town were marry'd 24 June 1714.

Edw. Phillips and Mary Jones both of this Town were marry'd 12 July 1714.

Josh Peirce and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Hall were both of this Town marry'd 24 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1694. The s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth Died 13<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1717-18  $\text{Æ}$  44. The s<sup>d</sup> Joshua Died 7<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1742-3  $\text{Æ}$  72.

Sarah Peirce y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Josh and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Peirce was born 30 Ap<sup>l</sup> 1697 and died 21<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1771 about 4 o'clock A. M.

Joseph Peirce y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 21 of feb<sup>y</sup> 1698. Died Feb. 7<sup>th</sup> 1747-8.

Josh Peirce y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 31 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1700 at Eight at night and died August 3<sup>d</sup> 1754.

Anna Peirce y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 10<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1702. Died 28<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1770.

<sup>1</sup> This record was kept by the Hon. Joshua Peirce, who at different times held the office of Town Clerk, and Recorder of Deeds for the Province. He was for many years one of his Majesty's Council, and died in 1743. After his death, a few entries were made in the record by his descendants. (*Vide Rambles about Portsmouth*, 1st series.)



Eliz<sup>th</sup> Peirce y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 31 May 1705.  
Died 9<sup>th</sup> June 1764.

Mary Peirce y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 29 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1707.  
Died 2<sup>d</sup> March 1752.

Dan<sup>l</sup> Peirce y<sup>e</sup> Son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born May y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1709.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Peirce y<sup>e</sup> Son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 7<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> 1711.  
Died 27<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1762.

Marg<sup>th</sup> Peirce y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 25 June 1714.

John Wherrin and Ruth Layton were marry<sup>d</sup> 26 July 1714.

John Rogers y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Rever<sup>d</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> and Sarah Rogers was born  
5 Aug<sup>th</sup> 1714.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Brown and Mercy Benson both of this Town were married.

Dan<sup>l</sup> Homan and Hannah Taylor both of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup>.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Dore and Mary Wiggins both of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup>.

James Leach and Sarah Pickren both of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup> 26  
Sep<sup>t</sup> 1714.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Wentworth and Sarah Hunking both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were marry<sup>d</sup>  
y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> of Oct. 1693.

Benning Wentworth y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>  
July 1696.

Hunking Wentworth y<sup>e</sup> son of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was born  
20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1697.

Hannah y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>  
of July 1700.

Sarah y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born 24<sup>th</sup> of  
June 1702.

John y<sup>e</sup> son of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> of Oct.  
1703.

William y<sup>e</sup> son of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 1705.

Mary y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> of  
May 1707.

Samuel y<sup>e</sup> son of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> of  
Jan<sup>r</sup> 1708-9.

Mark Hunk: y<sup>e</sup> son of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> of  
March 1709-10.

Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>  
of feb<sup>r</sup> 1710-11.

Rebeckah y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup>  
16<sup>th</sup> of April 1712. Died in England 1729-30.

Ebenezer y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John and Sarah born

Daniel y<sup>e</sup> son of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>r</sup>  
1715-16.

George y<sup>e</sup> son of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Wentworth was Born y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> of  
June 1719.

L<sup>th</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Wentworth Esq. Depart<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1730.

Sarah the wife of the above Gov<sup>r</sup> Wentworth departed this life April  
the first day 1740.

Henry Tout of Dartmouth in Great brittain and Hannah Layton of  
Portsm<sup>o</sup> were marry<sup>d</sup> 30 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1714.

John Williams of Wansworth in Surry in Great Brittiane and Cathrine  
Lucy of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup> 30 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1714.



Sylvan<sup>s</sup> Scott and Sarah Moses both of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup> 21 Oct. 1714.

Geo. Alston and Rebeck: Rouse both of y<sup>e</sup> Town were marry<sup>d</sup> 25 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1714.

Watt Warrin and Joanna Elliott both of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1714.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Shannon of Ipswitch and Mad. Abigail Vaughan of this Town were mary<sup>d</sup> 25 Nov. 1714.

W<sup>m</sup> Chandler of Dedford in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kent in Great Brittain and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Lucy of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup> 2 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1714.

Geo. y<sup>e</sup> son of Sam<sup>l</sup> and Mary Hartt was born 2 April 1710.

Nath<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 7 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1711.

Sarah and Lydya y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 1 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1713.

Lydya Hart y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> above Parents Deceas<sup>d</sup> 14 Nov. 1713.

Mary y<sup>e</sup> wife of Sam<sup>l</sup> Hartt Deceas<sup>d</sup> 23 June 1714.

Sarah y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Hartt Deceas<sup>d</sup> 21 Sept. 1714.

Edw. Toogood and Hannah Ayres both of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup> 16 Oct. 1711.

Mary y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of Edw. and Hannah Toogood was born 17 of April 1713.

Joseph Moses and Rebeck: Ayres both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were marry<sup>d</sup> 17 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1712.

Joseph y<sup>e</sup> son of Joseph and Rebeckah Moses was born 9 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1713.

Nicholas Ffrost and Huntris both of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup> 30 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1714.

Tryal Lee of Marvelhead and Susanah Knott of this Town w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 1714.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Hartt and Mary Booth both of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup> 13 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1714.

Moses Caverly and Margaret Cotten both of this Town were marry<sup>d</sup> 30 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1714.

Jer<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> son of Jer<sup>r</sup> and Lydia Libby was born 21<sup>st</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1716-7.

Geo<sup>s</sup> y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> 1718-9.

John y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born y<sup>e</sup> 2 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1720.

Lydia Libby y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 18<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1722.

Theodore Libby y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1726.

Sarah Libby y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> Oct. 1728.

Sam<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> son of Coll Icabod and Mary Plaisted was born 10 June 1696.

Icabod y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 21 July 1700.

Mary y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 6 Oct. 1702.

Ollive y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 29 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1708.

Benjamin y<sup>e</sup> son of Benj. and Mary Gambling was born 27 July 1714.

Maj<sup>r</sup> Symonds Epes and M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Whipple both of Ipswitch w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> April 1715.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Jones of Cocheco and Mary Cross of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 19 April 1715.

Josiah Clark of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Mary Wingitt of Dover w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 21 April 1715.

Jeremiah Lebby and Lidya Badger both of this Town w<sup>r</sup> maryed y<sup>e</sup> 28 April 1715.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Larraby and Abigail Pittman both of this Town w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> May 1715.



Dan<sup>l</sup> Quick and Hannah Cowel both of this Town were mary<sup>d</sup> 25 May 1715.

Francis Ditty of Winbird in y<sup>e</sup> County of Dorset in great Brittain and Eliz<sup>th</sup> ffurbur of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were mary<sup>d</sup> 26 May 1715.

John Eals of y<sup>e</sup> County of Hamp<sup>sh</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Isle of Wight in great Brittain and Sarah Hix of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> June: 1715.

Mathew Nelson and Mary Cotten both of this Town were mary<sup>d</sup> June 1715.

Step<sup>h</sup> Greenleaf of Newbury and Mary Cotten of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were mary<sup>d</sup> June 1715.

Nicholas Shaply of Kittery and Martha Langdon of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were mary<sup>d</sup> 1715.

W<sup>m</sup> Seaward formerly of Devonsh<sup>r</sup> in Great Brittain and Mary Shackford of Portsmouth w<sup>r</sup> maryed y<sup>e</sup> 28 July 1715.

Nicho<sup>s</sup> Bishop of Saint James<sup>s</sup> in Great Brittain and Mary Bradden of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were marry<sup>d</sup> 11 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1715.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Wilkison of London in Great Brittain and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Caverly of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1715.

Jonath: Shedely of Lime in Devonsh<sup>r</sup> in Great brittain and Mary Seward of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 28 July 1715.

Abraham Dentt and Sarah Langbridge both of this Town have been Publish<sup>d</sup> according to Law and w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1715.

John Davis born att Salisbury in Newengland and Mercy Brooking of Kittery have been publish<sup>d</sup> according to Law and w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> Sept. 1715.

John Cutt and Susa<sup>na</sup> Ayres both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1714.

James Cate and Margaret Briar both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1715.

William Sprig and Ruth Abbitt both of this Town w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1714.

Rob<sup>t</sup> Oliver of Yeatom in Northumberland Great Brittain and pasco Malum of Newcastle were mary<sup>d</sup> 7 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1715.

Ruben Abitt and Susa<sup>na</sup> Shortridge both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 9 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1715.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Landle and Margett Pike both of this Towne w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 22 Oct 1715.

Wallis ffinflason and ffrances Burnett of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were mary<sup>d</sup> Nov 1715.

John Gardner of Glostersh<sup>r</sup> in Great Brittain and Mary Bourn of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mafy<sup>d</sup> 3 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1715.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Russell and Annis Grafton both of this Town of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 10 Nov. 1715.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Peverly and Elizabeth Cotten both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 1 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1715.

Christoph<sup>r</sup> Mitchell of Kittery and Ellinor Larraby of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 1 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1715.

Tho<sup>s</sup> More and Abigail Banfield both of this Town of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1715.

Benjamin y<sup>e</sup> son of John and Judith Ham of Portsm<sup>o</sup> was Born y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1716.

Tobias y<sup>e</sup> son of John and Judith Ham of Portsm<sup>o</sup> was Born y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1717.

Ruben y<sup>e</sup> son of John and Judith Ham of Portsm<sup>o</sup> was Born 25<sup>th</sup> April 1720.

Nathaniel and Sam<sup>l</sup> twins y<sup>e</sup> sons of John and Judith Ham of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were Born y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> of Apr<sup>r</sup> 1723.



## THE ROGERS FAMILY OF NEWPORT, R. I., AND MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

[Communicated by ENOS JOHNSON, Jr. Esq., of Chicago, Ill.]

THE following genealogical data, being the Bible record of the family of John Rogers of Middletown, Conn., and of his father, Joseph Rogers, of Newport, Rhode Island, and afterwards of Middletown, have been faithfully copied from the same Bible.

I think it not a little singular that Farmer and Savage are both silent regarding this Newport family of Rogers, as I find in the "Rhode Island Colonial Records" that James Rogers was admitted freeman at Newport, Sept. 7, 1640; was elected sergeant of the General Assembly 15 March, 1643, and continued such until 1664; and was also the solicitor-general in 1657. In 1676 his widow, Mary Rogers (then Mary Peabody), petitions to settle his accounts. And from the same records I find that Thomas and John Rogers were admitted freemen of Newport in 1668.

I wish to ascertain, if possible, who was the ancestor of this Joseph Rogers of Newport. It will be observed that the Bible record gives the time of his death (Oct. 1711), place of burial (Newport), and the Christian name (Elizabeth) of his wife, who died at Tiverton, R. I.

"JOHN ROGERS, was married to Patience [torn] [the family say—Miller] November 22, 1757, by the Reverend Mr. William Russell. John was Born Sept. 18, 1758, on Monday, 9 P.M. Abigail was Born Tuesday at 9 A.M., 15 April, 1760. Sarah was Born January 28, 1762, on Thursday. Joseph was Born May 5, 1764. Timothy was Born March 3<sup>d</sup> at 10, A.M., 1766, on Monday. Constant and Patience was Born the 22<sup>d</sup> April, 1768, on a Friday, both at a Birth. William was Born July 26, 1770, on Thursday at 10 in the Morning. A Son was Born 25 July 1772 and Died y<sup>e</sup> 28 July y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> day after born. Hannah was Born May 4, 1774, on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, P.M. Fanny was Born March 24, 1778, on Thursday at 11 o'clock at night. Joseph Died Dec. 25, 1783, at Ocoyes in High Spinola. Hannah died Nov. 22<sup>d</sup> 1793, aged 19½ years on Friday at about 6 o'clock. Much Lamented by all that were acquainted with her.

March 27, 1805. This day received the melancholy announcement of the Death of my son John. He fell overboard and was drowned on the Coast of Carolina, on the first day of this Month at 8 o'clock in the Morning. O! sad news to relate. May God be pleased to sanctify this bereaving stroke of his providence to all our family, and while we call to remembrance his good and amiable disposition, and the many kind offices received from him, and how much disappointed we are in our future hopes and expectations, and now he is no more, may his memory be precious to us as long as life lasts.

August 25, 1807. My beloved Wife Died at 6 o'clock, afternoon.

September 15, 1808. John Rogers was married to Elizabeth Whitmore by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Enoch Huntington on a Wednesday and she Died the 15<sup>th</sup> February following aged 67 years much lamented.



What followeth was written in my Honored Fathers Bible, viz. :

JOSEPH ROGERS was Married to *Dorothy Wood* 16 March 1726. *Mary* was Born Oct<sup>r</sup>. 4, 1730 ; wrong, it was 25<sup>th</sup> Jan'y, 1728. *Joseph* was Born Oct<sup>r</sup>. 4, 1730. *Elizabeth* was Born January 4, 1733, and Died Aug. 29, 1735. *John* was born June 16, 1736. *Constant* was Born October 15, 1738. *Abigail* was Born Aug. 20, 1740, and Died Sept. 20, 1741. *Elizabeth* was Born May 4, 1743, in Middletown, Conn.

All above written were born at Newport in Rhode Island. I wrote this on New Years day at night, 1743-4. I then being in the fortieth year of my age till the 15<sup>th</sup> of May next. By account my Wife now 37 years of age Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> last past.

*Abigail* was Born April 10, 1745, at half after 6, A.M. *Samuel* was Born Feb. 19, 1748, on Friday at 4 o'clock afternoon. *Elnathan* was Born May 9, 1752.

Our Honored Father JOSEPH, Died Sep. 16, 1751, A. 47. *Abigail* Died Sept<sup>r</sup>. 30, 1753, Æ. 9 years. *Joseph* was lost at Sea with Capt. Edward Johnson on his passage from Surinam, which place he left 10 Feby, 1756. *Constant* was unfortunately drowned on Saybrook Bar being bound on a Voyage to the West Indies aged 19 years. It was on the 23<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1757.

Our Honored Mother *Dorothy* Died July 29, 1777, Aged 72 years.

May, 1750. This I found written on my Mother's Grave. "*Elizabeth Rogers* aged about 27 years, Died May 25 [torn] in Tiverton." My Honored Father lies interred at Newport. Died Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1711, whose Memory for a long time will be precious."

## SEIZURE OF ARMS AND POWDER AT FORT WILLIAM AND MARY. THE FINALE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

[Communicated by HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.]

THE letter of Hon. Woodbury Langdon, published in the July number of the REGISTER for 1868, makes of interest the following extracts from the unpublished letters of Gov. John Wentworth, descriptive of the events of 1774 and 1775. It will be seen that Gov. Wentworth attributes all his troubles in New-Hampshire to the interference of the Boston leaders. These extracts present to the American public, for the first time, "the other side of the question."

### LETTERS OF GOV. WENTWORTH.

To the most Noble, the Marquis of Rockingham :

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, 9th November, 1774.

May it please your Lordship :

Having had the honor to write your Lordship 24th Oct. by the Fox mast ship, I have only to beg leave to inclose the printed proceedings of the Mass. congress: According to the resolves therein, the people are generally dismissing their militia Officers, appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and electing other Officers to command them. They are also selecting the 4 part recommended (which they call minute men) and are to form a Provincial army which will easily be led to whatever their popular Directory may command. I tremble lest the zeal and indiscretion of



such persons should issue in violence, for which this continent seems but too ripe. The spirit of liberty, like other flames, has consum'd itself; and left an universal spirit of outrage, and disposition to withdraw from all subordination. This of course exhibits itself in acts of violence thro'out N: England. It is much to be wished that some effectual measures could be fallen upon and steadily pursued, to restore the powers of Government, which are in America too fatally annihilated. This Province, at last, has caught the infection; but I think it has passed the crisis without much mischief, tho' with more folly. Thro' Mr. Livius' few adherents, the contagion has been spread. Your Lordship is sensible, that, in such disordered times, flames are more easily dispersed than suppressed; and, unfortunately, Livius nomination to be Ch: Just: carried such an air of his being in favor as to give more weight to the attempts of his party; who, to a man, are the most violently engaged in the most violent measures; and the Governor, having neither power nor rewards to punish or suppress their pursuits, and encourage those that are steady to the Laws. Hence hath proceeded the Resolves enclosed; which Mr. Woodbury Langdon, John Langdon and Supply Clap, were chosen a committee to compose; and are said to be the sole production of the former; who is and has been Mr. Livius' steady friend and assistant in the whole of his plans, and now stands recommended by Mr. Livius and Mr. Lane to be of the Council. This publication excited a temporary rage in many places, which now subsides without doing any of the intended evil, and leaves only a true delineation of the principles from whence it flowed.

They artfully prevailed on my weak good uncle<sup>2</sup> to sign it. The old Gent. is now 78 years old, and lately exceedingly impaired in his mind, by Epileptic Fits. Whence he is easily led to things his sound judgement would avoid.

I have also enclosed the resolves of the Continental Congress. I believe they will be strictly adhered to for some time. Should Gr: Br: add to the non importation a Prohibition of Cotton to this Continent, also Rum from the Islands, by lowering the duty in England 18d. on a gallon, it would probably have a powerful effect on American measures. At the same time some care should be taken of the New-England distilleries to keep them on a par with Rum imported. Those would probably make an earlier return to British Commerce. But it is almost impossible to judge what will be best to be done. The Blankets mentioned in my last are safe arrived to the army and much wanted. Yesterday, I was desired to procure 200 thousand feet of boards for which the army is in great distress to fit up their Houses. Had this service been earlier communicated, I would have accomplished it. At present its almost impossible. The whole being already bought by the West India merchants to load above fifty sail of New Ships which are in the harbour. If the Eastern coasters should meet a storm (as is very common) and put into this harbour, I have taken measures to accommodate the general. And it is the only chance left.

The desertion from the army I have formed a plan to remedy through the aid of a militia officer who has a large estate in the country. He hires all deserters. They soon grow tired of hard labor; and, through the means of one who is in the secret, they are prevailed upon to return to their colours, and receive full pardon. Many have thus joined their Regiments; and with such ideas of the country as will effectually deter others or themselves from repeating the experiment. I have just heard that the Populace (about 24 miles hence) have convened at Mr. Austin's, who was my Agent (though he did not know it at the time) to collect the Carpenters sent to Gen. Gage. They compelled him to acknowledge and sign more than was true of himself, and on his knees ask their pardon. After which, they dismissed him in peace, without other injury. This folly was occasioned solely by the Portsmouth publication or resolves aforementioned. It is probable this will terminate all the trouble about that affair. As any events arise that may be interesting, I shall be careful to transmit them by the earliest opportunities; as it is likely American affairs will be the subject of much speculation. If these communications should be acceptable, it will give me very great happiness: as my utmost desire in this world is, in all things, to approve myself with the utmost zeal and fidelity. My Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful and obliged humble servant. JOHN WENTWORTH.

P. S. By the inclosed Newspapers, your Lordship will find that the people have actually burned a Brig, and 2320 lb. bohea tea imported in her.

There is a Letter from the Continental Congress to Gen. Gage. And another from the Mass<sup>a</sup>. Provincial congress, expressed in pretty high terms.

<sup>1</sup> Peter Livius was one of the state councillors at this time, was the leader of the party opposed to Gov. Wentworth, and was then in England trying to get the governor removed.

<sup>2</sup> Hunking Wentworth.



In a letter of 14 Nov. 1774 to Lord Rockingham he says that Mr. Livius "has indisputably excited all the opposition to Gov<sup>t</sup> that is in this province." He also mentions that he (the Governor himself) was introduced to his Majesty's service through Lord R.'s patronage. In a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated "Portsmouth, 20<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1774," he says :

On Tuesday, the 13th instant in the afternoon, one Paul Revere arrived express with letters from some of the leaders in Boston to Mr. Samuel Cutts, merchant of this town. Reports were soon circulated that the Fort at Rhode Island had been dismantled, and the Gunpowder and other military stores removed up to Providence, and an Extract of the circular letter directing the seizure of gunpowder was printed in a Boston Newspaper of the 12th in consequence, as I have been informed, of the said letters having been communicated to the House of Assembly at Rhode Island. And it was also falsely given out that Troops were embarking at Boston to come and take possession of William and Mary Castle in this Harbour. These rumors soon raised an alarm in the town; and, although I did not expect that the people would be so audacious as to make any attack on the castle, yet I sent orders to the captain at the Fort to be upon his guard.

On Wednesday, the 14th, about 12 o'clock, news was brought to me that a Drum was beating about the town to collect the Populace together in order to go and take away the Gunpowder and dismantle the Fort. I immediately sent the Chief Justice of the Province to warn them from engaging in such an attempt. He went to them, where they were collected in the centre of the town, near the townhouse, explained to them the nature of the offence they proposed to commit, told them it was not short of Rebellion and intreated them to desist from it and disperse. But all to no purpose. They went to the Island; and, being joined there by the inhabitants of the towns of Newcastle and Rye, formed in all a body of about four hundred men, and the Castle being in too weak a condition for defence (as I have in former letters explained to your Lordship) they forced their entrance, in spite of Captain Cochran; who defended it as long as he could; but, having only the assistance of five men, their numbers overpowered him. After they entered the Fort, they seized upon the Captain, triumphantly gave three Huzzas, and hauled down the King's colours. They then put the captain and men under confinement, broke open the Gunpowder magazine, and carried off about 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, but discharged the Captain and men from their confinement before their departure.

On Thursday, the 15th, in the morning, a Party of men came from the country accompanied by Mr. [Gen. John] Sullivan, one of the New-Hampshire Delegates to the Congress, to take away the Cannon from the Fort also. Mr. Sullivan declared that he had taken pains to prevail upon them to return home again; and said, as there was no certain intelligence of troops being coming to take possession of the Castle, he would still use his utmost endeavours to disperse them.

While the town was thus full of men, a committee from them came to me to solicit for pardon or a suspension of prosecution against the persons that took away the Gunpowder. I told them I would not promise them any such thing; but, if they dispersed and restored the Gunpowder, which I earnestly exhorted them to do, I said I hoped His Majesty may be thereby induced to consider it an alleviation of the offence. They parted from me, in all appearance, perfectly disposed to follow the advice I had given them; and, having proceeded directly to the rest of their associates, they all publicly voted, about five o'clock in the afternoon, near the Town House, to return home; which it was thought they would have done, and it also was further expected that the gunpowder would have been restored by the morning.

But the people, instead of dispersing, went to the Castle in the night, headed by Mr. Sullivan, and took away sixteen pieces of cannon, about sixty muskets and other military stores, and brought them to the out Borders of the Town.

On Friday morning, the 16th, Mr. Folsom,<sup>1</sup> the other delegate, came to town that morning, with a great number of armed men, who remained in Town as a guard till the flow of the tide in the evening when the cannon were sent in Gondolas up the River into the country, and they all dispersed without having done any personal injury to any body in the town.

They threatened to return again in order to dismantle the fort entirely, and to carry off or destroy the remaining heavy cannon (about seventy pieces), and also to

<sup>1</sup> Nathaniel.



seize upon the Province Treasury, all of which there was reasonable ground to fear they would do, after what they had already done; but, on the Gunpowder's being taken away, I wrote to General Gage and Admiral Graves for assistance to restrain the boisterous temper of the people; upon which the Admiral ordered the armed ships *Canceaux* and *Scarborough* here, and they arrived (the former the 17th and the latter on the 19th) in time to prevent the further dismantling of the Fort."

Further on, Gov. Wentworth says the government has no power to bring the offenders to punishment.

No jail would hold them long and no jury would find them guilty; for, by the false alarm that has been raised throughout the country, it is considered by the weak and ignorant, who have the rule in these times, an act of self-preservation.

Again he says :

I tried to dissuade them by the civil authority, sheriff, magistrates, &c., and did all I could to get the militia raised, but to no purpose.

He had assembled the Council at the beginning of the tumult, but it was of no avail. In his letter to Lord Dartmouth, dated 28 Dec. 1774, he says :

It is with the greatest concern I perceive the unlimited influence that the popular leaders in Boston obtain in this Province, especially since the outrage of the 14th instant. Insomuch, that I think the people here are disposed to attempt any measure required by those few men; and, in consequence thereof, are arming and exercising men as if for an immediate war.

In a letter to George Erving, Esq., dated Portsmouth, 5 January, 1775, referring to the 14th of Dec., when the Castle was seized, he says :

The powers of magistracy have been faithfully and repeatedly tried. Governor, Council, Chief Justice, Sheriff and Justices of the Peace personally appeared; Proclamation made according to law for all to desist and disperse; the militia ordered out; drums beat, &c.; yet all to no avail. Not one man appeared to assist in executing the law. And it was impossible for me, with four councillors, two Justices, one sheriff, Mr. Macdonough and Mr. Benning<sup>1</sup> Wentworth, to subdue such multitudes, for not one other man would come forth. Not even the Revenue officers. All chose to shrink in safety from the storm and suffered me to remain exposed to the folly and madness of an enraged multitude, daily and hourly increasing in numbers and delusion.

He says Captain Cochran and his five men defended

A ruinous Castle with the walls in many places down, at length knocked down, their arms broken and taken from them by above one hundred to one, the Captain was confined and at last would not nor did not give up the keys notwithstanding every menace they could invent; finally they broke the doors with axes and crow-bars.

In a letter to General Gage, dated "Fort William and Mary, 15 June, 1775," he says—

— The ferment in this province has become very general, and the government hath been very much agitated and disturbed since the affair of the 19th of April last. Two thousand men are already enlisted; two-thirds of whom I am informed are destined to join the insurgents in your province, and the remainder are to be stationed along the coast in different parts between Portsmouth and Newbury.

The spirit of outrage runs so high that on Tuesday last my house was beset by

<sup>1</sup> This Benning Wentworth was son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Deering) Wentworth, a brother to Gov. John Wentworth's wife. He was born at Boston 16th of March, 1757, graduated at Oxford, England, and died at Halifax, 18 Feb., 1808, whilst secretary to Gov. Wentworth. He has no descendants living in the male line.



great bodies of armed men who proceeded to such a length of violence as to bring a cannon directly before my house, and point it at my door, threatening fire and destruction unless Mr. Fenton (a member of the assembly then sitting) who happened to call upon me, and against whom they had taken up such resentment as occasioned him some days before to retire on board the man-of-war in the Harbour out of their way, should instantly deliver himself up to them, and notwithstanding every effort to procure effectual assistance to disperse the multitude, Mr. Fenton was obliged to surrender himself and they have carried him to Exeter about fifteen miles from Portsmouth where he is, as I am informed, kept in confinement.

Seeing every idea of the respect due to his Majesty's Commission so far lost in the frantic rage and fury of the people as to find them to proceed to such daring violence against the Person of his Representative, I found myself under the necessity of immediately withdrawing to Fort William and Mary, both to prevent as much as may be a Repetition of the like insults and to provide for my own security.

I think it exceedingly for the king's service to remain as long as possible at the Fort, where I now am with my family in a small incommodious House without any other prospect of safety, if the prevailing madness of the people should follow me hither, than the hope of retreating on board his Majesty's ship Scarborough, if it should be in my power. This fort, although containing upwards of sixty pieces of Cannon, is without men or ammunition.

In a letter to Paul Wentworth,<sup>1</sup> dated at Fort William and Mary, 29 June, 1775, he says :

— Admiral Graves has sent a transport under convoy of the Falcon, sloop-of-war, and entirely dismantled this ungarrisoned Castle of all the ordinance, stores, &c.

— Besides the inconvenience of being crowded into this miserable house, confined for room and neither wind or water tight, I am inevitably obliged to incur some extra expence for my safety and existence even here. Being of necessity compelled to make some small repairs to render it habitable and to employ six men as watches to prevent my being surprised and made prisoner. These, with my three servants, and Mr. Benning Wentworth, and Captain Cochran, are divided into three guards of four hours each ; by which means I have some security of getting on board the Scarborough. The six men are at the expence of Twelve dollars per month each, including their dieting, allowance of Rum, &c. ; under which expence no trusty man can possibly be had for so unpopular a service in this time of general opposition to Government. The repairs will not exceed fifty guineas.

In a letter to Lord Dartmouth, dated at Fort William and Mary, 17 July, 1775, he says : " From five to eight men have been usually kept in this Fort in time of Peace."

The latest letters dating from Fort William and Mary are those addressed,

17 August, 1775, to Hon. Theo. Atkinson, of Portsmouth, N.H. ; and  
18 August, 1775, to the Earl of Dartmouth, London.

In Sept. 1775, from the Isle of Shoals, he dates his last official paper in New-Hampshire, proroguing the General Assembly, which was to meet that month, to the next April.

THE FIRST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER.—I have in my possession copies of the London Gazette of the year 1694. This was really the first English newspaper. Mr. Macaulay, in his History of England, tells us that it was not only the first newspaper there printed, but the only one at the time (1695) of which he was writing. " G." in *Transcript*.

<sup>1</sup> This Paul Wentworth was a native of one of the West India Islands ; but had passed some time at Portsmouth, N. H. He was agent for the Province of New-Hampshire at London, and had been appointed a councillor whilst at London, but had not returned to be sworn in when the revolution broke out. Dartmouth conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1789. He died at Surinam in December, 1793.



# THE FIRST RECORD-BOOK OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

[Communicated by JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Esq., of Charlestown.]

Continued from page 191.

1636	— Page 5 —		1636
2: mo: day 17	Robert Haukins: Robert Long: Georg Heipbourn Mary Jeffereis: Elizabeth Long: Judith Bunker were	{	Admitted.
4: mo: day 11	Thomas Michell and Anne his wiffe were		
11: mo: day 8	Joseph Kitcherin: Thomas Cartar: Philip Drinker and Mary Gould were	{	Admitted.
12: mo: day 12	winifred Harrod, and Alice wicks: were		
12: mo: day 27	Robert Sedgwick: with Joanna sedgwick were		Admitted.
.....	.....		1637
1637			
5: mo: day 10	Hennery Smith and Dorothy Smith were		Admitted.
9: mo: day 6	John Harvard and Anna Harvard his wiffe with Robert Cuttler were	{	Admitted.
12: mo: day 18	Samuell, and Thomas Richesson: And Abigail Maverick were		
.....	.....		1638
1638			
1: mo: day 25	John Gould: William Johnson: and John Brimsmead, with Anna Jones were	{	Admitted.
2: mo: day 6	Steeven Fosdick: Hanna Heipbourne: Elizabeth Drinker: Rebecca Cutler: And Joannah Haule were		
7: mo: day 7	Isaak Cole: and Joanna Cole: James Garret and Deborah Garret: Katherin Coytmore: and Sarah Fosdike with Margerite Lewis: were	{	Admitted.
11: mo: day 8	Seth Switzer Elizabeth Taylor: and Joanna Larkin were		
.....	.....		1639
1639			
1: mo: day 10	william sargeant: Josuah Tydd: And- Mary Norton: were	{	Admitted.
1: mo: day 17	Sarah Sargeant was		

1639	— Page 6 —		1639
3 <sup>d</sup> : mo: day 12	Thomas Martin and Rebeckah Trarice were		Admitted
4: mo: day 3	Abraham Hill: with Martha Coytmore: were		Admitted
7: mo: day 2	John Martin: Rebeckah Martin: Hannah Cartar: And Sarah Lary were	{	Admitted.
7: mo: day 9	sarah Tydd: Jone Richeson: Bethia Switzer: and Mary Leach=were		
7: mo: day 16	John Penticost with Joanna Penticost: were		Admitted.
7: mo: day 23	Edward Larkin: william Phillips: with= Mary Phillips were	{	Admitted.
8: mo: day 7	Thomas Graves: Katherin Graves: Anna Maverick: with Mary Eaglesfeild: were		

NOTE.—Page 1, and pages 3 to 10, inclusive (except last four lines on page 10), and also Baptisms pages 201 to 210 (to 7th mo. day 20, 1642), are very neatly written, or rather, printed—probably by Elder Green. Leaf paged 3 and 4 is worn and patched.



1639.

Page 6 (concluded).

1639

8: mo: day 24 John Caule: and Mary Brimsmead: were. Admitted.  
 10: mo: day 8 Francis Willoughby: and Mary Willoughby were Admitted.  
 10: mo: day 22 Thomas Allen: and Jane Smith: were=Admitted.  
 11: mo: day 19 Elizabeth Felt [blot] was ..... Admitted.  
 12: mo: day 2 Mary Cole: Joseph Hill: Rose Hill: And { Admitted.  
 susanna seers were.....  
 12: mo: day 16 Thomas Coytmore: and Bennitt Caule, were-Admitted.

1640.

1640.

1: mo: day 30 Thomas Wilder: and Edward Wood=were Admitted.  
 3: mo: day 24 Ruth wood: Richard Robbins with= { Admitted.  
 Rebeckah Robins were.....  
 3: mo: day 3 i John Baker was ..... Admitted.  
 4: mo: day 7 Sarah Baker: Thomas Gould=and= { Admitted.  
 Hannah Gould. were.....

— Page 7 —

7: mo: day 23 Augustin walker: John Palmer: Anna= { Admitted.  
 smith: and Elisabeth Hancock: were=

1641

1641

1<sup>st</sup>: mo: day 28 John Seers: and william Palmer: were=Admitted.  
 2<sup>d</sup>: mo: day 4 Lambert sutton: was ..... Admitted.  
 2<sup>d</sup>: mo: day 11 Mary Burrage: and Anna walker were—Admitted.  
 3<sup>d</sup>: mo: day 22 John Allen: Richard Russell: and Maud Russell: Admitted.  
 3<sup>d</sup>: mo: day 30 Richard Cook was ..... Admitted.  
 5<sup>th</sup>: mo: day 5 Susanna Jones=was ..... Admitted.  
 5<sup>th</sup>: mo: day 3 i John weightman: Elizabeth Broun and= { Admitted.  
 Joanna Wood: were .....  
 11<sup>th</sup>: mo: day 15 Richard Lowden: and Sollomon Phips were—Admitted.  
 11<sup>th</sup>: mo: day 28 Anna James: and Elizabeth sawford: were—Admitted.

1642.

1642.

2<sup>d</sup>: mo: day 10 John Burrage: and Francis Norton=were=Admitted.  
 2<sup>d</sup>: mo: day 17 John scott: John Green: and sarah symms were—Admitted.  
 3<sup>d</sup>: mo: day 15 John March: Gardy James: and mother Phips: were: Admitted.  
 3<sup>d</sup>: mo: day 29 Rebeckah March: and Elizabeth Chamberlaine were: Admitted.  
 9<sup>th</sup>: mo: day 30 william wallis: Jsaak wheeler: susanna=  
 weightman: Ellenor Cary: margerite hurst: { Admitted.  
 suretrust Rous: Elizabeth Greene: Sarah=  
 Beel: with Eedy Harris were.....

1643

1643

2<sup>d</sup>: mo: day 13 Elizabeth Haukins: Anna Jaque: with { Admitted.  
 Elizabeth Pitts: were .....  
 5<sup>th</sup>: mo: day i Mathew Smith: and faithfull Rous: were: Admitted.

— Page 8 —

5: mo: day 8 william Smith was ..... Admitted.  
 9: mo: day 4 william Green: Thomas Lynde: Ralph= { Admitted.  
 woorey: Faintnot winds: Ellinor=  
 Milior: sarah Allen: sarah Nichols:  
 and Mary Cartar: were.....  
 9: mo: day 30 Abraham Haukins: sarah Cooke=  
 sarah Kitcherin: Peircis = { Admitted.  
 Bridges: Mary Hadlock and  
 ould goodwife Grover: were .....  
 10: mo: day 9 Elizabeth Cooper: Margery Rand: { Admitted.  
 Mercie Rous: Elizabeth Harrington:  
 and Abraham Jaquith: were ==



1644 Page 8 (concluded). 1644

7 : mo : day 10	Nathaniell Hadlocke : Thomas Osborn : John Lewis : Hopestill Mirick : Elizabeth Grover = Elizabeth wood : And Sarah Hill : were — — — — —	{ Admitted.	
1645			1645
5 : mo : day 1 <sup>st</sup>	Francis wheeler : Mary shawe : Alice Barnard : Katherin waffe : Bridget winds : samuell Cartar : And Mibell Smith : were = = =	{ Admitted.	
1646			1646
11 : mo : day 15	Robert Chalkley : Thomas Cartar Junior :		

— Page 9 —

12 : mo : day 7	James Greene : Mary Newell : { And John waite were = = =	{ Admitted.	
1647	Mary Gwin was.....	Admitted.	1647.
3 <sup>d</sup> : mo : day 3	James Cary : Randoll Nicholls : Manes sally : Edward Harrington : James Pike : and John Gobe : were—	{ Admitted.	
1648			1648.
5 : mo : day 9	samuell Haward : sarah Haward : Esther Jenner : Mary Sally : = = Mary Symms : and Rebeckah Graves :	{ Admitted.	
1650			1650.
2 <sup>d</sup> : mo : day 12	Richard stower : Jacob Greene : Thomas welsh : John Tucky : Mary Orton : Elizabeth sheppy : And Hannah Ludkin : were—	{ Admitted.	
3 <sup>d</sup> : mo : day 7	Margery Knight : Anna Wilder : and Cartar were — —	{ Admitted.	
1652			1652.
1 <sup>st</sup> : mo : day 14	Joanna Davison : sarah Broune : Joanna stower : and Roger Morgan : steeven streeter : ursula streeter :	{ Admitted.	
1 : mo : day 21	John Clough : Jone Clough : Thomas Gould : Hanna Gould : John Foul : and Mary foule : Lawrence dous : mary Cuttin Gualter Edmonds and Dorothy Edmonds	{ Admitted.	

— Page 10 —

6 : mo : day 15	william Foster was .....	Admitted.	
6 : mo : day 22	John Peirce was.....	Admitted.	
7 : mo : day 23	Anne Foster : Mary Gibbs : sarah — — smith : and Elizabeth symms : were =	{ Admitted.	
9 <sup>th</sup> : mo : day 27	John Cutler : Anna Cutler : Elizabeth Trumble : Mary Ridgway : and Huldah— symms were : .....	{ Admitted.	

**NOTE.**—No entries of Admissions appear in the Record during the years 1649, 1651, 1653, 1654 and 1657 (and also during the years 1663 and 1678, 1679, 1693—and during those years only—before 1775).



## Page 10 (concluded).

10 <sup>th</sup> : mo: day	4	Geertruid spencer: Mary Fosdike: and { Joanna Long: were.....	Admitted.
1655			
12: mo:	2	Mary Russell and Joanna Greene were {	Admitted.
1656			
1 <sup>st</sup> —mo—	9	Samuell Nowell: Rebeckah Booth Katherin Roswell: Mary Kempthorn Hannah Griffin: Mary Nash were and Abigaill stubbs —	{ Admitted.
6 <sup>th</sup> : mo —	9	samuell ward=Francis ward= Jane Cloyes—Elizabeth welsh= Maudline Brazier=Anna Tynge= Elizabeth Clough=Mary Clough= Amy Harris Crouch= Goodwine — were —	{ Admitted.
1658			
5 Month.Day	18	Mis Bunker by a Dismis: from: Chu: of Water Town	{ Admitted
6 Month	22	John Hale and my Sonne Zechary Symes were	{ Admitted
6th Mon:	29	Mr. Morly and his wife he by a dismiss from Braintre	{ Admit.
same month	29	Brazier William Crouch. Sibil Nutt —	{ Admitted.

## — Page 11 —

year 1658 day			
8 Month.day	31	Mr Thomas Shepard, by a Dismis. from Church of Cam: }	admitted
year 1659			
2d Moneth	13	Mr Thomas Shepard was ordained with prayer and fasting unto the office of a Teacher to the Churche of Christ in Charle Towne, by me Zechariah Symmes Pastor to the same Churche, Mr John Wilson Pastor to the Churche of Christ in Boston, and Mr Richard Mather Teacher to the Churche of Christ at Dorchester, at the desire of our Churche ioyning with me in laying on of hands, upon the aforesaid Mr Thomas Shepard; and Mr Norton Teacher to the Churche at Boston, in the name of the rest of the messengers of 4 churches, to witt of Boston, Roxbury, Cambridg, Watertown, giuing unto him the right hand of fellowship.	
8 <sup>th</sup> moneth:	16	bro: William Stillson, & bro: Robert Cutler, were ordained unto the office of Deacons, in this church of christ at charlest.	
9 <sup>th</sup> moneth:	20	Roger Alie, & his wife Jane Alie; by a dismission from Waymothch	
9 <sup>th</sup> moneth:	20	m <sup>rs</sup> Mary King, also the same day admitted.	
year 1660			
2d Month: day	29	Ther were admitted this day [erasure] Abigal the wife of John Longe. Thomas Rand and Sarah his wife. Benjamin Bunker. Jenner the wife of Tho: Jenner. Ruhamah the wife of John Knight. the wife of [erasure] Wilson	
3d moneth	6	Katherin the wife of John Philips was admitted.	

## 1660 — Page 12 (including all recorded admissions to 1664.) —

month 5.	29	G. Prichet, & Anne his wife, & daughter Templer, by a dismission from the church of christ at Yarmoth in New England, were	{ admitted.
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— Page 12 (concluded). —

1661 moneth	day	&	the same day also, m <sup>r</sup> Johnson by a dis=	}	Admitted.
			mission from a church of x <sup>t</sup> in Canterbury		
			in old England, was — — — —		
		&	Zechary Brigden the same day admitted to full comunio.		
1662 moneth 4.	29	&	G. Edward Willson — — — —	}	admitted.
		&	Goodwife martha Lathrop. — — — —		
		&	Brigden (the wife of Tho: Brigden) — — — —		
1662 moneth 4.	29	m <sup>r</sup>	Laurence Hammond — — — —	}	admitted.
		&	G: John Call: — — — —		
		&	Goodw: Lydia Wood — — — —		
1662 moneth 4.	29	m <sup>r</sup>	Laurence Hammond — — — —	}	admitted.
		&	G: John Call: — — — —		
		&	Goodw: Lydia Wood — — — —		

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moneth	day		Admitted.
2.	17	Hannah Call the wife of bro : John Call — — — — —	admitted.
		& Susanna Graves — — — — —	admitted.
		& Elisabeth Edmunds the wife of Joshua Edmunds	admitted.
9.	6	mr John Chickering — — — — —	admitted.
		& Elisabeth his wife by a dismission from } the church of x <sup>t</sup> at Dedham — }	admitted.
12	5	m <sup>rs</sup> Deborah Wade (wp <sup>th</sup> Thomas Dudley's daughte)	admitted.
<hr/>			
1665.	7.	17 m <sup>r</sup> Thomas Graves — — — — —	admitted.
		& Anne Taylor: ye wife of Richard Taylor — —	admitted.
		& Ruth Allin (a widdow) married after'd to mr Knill :	admitted.

NOTE.—“Before 1663, all admissions to this church were understood to be admissions to all the privileges of church members. But the adoption by the church that year, of the Result of the Synod of 1662, respecting Baptism, &c. [see Record of vote that date], led to a three-fold distinction of its members in the subsequent arrangements of its records, viz.:

1. “Persons admitted into full communion.”
2. “The names of such Children of the Covenant as have publicly renew’d their Cove- nant wth God and this Church, yet not taken unto Communion in ye L’ds Supp.—p. 101 [of Records].
3. “The names of such persons as have been admitted into this Church, but not unto full Communion.—p. 179.

“By the second distinction, persons appear to have been intended, who having in infancy been offered in baptism by their parents, being church members, were considered as virtu- ally members of the church themselves, and subject to its inspection and discipline; and who owning the covenant at mature age were admitted to the privilege of baptism for their children, but not as yet to the Lord’s Table.

“By the third distinction, all other persons were apparently denoted, who owning the covenant, were taken under the watch and discipline of the church, and obtained in it the privilege of baptism for themselves and their children, but did not commune in the Lord’s supper.

“Apparently however, both these distinctions were sometimes confounded in recording, especially by Mr. Morton [1686–98]; and his successors, Rev. Messrs. Bradstreet and Abbot [1698–1741, and 1724–74], recorded the names of persons of both descriptions, with- out discrimination, under the common title of ‘Renewers of the Covenant.’”—SEWALL & [J. F. H.

See also Note (J. F. H.) page 3 (378) of Records of the Church Votes.



Page 13 (concluded).

1666-7:									
	11	6	Goodman Abraham Smith	—	—	—		admitted.	
			& Goodwife Hannah Hurry	—	—	—	—	admitted.	
	12.	24	Mehitabel Hilton (wp <sup>tt</sup> Increase Nowel's daughter)					admitted.	
			& Elisabeth Graves (wp <sup>tt</sup> Rich'd Russel's daughter)	—				admitted.	
1667.									
	8.	13	Abigail Knight (Siste Stowers daughter)	—	—			Knight.	
			& m <sup>rs</sup> Margaret Willoughby	—	—	—		Willoughby	
			& m <sup>rs</sup> Abigail Hammond	—	—	—	—	Hammond.	
	11.	26	G. John Knight.	—	—	—	—	Knight.	
	12.	23	G: Thomas Lord, by a dismission from ye church					Lord }	
			of christ at Ipswich	—	—	—			
			& G: Alice Lord (his wife: sist <sup>e</sup> Rand's daughter)	—					
			& Mary Winslow (wp <sup>tt</sup> Increase nowel's daught <sup>e</sup> .)	—	—			Winslow.	

1668

— Page 14 —

month	day	persons admitted into full communion.							
March.	22	G: Thomas White.	—	—	—	—	—	White.	
		& m <sup>r</sup> John Heman	{					Heman.	
		& m <sup>rs</sup> Grace Heman (his wife)							
		& m <sup>rs</sup> Martha March.	—	—	—	—	—	March.	
		& G: Peter Frothingham.	{					Frothingham.	
		& G: Mary Frothingham (his wife)							
		& G: John Lowden.	—	—	—	—	[aboves <sup>d</sup> ]	Lowden. }	
march:	29	G. Sarah Lowden (ye wife of bro: Jn <sup>o</sup> Lowde						Lowden. }	
		& m <sup>rs</sup> Mary Ransford (capt: Allen's daughter)						Ransford.	
		& m <sup>r</sup> Jonathan Wade	—	—	—	—	—	Wade.	
		& G: Nathaneel Rand	—	—	—	—	—	Rand.	
		& m <sup>r</sup> James Russell.	—	—			[daught <sup>r</sup> ]	Russell }	
		& m <sup>rs</sup> Mabel Russell his wife (Gov <sup>e</sup> no <sup>r</sup> Haines his						Russell }	
		& G: Hannah Perkins (or sist <sup>e</sup> m <sup>rs</sup> Long's daught <sup>e</sup> .)						Perkins.	
April:	26	G: Sarai Smith (Tho: Smith y <sup>e</sup> butcher's wife)	—					Smith.	
		& G: Anna Fowl (bro: Carter in field his daught <sup>e</sup> )						Fowl.	
		& wife of John Fowl: —							
		& m <sup>rs</sup> Sarah Lynd (m <sup>rs</sup> Davison's daughter)	—	—				Lynd.	
		& Elisabeth Norton	—	—	—	—	—	Norton.	
June	14	Daniel Edmunds }						Edmunds.	
		& Mary his wife	—	—	—	—	—		
		& Mary Mousal (Tho: Mousal's wife)	—	—	—			Mousal.	
		& Abigal Chadwell (somt: T. Jones y <sup>e</sup> butcher's wife)						Chadwell.	

1668.

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moneth	Day								admitte
June	14	m <sup>rs</sup> Susanna Goose (Abig <sup>l</sup> Chadwel's daught <sup>e</sup> .)	—					Goose.	
		& m <sup>rs</sup> Sarah Long (ensigne Tid's daughter)						Long.	
		& G: Grace Sheppy.	—	—	—	—	—	Sheppy.	
		& G: John Knight; senior.	—	—	—	—	—	Knight.	
August.	9.	G. John Founel	—					Founel.	
		Mary & Founel his wife					by a dismission from y <sup>e</sup> ch of x <sup>t</sup> at Cambridge		
Febr:	28	Sarah Powel (a widdow)						Blaney.	
							afterw <sup>d</sup> married to m <sup>r</sup> Blaney		
March 1668-9.	21	Elisabeth Wire (ye wife of Edward Wire: bro: Johnson's daughter)						Wire.	



## HEREDITARY ABILITY.

[Communicated by WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, A.M., of Boston.]

IN a recent number of *Macmillan's Magazine* (March, 1869), Francis Galton, Esq., has published an essay to prove that men of eminent ability, contrary to common opinion, generally inherit their talents and frequently transmit them to their descendants.

In this essay he has selected the families of the highest rank of lawyers, "taking the Judges of the Courts of Chancery and Common Law and the Master of the Rolls, but not the Judges of the Admiralty nor of the Court of Canterbury." The period embraced in the examination is from 1660 to 1865, during which time there were 286 judges. "Of these," says Mr. Galton, "I find no less than 133, or nearly one-half, to have one or more kinsmen of little or no less eminence than themselves." To select a few especial facts:—Of the 30 Lord Chancellors 23 have had kinsmen of exceptionally high ability. In the case of other judges, by classifying them, the author arrives at the fact that there have been 38 cases of two eminent men in one family; 40 cases of three; 5 of four or five; and 6 cases of six or more.

"In short, out of the 286 judges, more than one in every nine of them have been either father, son, or brother to another judge, and the other high legal relationships have been even more numerous. There cannot, then, remain a doubt but that the peculiar type of ability that is necessary to a judge, is often transmitted by descent."

The most important summary stated by the author is perhaps this: "The appearance of the man of highest ability in a family should not be an abrupt and isolated phenomenon, but his ability should be built up, so to speak, by degrees in his ancestry; and conversely, it should disperse itself by degrees in his descendants."

The author has selected the class of judges, because the office is "a sufficient guarantee that its possessor is exceptionally gifted in a very high degree." In a word, unlike other high offices, it is attainable only by the possession and exercise of high abilities of a peculiar kind, and hence a hereditary transmission would be easily recognizable.

This subject of transmitted ability has since been noticed by a writer in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, who has shown some remarkable instances in the Judiciary of Massachusetts. Having recently had occasion to prepare lists of the judges of the Superior Court and Courts of Common Pleas of the province, from the date of the second charter down to the American revolution, in addition to and correction of Washburn's Judicial History of Massachusetts, we propose to point out a number of instances of consanguinity here.

We must add, however, that the case is hardly as strong as it appears, since the legal profession was quite small in numbers, and there was a greater tendency here than in England for the sons of lawyers to become lawyers. For this reason, feeling that our instances may not be of very great weight, we have not thought it necessary to point out the more remote relationships of our eminent lawyers. Still it must be said that our judges were selected men, and had to possess considerable abilities to obtain their position.



The Superior Court of Massachusetts, from its foundation in 1692 until its overthrow by the revolution, had thirty-three justices, the bench consisting of five members. Of these as relatives we will cite:

1. Samuel Sewall, 1692 (Chief Justice 1718), and his nephew Stephen Sewall, 1739 (C. J. 1752).

2. Isaac Addington, 1702, and his nephew Addington Davenport, 1715.

3. Benjamin Lynde, 1712 (C. J. 1728), and his son Benjamin Lynde, Jr., 1745 (C. J. 1771).

4. John Cushing, 1728, his son John Cushing, Jr., and his grandson William Cushing, 1774 (son of John, Jr.).

5. Thomas Hutchinson, 1752, and his brother Foster Hutchinson, 1771.

We will now proceed to take the judges individually, and show what eminent relatives they had.

1. William Stoughton, Judge, Lt. Gov. &c. ; d. unm. His nephew was Lt. Gov. William Tailer ; his gr. nephew was the Rev. William Cooper, of Boston.

2. Thomas Danforth. He left no descendants in the male line. His brother was the Rev. Samuel D., father of the Rev. Samuel and the Rev. John. John had a son Samuel, judge of Probate and member of the council.

3. Wait Still Winthrop ; son of Gov. John W. of Connecticut, and grandson of Gov. John of Mass. His son John (F.R.S.) was grandfather of Lt. Gov. Thomas L. Winthrop, whose son is the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, a senator, &c. Space is wanting to show how many of the descendants of the first Governor W. have held high office. Adam Winthrop was justice of the court of Common Pleas, Suffolk ; his son was Prof. John W., F.R.S., &c.

4. John Richards. His brother James was one of the assistants of Connecticut, whose grand-daughter m. Sir John Davie, Bart.

5. Samuel Sewall belonged to a family of eminent men. His nephew Samuel, as we have noted, was also chief justice of this court. His own son was the noted minister, the Rev. Joseph Sewall, whose grandson was also chief justice after the revolution. From a brother of this first Samuel were descended the Rev. Stephen and his brother Jonathan, who was attorney-general of Mass. ; he was a loyalist and went to Halifax, and his sons, Stephen and Jonathan, were respectively solicitor-general and chief justice of Canada. In a junior branch was David Sewall, judge of the U. S. district court of Maine.

6. Elisha Cooke. His son Elisha was a judge of the court of Common Pleas, Suff. ; a councillor, and very prominent in political life.

7. John Walley, councillor, &c. Among his descendants are Samuel H. Walley, speaker Mass. H. of Rep., &c., and Wendell Phillips.

8. John Saffin, of whose relatives we learn nothing.

9. Isaac Addington left no descendants, but his relatives were the Davenports.

10. John Hathorne was the son of William, speaker H. of Rep.

11. John Leverett, judge, councillor, pres. Harvard Coll., &c., was grandson of Gov. Thomas Leverett. Elisha Cooke, Jr. (C. C. P. Suff.) was another grandson of Gov. L.

12. Benjamin Lynde married a daughter of Hon. Wm. Browne, jus-



tice of the court of Common Pleas, Essex, and his son was also chief justice.

13. Nathaniel Thomas. His son was Nathaniel, chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, Plymouth.

14. Addington Davenport, as already mentioned, was nephew of Judge Isaac Addington. His son Addington Davenport, Jr., was the first rector of Trinity Church, Boston.

15. Edmund Quincy, agent for the province, &c., was father of Edmund (justice of the court of Common Pleas, Suffolk) and Josiah. The latter was father of Samuel (solicitor-general) and Josiah, Jr., the patriot. The son and grandson of Josiah Quincy, Jr., bearing his name, were each mayor of Boston, and held other high offices.

16. Paul Dudley, son of Gov. Joseph Dudley, and gr. son of Gov. Thomas Dudley. He left no descendants. His brother William was J. C. C. P. Suffolk.

17. John Cushing was son of John Cushing, an assistant of Plymouth colony. As already stated, the judge had a son and grandson judges of the Superior Court, and a gr. nephew, Nathan, was also a judge of the Supreme Court. Thomas Cushing, brother of the first Judge John, was a councillor and was father of Thomas (speaker Mass. H. of R.) whose son Thomas was Lt. Gov. of Mass. The second Judge John Cushing had also a son Elijah (J. C. C. P. Plymouth), whose son Joseph was a judge of Probate. Caleb Cushing, formerly J. S. J. C. Mass. and attorney-general in President Pierce's cabinet, is gr. grandson of Caleb Cushing (C. C. P. Essex and C. J. of Mass.), who was own cousin to the first Judge John.

18. Jonathan Remington left no descendants, I think. His mother was a daughter of Andrew Belcher, and he was thus own cousin to Gov. Jonathan Belcher.

19. Richard Saltonstall was of a noted family. His grandfather was Richard S., son of Sir Richard S., and his father was Nathaniel, C. C. P. Essex. His brother was Gurdon S., Gov. of Conn. Judge Richard Saltonstall m. a gr. daughter of Judge Elisha Cooke, and had a son Nathaniel, father of Hon. Leverett S. (pres. state Senate, &c.).

20. Thomas Graves was the son of Dr. Thomas G., a physician, and judge under the old charter, and gr. son of Thomas G. of Charlestown, who was rear admiral in the service of parliament.

21. Nathaniel Hubbard was a grandson of the Rev. Wm. Hubbard, the historian, and also of Gov. John Leverett. His son was Leverett Hubbard, J. S. C. New-Hampshire.

22. Chambers Russell is more fully noticed hereafter.

23. Peter Oliver was a brother of Lt. Gov. Andrew Oliver. They were grandsons of Andrew Belcher, and cousins of Gov. Belcher. The descendants of the Olivers and Hutchinsons are in England. Andrew Oliver, Jr., nephew of Peter, was J. C. C. P. Essex.

24. Thomas Hutchinson and his brother Foster Hutchinson were sons of Thomas, and nephews of Edward H. (J. C. C. P. Suffolk, &c). Their grandfather Elisha was J. C. C. P. Suffolk, whose grandmother was the famous Anne Hutchinson. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson had a son Thomas, Jr., also J. C. C. P. Suffolk. Thomas and Foster were also grandsons of John Foster, C. C. P. Suffolk.

25. Edmund Trowbridge was uncle of Francis Dana, C. J. Mass., who



was father of Richard H. Dana, and gr. father of Richard H. Dana, Jr., and Edmund T. Dana.

26. William Brown was son of William Brown (C. C. P. Essex), whose son Samuel was also J. C. C. P., and whose gr. son was Ch. J. Benjamin Lynde, Jr.

Among the justices of the county courts of Common Pleas, instances of relationship are very numerous.

Francis Foxcroft, of Middlesex, had a son Francis of the same court.

James Russell and his brother Chambers Russell; both judges were grandsons of Charles Chambers and of James Russell, also judges C. C. P.

Jonathan Tyng and his grandson, John Tyng, were both judges.

Samuel Appleton, C. C. P. Essex, was uncle of John Appleton, of the same court. Among his descendants are John Appleton, C. J. Supreme Ct., Maine, and Jesse Appleton, Pres. of Bowdoin College.

John Burrill, C. C. P. Essex, had a brother Theophilus of the same court. Another brother, James, was ancestor of James, C. J. R. Island, and U. S. Senator, and of Timothy Pickering, U. S. Senator and secretary of state.

In Plymouth county, Isaac Winslow, son of Gov. Josiah W., was a judge, and so was his son Col John Winslow.

Isaac Lothrop, C. J., was father of Isaac L. Jr., of the same court. Joseph Lothrop, C. C. P. Barnstable, was of this family also. Josiah Cotton was grandson of the Rev. John of Boston, and his son was register of deeds. Nicholas Sever (C. J.) had a son William S., judge of Probate. Gamaliel Bradford was grandfather of Alden Bradford, secretary of state in Mass.

In Bristol county, Thomas Leonard of this court had a son George, who was the father of George and Ephraim, all four judges. Thomas had a nephew, Judge Stephen Leonard, father of Judge Zephaniah; six judges in one family.

In Barnstable county, Peter Thatcher, C. J., had a brother John, judge of this court, and was also grandfather of George T. of the Supreme Court. Sylvanus Bourn of this court had a son William, C. C. P. Essex. John Otis, C. J., was father of Judge John Otis, whose brother James was also C. J. and father of the famous James Otis, Jr.

In Duke's county, in the Mayhew family, there were six judges, viz. :—Mathew, Thomas, Paine, Zaccheus, Matthew 2d, and Joseph.

In Nantucket county there were five judges named Coffin, and two more in Duke's. These were James, Joseph, John, Josiah, Jonathan, John, and Enoch. Of the Gardners, four, viz. :—Richard, George, Joseph and Grafton. Of the Bunkers, three: George, John and Caleb.

In the western counties, Hampshire, Worcester and Berkshire, we find John Pynchon, 1692, father of John, 1708, whose sons were William and John, and the son of the latter was William, Jr.; all five judges. Joseph, also a judge, was of this family.

Henry Dwight, Timothy, Josiah, Joseph, and Timothy, Jr. were all five judges, C. C. P. Hampshire.

Ephraim, Israel, Elijah and Thomas Williams were of Hampshire, and William Williams was of Berkshire.

Samuel Partridge and his grandson Oliver, were both judges of Hampshire.



John Chandler, C. C. P. Worcester, had a son, Judge John C. Joseph Wilder and his son Joseph were of this court.

William Ward was a brother of Nahum W., and the son of the latter was General Artemas Ward, all three judges.

We have thus probably shown that instances of relationship were very common here. A more striking case, however, we think could be made out in the families of the clergy. Inasmuch as the clerical profession absorbed many of the graduates of Harvard, and, as the members of the Congregational ministry obtained their places by selection and competition, it is evident that their case, in a measure, corresponds with that of the English lawyers. At some future time we may revert to this branch of the inquiry, and point out the great clerical families of New-England.

## THE PRIVATEER GENERAL-SULLIVAN.

### RECORDS OF THE PROPRIETORS.

[Communicated by HON. CHARLES H. BELL, of Exeter, N. H.]

Concluded from page 185.

*Dr.* THE proprietors of ship General Sullivan in account current with George Wentworth and Nathaniel Folsom, agents for prize Caledonia, *Cr.*

1778. Dec. To cash paid ten proprietors by order on Mr. John Parker, as per recpt for £3000 ea. £30,000.0 To paid one half of the disbursements on sd prize as per acct 293.0 28. To allowance for agents services pr vote 150.0 To balance carried to account current of ship General Sullivan, 10,017.9.0 Lawful money £40,460.9.0	1778. Dec. 10. By one half the net proceeds of said prize as pr Mr. John Parker's acct current exhibited, £40,460.9.0 Lawful money.
	£40,460.9.0

Portsmouth, December 28<sup>th</sup>, 1778.

Errors excepted, pr GEORGE WENTWORTH,  
NATHANIEL FOLSOM, Agents.

*Dr.* The proprietors of ship General Sullivan in acc<sup>t</sup> current with George Wentworth and Nathaniel Folsom, agents, *Cr.*

1778. Dec. To the balance of George 21. Wentworth's account of disbursements £4,534.07.2½ To the balance of Nathaniel Folsom's account of ditto 4,546.00.0 28. To cash paid ye agents for their services as pr vote 350.00.0 To balance due to proprietors 768.18.9½ Lawful money £10,199.06.0	1778. Oct. 1. By balance of former acct current brought forward £181,17.— Dec. 28. By balance of prize Caledonia acct current bro't forward 10,017.09.0 Lawful money £10,199.06.0
	£10,199.06.0

Portsmouth, December 28<sup>th</sup>, 1778.

Errors excepted, pr GEO. WENTWORTH,  
NATH'L FOLSOM, Agents.



Portsmouth, January 1<sup>st</sup> 1779. We the subscribers being the proprietors of the ship General Sullivan, do hereby acknowledge to have rec<sup>d</sup> of Mess<sup>rs</sup> George Wentworth & Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom, agents for said ship and prize Caledonia, the sum of seventy-six pounds twelve shillings and 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub><sup>d</sup> lawful money, being balance due as p<sup>r</sup> account current settled this day.

(Signed) KEITH SPENCE.  
 KEITH SPENCE for BEN. AUSTIN jun<sup>r</sup>  
 MOSES WOODWARD,  
 JOSH<sup>a</sup> WENTWORTH,  
 JOSH<sup>a</sup> WENTWORTH for Mess. BARRETTs & T. DALLING.  
 ELIPH<sup>t</sup> LADD,  
 ELIPH<sup>t</sup> LADD for JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.  
 ROB<sup>t</sup> PARKER.  
 GEO. WENTWORTH,  
 NATH<sup>l</sup> FOLSOM.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of ship General Sullivan, Portsm<sup>o</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1779,

Present Joshua Wentworth, chairm<sup>n</sup>, Geo. Wentworth, Robert Parker, Keith Spence for himself and Ben. Austin, Moses Woodward, Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom and Eliph<sup>t</sup> Ladd,

*Voted*, The agents' accounts as settled and audited, are accepted.

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup> George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom agents for prize Mary, captured by the Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan.

*Voted*, Each proprietor receive thirty barrels flour out of the prize ship Mary; the remainder to be left in the hands of the agents to supply the inhabitants of the town, at fourteen pounds Lawful money p<sup>r</sup> hundred.

*Voted*, the wheat be divided according to quantity and quality.

*Voted*, The agents deliver each proprietor one half his proportion of bread, the remainder to supply the inhabitants at thirteen pounds p<sup>r</sup> h<sup>d</sup>.

---

At a meeting of the proprietors of Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan, Portsm<sup>o</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1779,

Present as before,

*Voted*, As the quality of the flour is not equal to what was expected, the agents sell to the inhabitants at twelve pounds Lawful p<sup>r</sup> hund<sup>d</sup>.

*Voted*, The wheat that may (be) sold to the inhabitants be at four pounds ten shillings p<sup>r</sup> bush<sup>l</sup>.

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At a meeting of the proprietors of the ship General Sullivan, Portsmouth, February 1<sup>st</sup> 1779,

Present Joshua Wentworth chairman, Keith Spence, Rob<sup>t</sup> Parker, Moses Woodward, Geo. Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, The (To?) sell the town of Falmouth twenty or thirty barrels flour at fourteen pounds p<sup>r</sup> hund<sup>d</sup>.

*Voted*, The agents retain seventy barrels of flour of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan.

*Voted*, The bread be divided that shall remain on hand after the accounts are closed.



At a meeting of proprietors of ship General Sullivan Portsm<sup>o</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1779,

Present Joshua Wentworth, chairman for himself and Barrett, Keith Spence for himself and Ben Austin, Moses Woodward, George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, The agents three hundred pounds Lawful money as a gratuity for their services in settling prize ship Mary's accounts, &c.

---

At a meeting of the proprietors of ship General Sullivan, Present, Portsm<sup>o</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1779,

Coll<sup>o</sup> Joshua Wentworth chair<sup>n</sup>, Rob<sup>t</sup> Parker, Keith Spence, Moses Woodward, Geo. Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, Mess<sup>rs</sup> George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom agents for the ship General Sullivan.

*Voted*, The agents fix the ship Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan for the sea with all dispatch.

---

At a meeting of the proprietors of the ship General Sullivan, Portsmouth Ap<sup>l</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1779,

Present Joshua Wentworth chair<sup>n</sup>, Keith Spence, Moses Woodward, Geo. Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, The agents fix the Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan for a four months' cruise with all dispatch.

*Voted*, Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Manning have the command of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan; who accepted.

*Voted*, The agents with Cap<sup>t</sup> Manning appoint the rest of the officers.

*Voted*, The proprietors pay one thousand pound each into the hands of the agents for the purpose of fixing the Gen<sup>l</sup> Sullivan &c.

---

At a meeting of the proprietors of ship General Sullivan, Portsmouth, June 3<sup>d</sup> 1779,

Present Joshua Wentworth, chair<sup>n</sup>, Moses Woodward, Keith Spence, George Wentworth and Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom,

*Voted*, Agents be allowed six hundred pounds Lawful money as a gratuity for their services in fixing ship for a cruise.

*Voted*, The agents' accounts be allowed as exhibited. . . . .

---

Here ends the record of the meetings of the proprietors. The remainder of the manuscript volume is filled with accounts relating to the prize brigantine Charlotte, which appears to have been taken in June or July, 1780, to have been laden largely with provisions, and to have been valued with her cargo at nearly £350,000.

The names of the captors were Simon Bradstreet, John Tibbets, Samuel Gardner, John Gunnison, John Wall, Samuel Wallace, John Beard, James Guppy, Jr., John Merritt, George Bryant, John Bank, Arthur Pottinger, John Holliday, William Stanley, and Edward —.

The captors' half of the vessel and cargo, after deducting certain expenses, was divided into thirty-four shares, of which Simon Bradstreet (who had in 1778 acted as first lieutenant, and was probably now in command of the privateer) received eight, being seven shares as his regular proportion, and one "deserving share," amounting in all to £36,793.0.0.



The remaining twenty-six shares were distributed rateably among the other officers and crew, according to the estimated importance and value of their services.

It is understood that the career of the General-Sullivan was terminated in the same year (1780), by her being captured by two of the enemy's ships of vastly superior force, after a very spirited resistance.

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EPITAPHS' FROM THE OLDER HALF OF "BURYING  
HILL," WEYMOUTH, MASS.

[Communicated by Mr. JOHN J. LOUD, of Weymouth.]

Continued from page 120.

Bathsheba Dau<sup>r</sup>  
To John & Hannah  
Whitmars<sup>b</sup> Aged  
11 M<sup>o</sup> & 13 Days  
Dec<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> y<sup>o</sup> 1  
1 7 2 7

[Two fragments]

Rebecca Hunt  
Samuel Hunt

Children of Samuel  
Experience Hunt

[perhaps explain next inscription.]

Here  
Of M<sup>r</sup> Sa  
Aged  
Dyed Nov  
1 7 2 7-8 &  
Of His Children.

Intombed In This Vault  
Are Robert Treat Paine  
Born Oct Y<sup>o</sup> 9 1727 &  
Died Y<sup>o</sup> 21 Of Y<sup>o</sup> Same Month  
And

Thomas Paine Born  
July Y<sup>o</sup> 3 1729 &  
Died Aug<sup>t</sup> Y<sup>o</sup> 19 1730  
Both Of Them  
Successively Y<sup>o</sup> only  
Sons of Thomas Paine  
Pastor of This Church

Here Lyes Y<sup>o</sup> Body  
Of M<sup>r</sup> William  
Pittee Dec<sup>d</sup>  
June Y<sup>o</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1728  
In Y<sup>o</sup> 68<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of His Age

Here Lyes Y<sup>o</sup> Body  
of Abiah Whitman  
Dec<sup>d</sup> January Y<sup>o</sup>  
28<sup>th</sup> 1 7 2 7-8  
In Y<sup>o</sup> 82<sup>d</sup> Year  
of his Age

Here Lyes Y<sup>o</sup> Body  
Of M<sup>rs</sup> Deborah Torrey  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> William  
Torrey Who Dec<sup>d</sup>  
Feb<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>o</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1728-9  
In Y<sup>o</sup> 80<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of Her Age

Here Lyes Buried  
The Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Read  
Aged 40 Years  
Who Departed  
This Life Jan<sup>r</sup>  
Y<sup>o</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1729

Here Lyes Buried  
The Body Of  
M<sup>r</sup> William Read  
Who Departed  
This Life Sep<sup>t</sup>  
Y<sup>o</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1729 In Y<sup>o</sup> 43<sup>d</sup>  
Year of His Age

<sup>1</sup> Copied by Mess. J. J. Loud, W. H. Nash and C. T. Crane, A.D. 1868.



Here Lyes Buried  
The Body Of  
Lev<sup>t</sup> John Torrey  
Who Dec<sup>d</sup> January  
The 7<sup>th</sup> 1729  
In The 57<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of His Age

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Here Lyes The  
Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Whitmarsh  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> John Whitmarsh  
Dec<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 24 1730  
In The 34 Year  
Of Her Age

---

Here Lyes Buried  
the Body Of  
M<sup>r</sup> John Randel  
who Dec<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>tr</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>  
1 7 3 0  
in The 58<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of His Age.

---

Here Lyes Buried  
Y<sup>e</sup> Body Of M<sup>rs</sup>  
Esther Greenwood  
Who Died Augu<sup>t</sup>  
29<sup>th</sup> 1731 in Y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>  
Year of Her Age

---

Here Lyes Buried  
Y<sup>e</sup> Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Nathaniel Ford  
Who Died May Y<sup>e</sup>  
5<sup>th</sup> 1733 in Y<sup>e</sup> 76  
Year of His Age

---

Here Lyes Buried  
The Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
David Lovell M. A.  
Dec<sup>d</sup> November Y<sup>e</sup> 25  
1733 In Y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>  
Year Of His Age.

---

Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah White  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> John  
White Who Died  
May 4<sup>th</sup> 1736 in Y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>  
Year of Her Age

---

Here Lyes Buried  
The Body of M<sup>rs</sup>  
Silence Whitmarsh  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> Ezra Whitmarsh  
Jun<sup>r</sup>, Dec<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>tr</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1736  
In Y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> Year of Her Age  
Deborah Dau<sup>r</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> Ezra & M<sup>rs</sup>  
Silence Whitmarsh Aged 14  
Dayes Dec<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>t</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1736

---

Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body Of  
M<sup>r</sup> John Bicknell Sen<sup>r</sup>  
Dec<sup>d</sup> August 4<sup>th</sup>  
1 7 3 7  
In Y<sup>e</sup> 84<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of His Age

---

Here Lyes Buried  
The Body Of M<sup>rs</sup> Ruth  
Whitman Wife To M<sup>r</sup> Abiah  
Whitman Dec<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>tr</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>  
1738 In Y<sup>e</sup> 44<sup>th</sup> Year  
Of Her Age

---

James Pittee Son  
To M<sup>r</sup> James &  
M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Pittee  
Died Sep<sup>tr</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>  
1744 In Y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>  
Year Of His Age

---

James Pittee Y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>  
Son of M<sup>r</sup>: James &  
M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Pittee  
Died May Y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>  
1749: In Y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>  
Year Of Her<sup>s</sup> Age

---

Here Lyes Buried  
M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Phillips Jun<sup>er</sup>  
Who Was Born in Nov<sup>er</sup>:  
In The Year 1697  
He Dyed August y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>  
A.D. 1744 Aged 47 Years  
& 9 Months

---

\* A strange mistake.



Here Lyes Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
Of M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Lovell  
The Wife Of Capt  
Enoch Lovell  
Who Departed This  
Life May Y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup>  
1745 In Y<sup>e</sup> 73<sup>d</sup>  
Year Of Her Age

---

Here lyes Buri  
of Cap<sup>n</sup> Enoc<sup>l</sup>  
Who Dec<sup>d</sup> Ma  
174  
in the 76<sup>th</sup> Year of His  
Age

---

<sup>1</sup> Town Records say Capt. Enoch Lovell  
May 20, 1746.

## ELDER JOHN STRONG AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

[Communicated by EDWARD STRONG, M.D., of Newton, Mass.]

THE following "Account of Elder John Strong and his Descendants," was prepared more than ninety years ago, by (Gov.) Caleb Strong. As no accurate copy of it has appeared in print, although the substance of it has been published (*ante* vol. viii. p. 180-183), it may be worthy of preservation in the REGISTER.

The form in which the paper is drawn up, and the fact that the MS., although compiled while he was yet a young man, has hardly received a correction or addition, renders it probable that some circumstance (perhaps the death of his father, a few months previously), may have suggested the importance of collecting such particulars of the family history as were at the moment within his reach, without any purpose of a more extended investigation.

It is here printed from the original manuscript, without alteration, except a few additions, which are enclosed in brackets [ ].

### An Account of Elder JOHN STRONG and his Descendants.

He was born and lived in England, at [or near] Taunton in Somersetshire. His Father whose Name was *Richard*, died while his son was young. His Grandfather, who was a Roman Catholic, lived to be very old, but died before his Grandson left England.

He came to America in the year 1630. He sailed from Plymouth in England [on the 30th of March, 1630, in the ship *Mary and John*] in company with Mr. Warham, Maverick, Mason, Clap, &c., and arrived at Nantasket on the 30th of May of that year, and settled in Dorchester. He married his first Wife in England who died [on the passage, or] immediately after landing in this Country, leaving two young children, the youngest of which died in two months after its Mother.

He married his second Wife whose Name was Abigail Ford (she was sister to Capt. Clap's Wife) at Dorchester, in 1635 or 1636. He afterwards removed from Dorchester to Windsor, in Connecticut, and with four others, to wit Messrs. Mason, Ludlow, Woolcot and Stoughton, was appointed to superintend and bring forward the settlement at that place.

He lived there several years, and from thence removed to Northampton, in the year 1659 or 1660, where he died April 14th, 1699, about 94 years old. He was the first Ruling Elder of the church in Northamp-



1. His Wife died July 6, 1688. A sister of his came with him in England who afterwards married a person by the name of Dean.<sup>1</sup> He had 16 children besides that which died young as above mentioned.

By his first wife he had :

1. JOHN, who lived at Windsor, and had issue *John, Jacob, Josiah, &c.* By his second wife *Abigail Ford*, who died July 6, 1688, he had issue :

2. THOMAS, who by his first Wife *Mary*—who died Feb. 20, 1670, had the following Children :

1. *Thomas*, born Nov. 16, 1661, Married to *Mary Stebbins*, Nov. 17, 1683. 2. *Mary*, born Aug. 31, 1663, and died in August, 1684. 3. *John*, born March 9, 1665. 4. *Hewet*, born Dec. 2, 1666. 5. *Asahel*, born Nov. 14, 1668; who removed to Farmington, in Connecticut, and left two sons, *Asahel* and *John*. 6. *Joseph*, who removed to Coventry about the Year 1717, where he died upwards of 90 Years of Age, and left two sons, *Joseph* and *Phinehas*, who both lived to old Age. By his second Wife, *Rachel Holton*, whom he married October 10, 1671, he had : 7. *Benjamin*, who lived a bachelor at East Guilford, and died an old Man. 8. *Adino*, who lived at Woodbury, and left a numerous Family. 9. *Waitstill*, who lived at Northampton, and left many Descendants. 10. *Rachel*, born July 15, 1679, married to *Nathan Dudley*, of Guilford, May 6, 1698. 11. *Selah*, born Dec. 22, 1680, who lived at Setocket on Long Island, and had five Sons, *Thomas, Selah, Benajah, Joseph, and Benjamin*, and five Daughters. 12. *Benajah*, born Sept. 24, 1682. 13. *Ephraim*, born Jan. 1, 1685, lived at Milford, and left but one Son, named *Ephraim*. 14. *Elnathan*, born Aug. 20, 1686, who lived at Woodbury, where he died short of middle Age, and left a young Family. 15. *Ruth*, born Feb<sup>r</sup> 4, 1688, married to *Wm. Dudley*, of Guilford.

3. JEDEDIAH, who by his first wife *Freedom Woodward*, whom he married Nov<sup>r</sup> 18, 1662, had Issue :

1. *Elizabeth*, born June 9, 1664, married to *Ebenezer Wright*, Sept. 16, 1684. 2. *Abigail*, born July 9, 1666, married to *Thos. King*, Nov<sup>r</sup> 17, 1683. 3. *Jedediah*, born Aug<sup>t</sup> 7, 1667, married to *Mary Lee*, Jan. 5, 1691. 4. *Hannah*, married to *Benj. Carpenter*, March 4, 1691. 5. *Thankful*, married to *Thomas Root*, March 4, 1691. 6. *Preserved*, born March 29, 1680, married to *Tabitha Lee*, Oct. 23, 1701. Their mother dying May 17, 1681, their Father married *Abigail Stebbins* the next December, and had Issue : 7. *John*. 8. *Mary*, married to *Ebenezer Pixley*, April 18, 1711.

4. RETURN, who lived at Windsor. His Sons were *Return, Samuel, John, &c.*

5. EBENEZER, who married *Hannah Clap* [of Dorchester] October 14, 1668, died Jan. 11, 1729, aged 86 years, and had Issue :

1. *Hannah*, born Octob<sup>r</sup> 7, 1669, married *Ebenezer Pomeroy*, March 4, 1691. 2. *Ebenezer*, married to *Mary Hollon*, Octob<sup>r</sup> 25, 1695 [and after her death to *Elisabeth Parsons*]. 3.

<sup>1</sup> Walter Dean, of Taunton, Mass. See REGISTER, vol. iii. p. 383.—ED.



*Nathaniel*, married to *Rebecca Stebbins*, 1697. 4. *Sarah*, born Sep<sup>r</sup> 29, 1681, married to *Thos. Stebbins*, Dec<sup>r</sup> 17, 1701. 5. *Jonathan*, born May 1, 1683, married to *Mehetabel Stebbins*, by whom he had seventeen children, one of which was *Caleb*, born March 27th, 1710, married Nov<sup>r</sup> 5th, 1736, to *Phebe Lyman*, who was born Aug<sup>t</sup> 22, 1717. 6. *Noah*, born Octob<sup>r</sup> 18th, 1684, died when about twelve years old.

6. **SAMUEL**, who married *Esther Clap*, June 19, 1684, and had Children :

1. *Esther*, born April 30, 1685, and married to *Nath'l White*, May 12, 1709. 2. *Ezra*. 3. *Nehemiah* [who lived at Amherst, and was the father of the late *Judge Simeon Strong*]. 4. *Josiah* [who lived in Connecticut, and was the father of the late Col. *David Strong*, of the U. S. army]. 5. *Samuel* [who lived at Woodbury, in Connecticut]. 6. *Susanna*, who married a *Lane*, 7. *Abigail*, who married a *Church* and afterwards a *Chapin*. 8. *Mary*, who married *Nath'l Edwards* [of Northampton], and was Grandmother of *Nath'l Edwards* of Robert's meadow.

7. **JOSIAH**, who died Young [and unmarried].

8. **JERIJAH**, born Dec. 12, 1665, married to *Thankful Stebbins*, July 10, 1700, and had Issue :

1. *Jerijah*, married to *Mary Clark* of Northampton. 2. *Thankful*, married to *Jonathan Hunt* of Northampton. 3. *Eunice*, married to *Deac. Brewer* of Springfield. 4. *Seth*, married to *Lois Strong* of Northampton. 5. *Bela*, married to *Eunice Alvord* of Northampton.

9. **ABIGAIL**, married to the *Rev. Mr. Chauncey* of Hatfield.

10. **ELISABETH**, married to *Joseph Parsons* March 17, 1669.

11. **EXPERIENCE**, married to a *Fyler* of Windsor.

12. **MARY**, married to *John Clark* March 20, 1679.

13. **SARAH**, married to *Joseph Barnard* July 13, 1675.

14. **HANNAH**, married to *William Clark* July 15, 1680.

15. **ESTHER**, married to a *Bissel* of Windsor.

16. **THANKFUL**, born in 1663, married to a *Baldwin* of Milford.

I have put all the Sons [of Elder Strong] before any of the Daughters, for I have never been able to learn any Thing more of the Order of their Births than that of the Sons, and Daughters, by themselves. They were all born before the Family came to Northampton, except the youngest Son and the youngest Daughter.

CALEB STRONG.

May 26th, 1777.

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(Subsequently added by the compiler.)

*Arms.*—Gules, an Eagle displayed Or, within a Border ingrailed of the last. *Crest.* Out of a mural Coronet Or, a demi-Eagle with Wings displayed of the last.—*Edmundson's Complete Body of Heraldry*, printed in London 1780.

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**NOTE.**—The original "account" was brought down only to the generation of the family of the compiler's great-grandfather, **EBENEZER**.

Such particulars respecting the families of the grandfather and father of the compiler as have been ascertained, and also a record of his own family, are deferred to a future number of the **REGISTER**.—ED.



# RECORD OF MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. AS MADE BY THE REV. HUGH ADAMS, OF DURHAM, N. H.

[Communicated by Hon. SAMUEL C. ADAMS, of Newfield, Me.]

Continued from page 181.

ARCH 26, 1718. This day through the grace of God our Saviour had a Church orderly gathered with the presence and approbation of the Pastors and messengers of the churches of Newington and of Quoquecho. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Jonathan Cushing prayed. I preached the text Cant. 3: 11. and made a short prayer. Then I read confession of Faith and Church Covenant, signed by me and Nathiel Hill, Sampson Doe, Stephen Jones, Samuel Emerson, Joseph May, John Allen, James Nock, James Langley and Samuel Edgerly. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Cushing, Pastor of Quoquecho Ch<sup>h</sup> being chosen by Council of the Ch<sup>m</sup> present for it, made a decent speech to the ten brethren and to the whole Assembly, whether any person had any thing to object against their establishing me The Pastor of said Church. No person then objecting. He propounded me to said Church as their Pastor. To which they all voting with uplifted hands, I declared my acceptance.

Then the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Cushing read publicly the Testimonial of my former nation at Braintree, signed by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Doctor Increase Mather his son Doctor Cotton Mather of the Old North Church in Boston by Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. James Keith, the Hoary Pastor of the Church in Newwater, who laid their hands on my Head in that Ordination. Witnessed also by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Nehemiah Walker, Pastor of the Church of Quoquecho. Then the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Joseph Adams, by a pertinent speech, gave unto me as pastor and to our said Church The Right of Fellowship. Then we sang Ps. 132, 13-18. Then I pronounced the blessing.

## ADMISSIONS TO THE CHURCH.

- . April 3. Judith Emerson, Elizabeth Edgerly. In full communion.
- “ 6. At our first Sacrament Susanna Adams, my wife. Was a member of the Ch. in Carolina.
- May 25. Sarah Bennick, Abigail Nock, Elizabeth Dun.
- June 29. Abigail Jones, wife of Capt. Stephen Jones. Rebecca Dudey, wife of Joseph Dudey.
- Sept<sup>r</sup> 14. John Ambler, Elizabeth Ambler, his wife, Jane Kent, Elizabeth Edgerly, wife of John Edgerly, by letter of dismissal from Dover Church.
- “ 25. Mary Thomson, wife of John, Jun<sup>r</sup>. by letter of dismissal from Dover.
- “ 28. Joseph Davis, Sen<sup>r</sup>., Mary Davis, his wife.
- Oct. 19. John Ambler, one of the brethren of the Church was chosen Deacon thereof.
- Dec. 7. Martha Critchel, the aged wife of Elias Critchel, Sen<sup>r</sup>.
- 1. May 10. Joseph Stevenson, Ruth Williams.



1719. Oct<sup>r</sup>. 18. Alice Buss, wife of John Buss, Edward Wakeham, Sarah Wakeham, his wife, Joseph Kent (Deceased 1727).
- " Dec<sup>r</sup>. 13. John York and his wife Pelatiah.
- 1719-20. Jan. 10. Deborah Dun, by Testimonial from Mr. John Webb, the Rev<sup>d</sup> Pastor of the New North Church in Boston.
- " Feb. 7. John Williams, Sen<sup>r</sup>.
- " Mch. 6. Alice Dorcas Willey.
- 1720-21. Jan. 29. LORDS Day. Daniel Mishawey and Deborah Mishawey, his wife. Mary Allen, the wife of Brother John Allen.
1721. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 19. Mary Chesley, the wife of Jonathan Chesley.
- 1721-2. Jan. 21. John Doe.
- " Feb. 11. Elizabeth Doe, the wife of Br. John Doe.
- " Mch. 11. Then was received my Son Samuel Adams to own his Baptismal Cov<sup>t</sup>. and to be under the discipline of our Church after his standing propounded 3 Sabbaths.
1722. Mch. 25. Moses Davis, Sen<sup>r</sup>.
- " Aug<sup>t</sup>. 19. Joseph Wheeler.
- 1722-3. Feb. 3. Philip Duley, Dorothy Edgerly, maiden dau<sup>r</sup> of Samuel Edgerly.
- " " 10. Anne Kinkaid, the Widow of David Kinkaid, dec<sup>d</sup> the foregoing week.
- " Mch. 17. Susanna Smith, wife of Lient. John Smith.
1723. April 7. Mary Thomas, Wid<sup>w</sup>., Judith Hill, wife of William Hill.
- " May 5. Hannah Rennolds, the wife of Job Rennolds.
- " June 30. Elizabeth Meder, wife of Jo<sup>s</sup>. M. Hannah Huckens, wife of James H.
- " July 28. Elias Critchel, Sen<sup>r</sup>. an aged man. Elizabeth Mash.
- " Sept. 1. Hannah Hay, Abigail Laskey.
- " Oct<sup>r</sup>. 27. Peter Denmor.
- 1723-4. Jan. 5. Robert Burnum and his wife Elizabeth Burnum.
- " Feb. 2. John Sias, Jun<sup>r</sup>.
1724. April 5. Mary Stevenson, Aged Widow : John Willey, Jun<sup>r</sup>. and Christian Willey his wife ; Margaret Stevenson, wife of Jos: Mary Kent, wife of John K.
- " May 24. Sarah Hill, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Hill ; Mary Jackson.
- " " " Hannah Chesley, wife of Philip ; Hopeful Demerit.
- " June 21. Hubbard Stevens and his wife Mary Stevens.
- " Oct<sup>o</sup>. 18. Sarah Bodge.
1725. April 4. Jane Daniel, wife of Joseph Daniel.
- " July 4. Samuel Williams ; Lydia Burnum wife of J. B.
- " Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1. Joseph Edgerly.
- " Sept<sup>r</sup>. 5. John Huckens ; Abigail H<sup>m</sup>. his wife.
- " Oct. 3. Sarah Mason, wife of Peter Mason.
- " Nov. 7. Christian Kinkaid, the wife of Naphtali Kinkaid.
1726. May 1. Sarah Footman, Lydia Winborn, the maiden dau. of my wife's brother.



1726. July 3. Samuel Shepherd, Anne Shepherd, Wid<sup>r</sup> his mother.  
 " " " Elizabeth Williams, wife of Br. Samuel Williams.  
 1727. Aug. 6. Margaret Demerit, the wife of John Demerit.  
 " Nov. 12. Sarah Willey, the wife of Samuel Willey.  
 1727-8. Feb. 4. William Leathers, Sen. Abigail Leathers, his wife.  
 " " " William Willey and his wife Margaret Willey.

[To be continued.]

## THE BULKELEY PEDIGREE.

[Communicated by Miss H. A. BRAINBRIDGE, of London.]

THE Bulkeley, Bulkley, or, as it is sometimes spelt, Buckley family, is of very ancient origin, and thrived in Cheshire for many years. They were afterwards scattered far and wide; several branches taking other names.

William Bulkeley, one of the early lords of Bulkeley, who married the daughter of Sir John Davenport, had six sons: the eldest, William, took a share of Bulkeley; Robert took Eaton and Alstanton; Roger assumed the name of Norbury and took that estate; Richard took Prestland, and assumed that name; Thomas married a daughter of Matthew de Alpraham, and seems to have taken Alpraham; and David took a share of Bulkeley.

From these sprang the lords Bulkeley; the Bulkeleys of Ireland, Beaumaris, Davenham, Haughton, Cheadle, Burgate, Porthamel, Wore (or Woore), Broxton, Stanlow, Odell and America.

A paragraph in Neal's *History of the Puritans* relative to Peter Bulkeley of Odell, afterwards of America, reads thus:—

“But notwithstanding this prohibition, numbers went to New England this summer [1635]; and amongst others the Reverend Mr. *Peter Bulkley*, B.D., fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was son of Dr. *Edward Bulkley* of Bedfordshire, and succeeded him at Woodhill or Odell in that county. There he continued above twenty years, the Bishop of Lincoln conniving at his non-conformity; but when Dr. *Laud* was at the helm of the Church and the Bishop of Lincoln in disgrace, *Bulkley* was silenced by the vicar-general, Sir Nathaniel Brent; upon which he sold a very plentiful estate and transported himself and his effects to New-England, where he died in the year 1658-9, and the seventy-seventh of his age. He was a thundering preacher and a judicious divine, as appears by his treatise of the *Covenant*, which passed through several editions and was one of the first books published in that country.”<sup>1</sup>

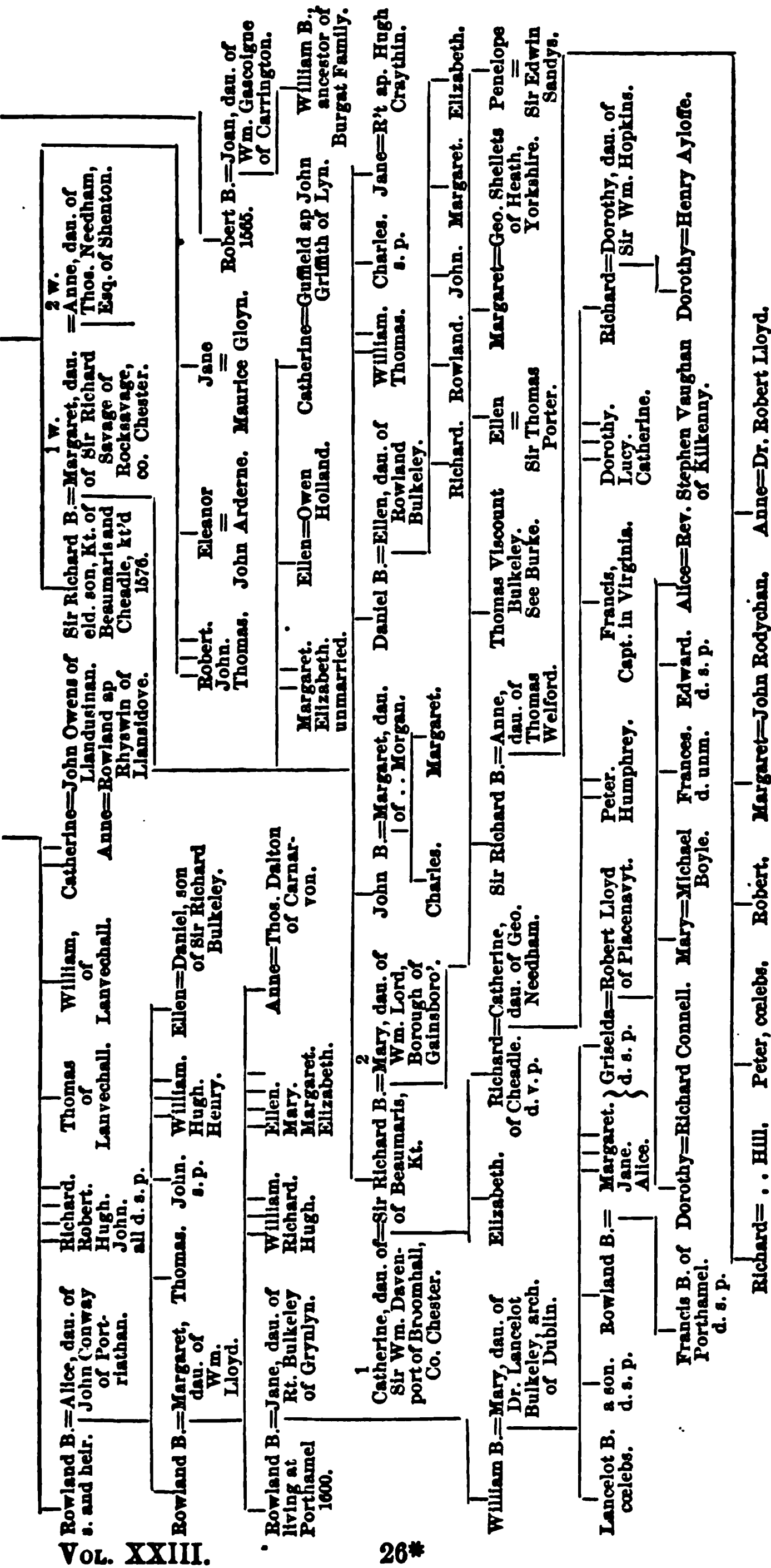
As regards Edward, the father, the registers at Woore, where he was born, are not perfect. He was the son of Thomas, and was curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, in 1550; afterwards prebend of Chester, then of Lichfield, and minister at Odell, where he died.

<sup>1</sup> The *Gospel-Covenant* by Rev. Peter Bulkley, though preached as a sermon at Concord, N. E., was not printed in this country. The first edition appeared in London in 1646, and the second in 1651.—ED.







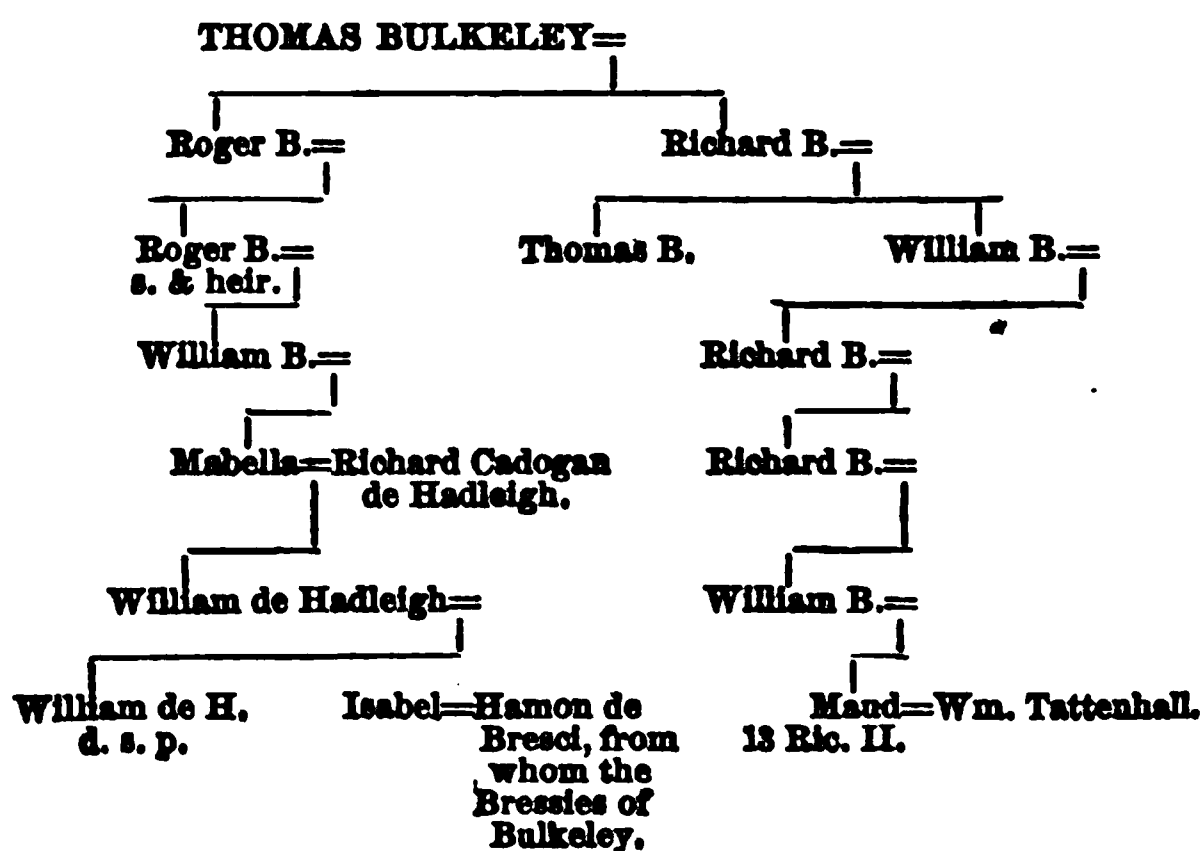


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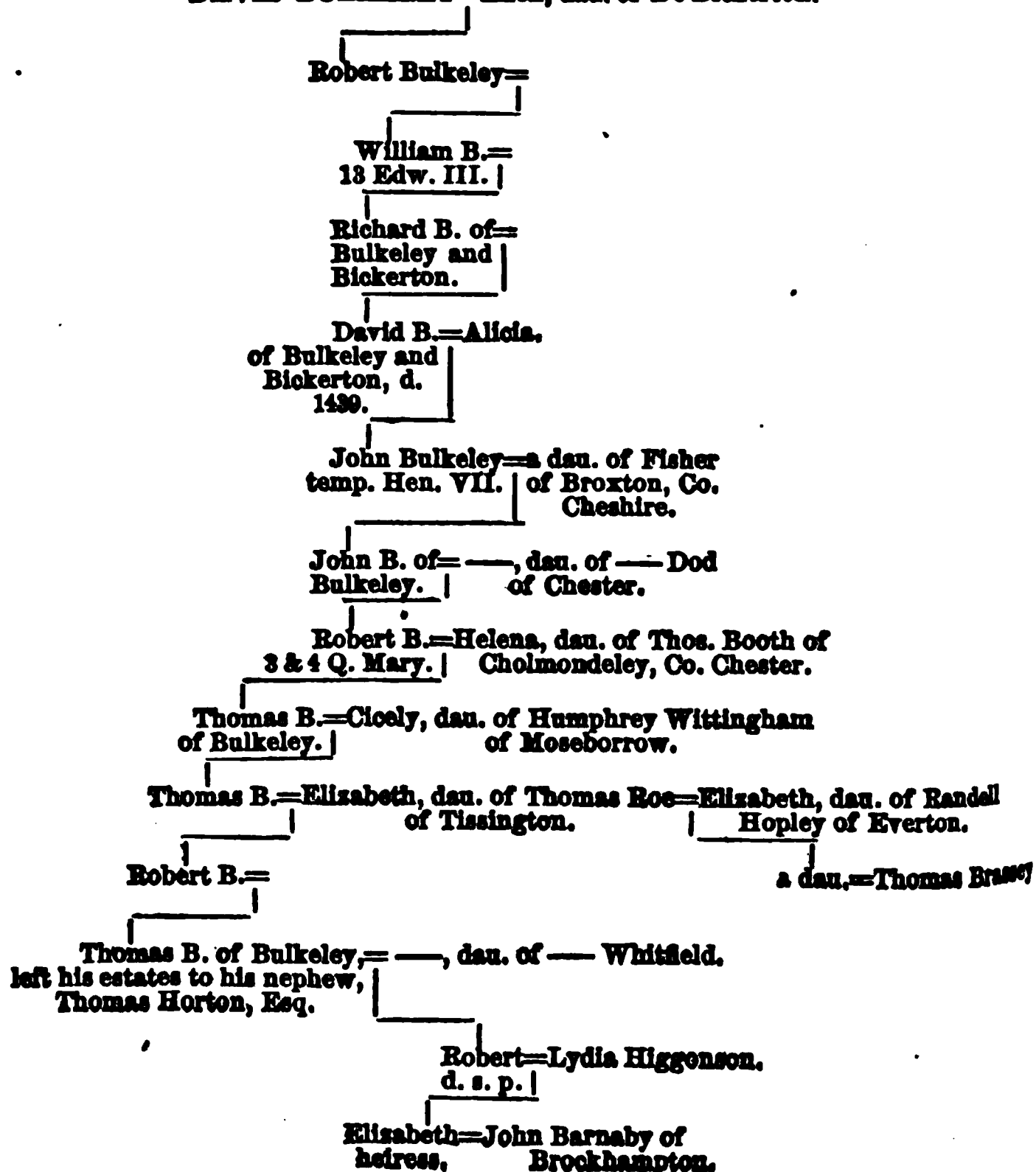


## A—PEDIGREE OF THOMAS BULKELEY.



## B—PEDIGREE OF DAVID BULKELEY.

DAVID BULKELEY=Ellen, dau. of De Bickerton.





C—PEDIGREE OF BULKLEY OF HAUGHTON.

PETER BULKLEY=NICOLS, dan. and heir of Thomas Bird, by whom he had lands in Alpraham.

Arderne=John Bulkley dan. and heiress of John of Haughton. Kitley of Woore, Salop.

Margery, dan. of=Roger B. John Bird of Broxton.

Hugh de B.=Hellen dan. of Thomas of Woore. Wilbraham of Woore.

Robert B.= of Broxton. 8 H. V. & VI.

Hugh B. of=Mary, dan. of Broxton. Henry Bostock.

Margaret=Thomas Tattersall.

Mabel=Sir Laurence Wande.

Humphrey B.=Griseil, dan. and heiress of John Molton of Molton.

William B.=Beatrice, d. of Wm. of Oakley. Hill of Bunsingstall.

Joyce=John Bostok of Charton.

Alice=Wm. Cathernall Ione=Rafe Haps. Jane, d. s. p. of Horton.

Thomas B.=Elizabeth, dan. of Randall of Woore, Salop. Grovenor of Bellaport.

Margaret, dan. of=Rowland B. Wm. Hill of Stoke.

Margaret=Thos. Smythe.

Anne=Wm. Greene.

Catherine=Geo. Baker of Coulshurst.

American branch. Edward Bulkley, D.D.,= Rector of Uddell, Co. Beds. Prebend of Lichfield.

Rev. Peter Bulkley= of Odell, Beds, sold his estate and went to America.

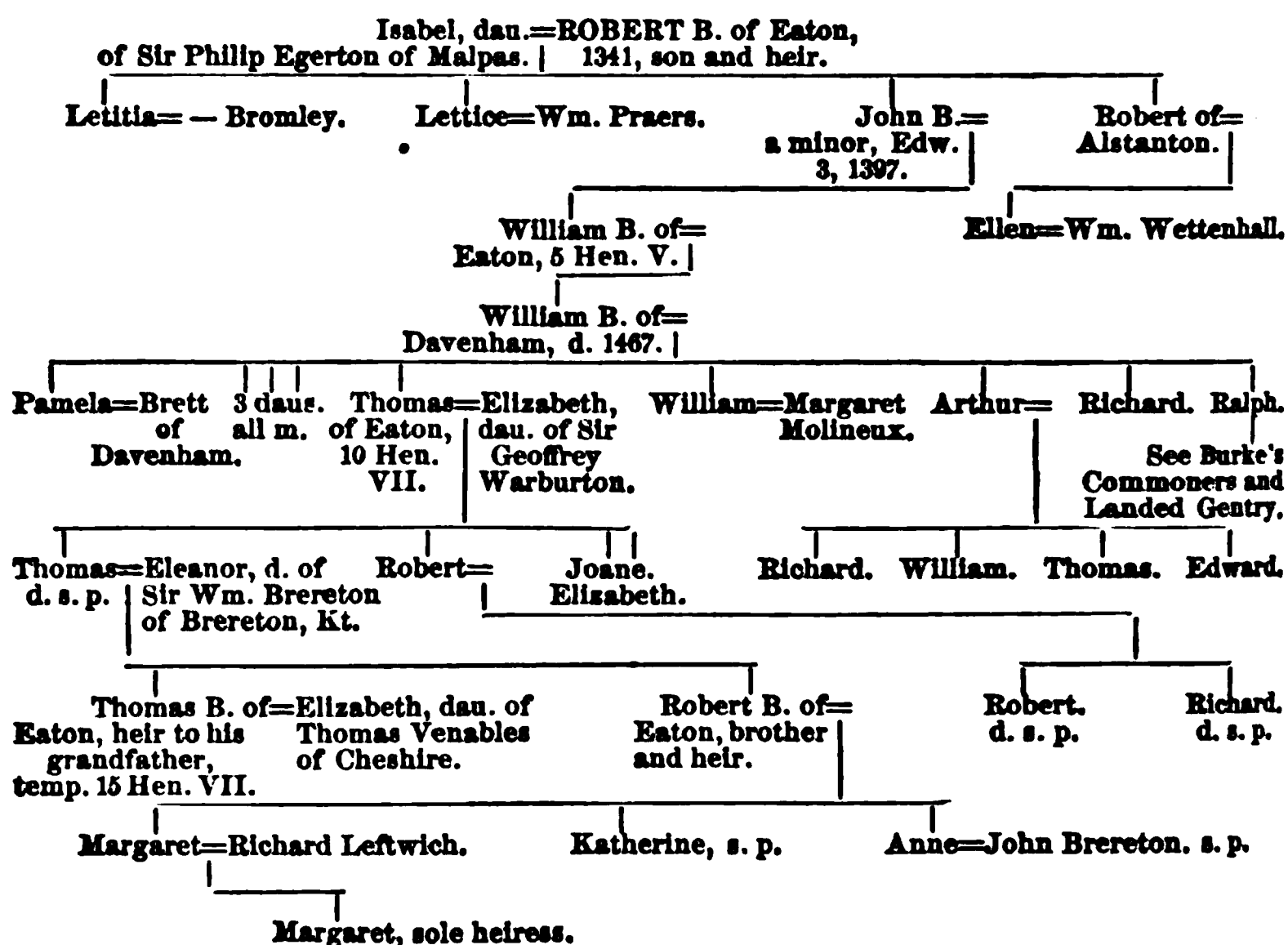
William B.=Mary, dan. of of Woore. Rich. Cotton or Cochin of Cumbermere.

Richard B.=Abigail, dan. of Fuller of Chambré house, Berks.

Thomas Mackworth=Anne, sole heiress to her brother. Robert B. d. s. p. of Belton.



## D—PEDIGREE OF BULKLEY OF EATON.

GREGORYS OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAM,  
ENGLAND, AND OF CONNECTICUT.

[Communicated by ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, Esq., of New-York.]

FROM Nichols's Hist. of Leicester, Throsby's Town of Nottingham, &c., we gather the following information respecting the Gregory family located in those parts of England.

The Gregorys of Asfordby, co. Leic., according to the Visitation of 1619, bore arms, *Or two bars, in chief a lion passant azure*; and were descended from:—

John<sup>1</sup> Gregory, lord of the manors of Freseley and Asfordby, who m. Maud, dau. of Sir Roger Moton, knt. of Peckleton, co. Leic. These manors were probably the same as Frisby and Asorby, which on Camden's maps, 1610, are located on either side of the Wreke, facing each other. He had children—

1. Richard<sup>2</sup> (see further).
2. Nicholas,<sup>2</sup> father of Adam.<sup>3</sup>
3. Walter,<sup>2</sup> father of Richard.<sup>3</sup>
4. Alice, m. Hugh, son of Stephen Erdwick.

Richard<sup>2</sup> Gregory of Fresely and Asfordby, died at a very advanced age in 1292, and had

Sir Francis,<sup>3</sup> liv. 1240, father of  
Ralph,<sup>4</sup> son and heir, liv. 1262, father of  
Ralph,<sup>4</sup> son and heir, liv. 1262, father of



1. Thomas<sup>5</sup> (see further). 2. William,<sup>6</sup> m. Alice, dau. and heir of Robert de Cawley, lord of Cawley, co. Warwick, and had issue Thomas<sup>6</sup> of Harpole, co. Northampton; over two centuries later Sir Edmund Gregory was rector of Harpole 1531, vicar of Watford 1535, and was buried at the former place 6 Ap. 1543. Francis Gregory died 9 Oct., 1610, leaving a son of the same name, aged 15, heir to an estate at Harpole; in 1554 Valentine Gregory was patron of St. Andrews, Harleston, co. Northamp., and among the incumbents were Marc. Gregory, clericus, 8 Mar. 1562, and Thomas Gregory, buried 22 Dec. 1602, &c. 3. Henry,<sup>7</sup> killed in the Scotch war, had sons Henry<sup>8</sup> and Gregory.<sup>6</sup>

Thomas<sup>8</sup> of Asfordby, educated at Cambridge, a learned clerk, liv. 1328, m. Isabel, dau. and heir of Richard Segrave, and lady of the manor of Cately. Among his children were Francis<sup>8</sup> Gregory, D.D., a canon of St. Mary de Pratis at Leicester, and—

John<sup>8</sup> of Asfordby, whose gt. gt. grandson

William<sup>10</sup> Gregory, Esq., of Asfordby, m. Helen, sister and heir of John Malyn of Tuxford, co. Nott.; his eldest son

Thomas,<sup>11</sup> was cousin and heir of Will. Dymock of Eiton, co. Nott.; he m. Elizabeth, dau. of Christopher Wade, merchant, and mayor of Coventry; liv. 38 H. VIII. (1546–7) and died 16 Eliz. (1573–4); sons, 1. Arthur<sup>12</sup> (see further). 2. Henry.<sup>12</sup> 3. Christopher.<sup>12</sup> 4. Edmund.<sup>12</sup>

Arthur,<sup>12</sup> lord of Styvichall, near Coventry, co. Warwick, aged 34 at time of father's decease, 16 Eliz., m. Jane, dau. of John Ferrers, son of Sir Humphrey Ferrers of Tamworth, and died 1 Dec. 1604 (2 Jac.), aged about 65; sons, 1. Thomas,<sup>13</sup> ob. s. p.; 2. John,<sup>13</sup> aged 25 at father's decease, liv. 1656; 3. Robert.<sup>13</sup>

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John Gregory, mayor of Nottingham, 15 Eliz. (1571), and 29 Eliz. (1586).

Will. Gregory, g't., one of the two burgesses for the town of Nottingham, in the parliament held at Westminster 43 Eliz. (1601).

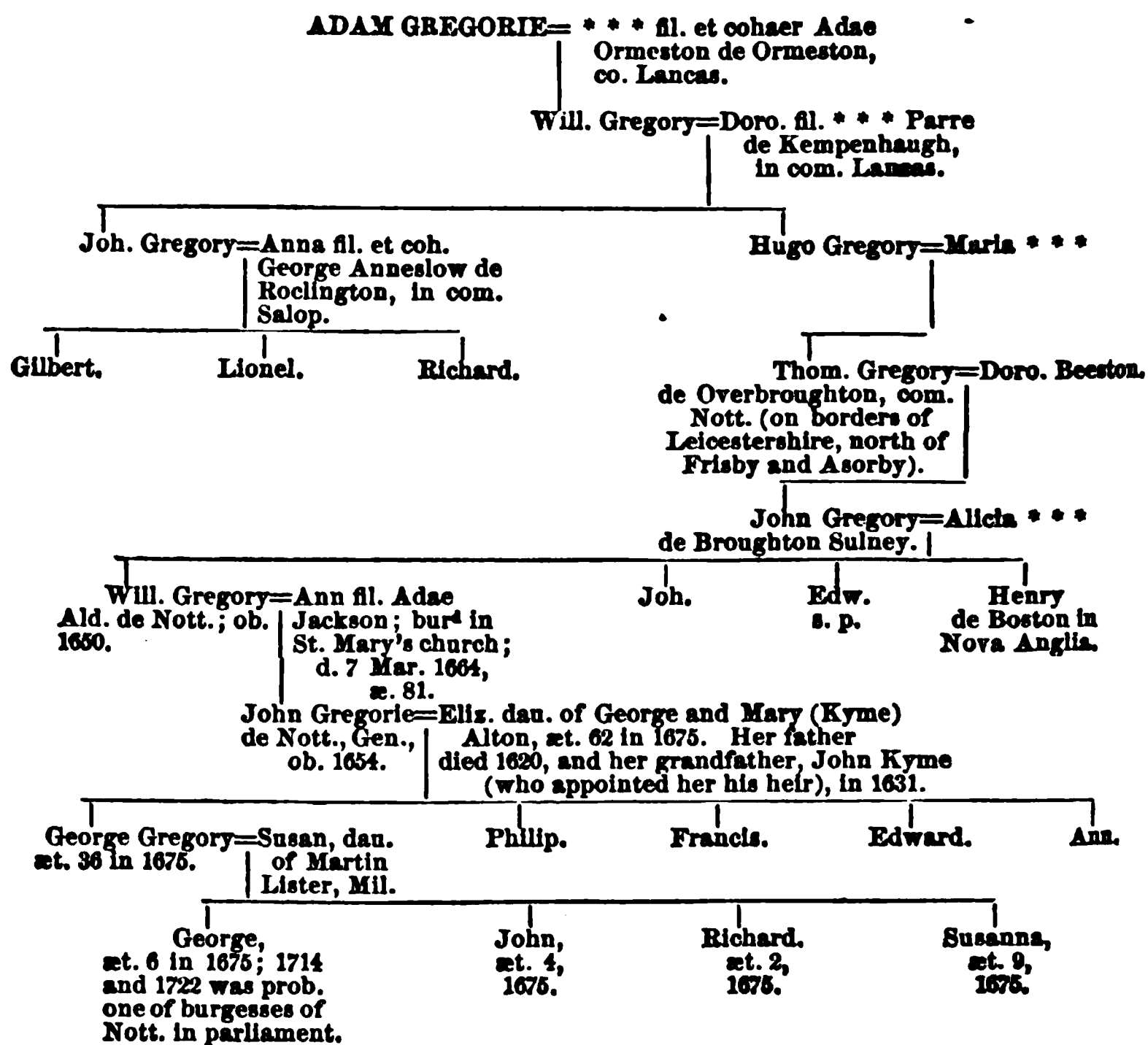
Will. Gregory, g't., sometime town-clerk of Nott., by will 11 Jac. (1613), gave 11 small tenements, with the appurtenances, called the White Rents, situate at Hundgate and within said town, for poor aged people to dwell in rent free, and 40s. yearly forever towards the reparation of said tenements. His arms in St. Peter's church, and formerly in the old Town Hall, were *Or*, two bars, and a lion pass. in chief azure.

Marmaduke Gregory, mayor of Nottingham, 12 and 18 Jac. (1614 and 1620).

William Gregory, mayor of Nottingham, 8 and 15 Chas. (1632 and 1639).

Deering's Hist. of Nottingham, 1751, gives the following pedigree of the Gregorys of that town:





According to an inscription on stone set into the front of one of four tenements in Barkergate, Nottingham, William Gregory, gent., by will 1650 left 12d. a week for ever, to be raised out of the rents of these houses, and to be given in bread every Sunday, to twelve poor people of the parish of St. Mary's, and to this amount his son John added by will, in 1654, an additional 12d. a week. The arms of this latter John Gregory, as they occur in St. Peter's church, are as follows: Gregory,<sup>1</sup> quartering Ormeston or Urmeston, viz. 1st and 4th, Party per pale argent and azure, 2 lions rampant endorsed, counter-changed. 2nd and 3rd, Sable, a chevron between three spear-heads all within a bordure, argent. This coat is empaled with that of Alton quartering Kyme, viz.: 1st and 4th, Or, on a chief vert, a lion passant of the field; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, a chevron between ten cross-crosslets or.

But in 1662, George Gregory (son of John), then in his 23d year, not being able to show sufficient proof of his descent from the Highhurst Gregorys, received from Wm. Dugdale, Norroy, the following new grant of arms: Gules, on a chevron betw. ten crosses crosslet or, three crosses crosslet of the first, in relation to his descent from the ancient family of Kyme, founded by Simon de Kyme, Lord of Kesteven, co. Linc., temp. Stephen. The crest granted at the same time (a garb or, banded gules) was doubtless in reference to the family es-

<sup>1</sup> Arms of Gregory of Highhurst, co. Lancas., and of Wm. Gregory, Sheriff of London, 1436; Mayor, 1451.



ste which had been acquired by his grandfather William Gregory, principally by grazing. The Gregorys of Lenton, co. Nott., still bear the arms last referred to.

The Henry Gregory, of Boston, N. E., whom we find mentioned in the foregoing pedigree, was at Springfield 1639, and removed in a few years to Stratford, Ct. Savage says that he probably died soon after, and a distribution of his estate was ordered 19 June, 1655, his eldest son John being appointed administrator, and to receive double portion, and that no other children are mentioned; though perhaps Judah Gregory, of Springfield, who m. 1643, Sarah, dau. of Henry Burt, was another son. John Gregory, of New-Haven, and afterwards of Norwalk, Ct., was possibly the administrator above referred to; he had Joseph, bapt. 26 July, 1646; Thomas, 19 Mch, 1648; his other children and their issue are mentioned by Savage, and by Hall in his history of Norwalk; of his dau. two m. into the family of Thomas Benedict, of Southold, L. I., and afterwards of Norwalk, who came out at the age of 22 about 1639, and was said to be the only son of Wm. Benedict, of Nottinghamshire.

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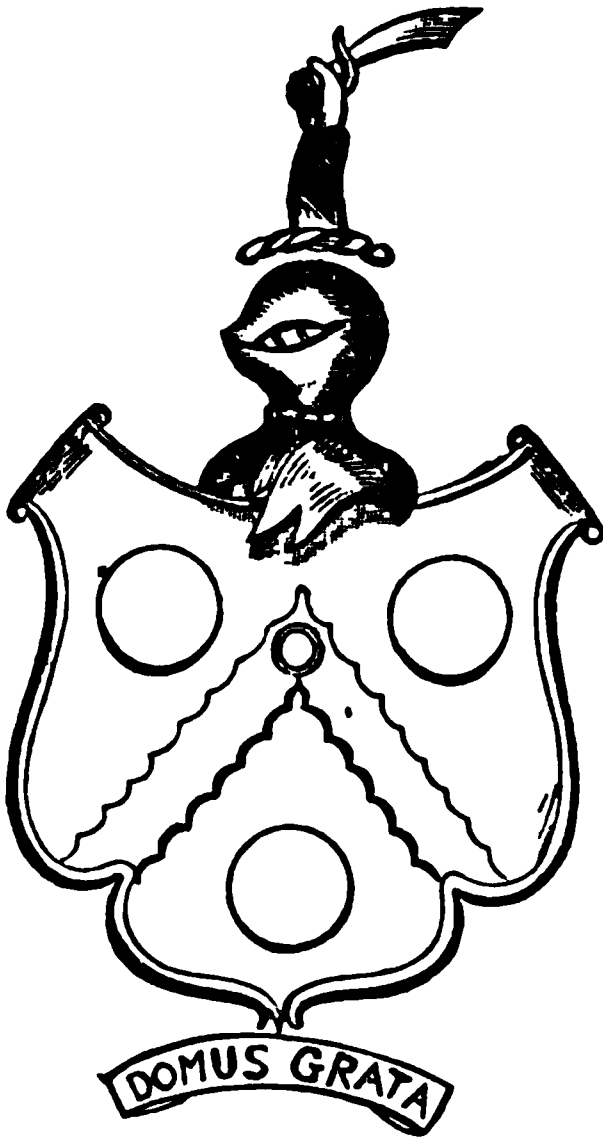
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**AN AMERICAN BARONET.**—Sir Curtis Miranda Sampson, the American who has recently been knighted, was born in Vermont. The early life of Sir Curtis was passed in the fishing and hunting grounds, not only in his native State, but in Canada and the Hudson Bay territory. Married in Vermont, he went to England in 1834, and permanently settled there. In 1848 he took the oath of allegiance and became a naturalized British subject, and was enrolled among the friends of law and order who in that year did so much to preserve unbroken the public peace. On his arrival in England he engaged in the business of a furrier, in Queen Street, Cheapside, dividing with the Hudson Bay Company almost the whole of the home and foreign trade of this country. Impressed with the value and importance of telegraphic communication with America, Sir Curtis Sampson was one of the earliest directors and shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and with the exception of Mr. Pender, M.P., and Mr. S. Gurney, he is the only one of the original directors now connected with the old company.



## MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL DENISON.

[Communicated by DANIEL DENISON SLADE, M.D., of Boston, Mass.]



INTIMATELY associated with the early history of the colony of Massachusetts-Bay, is the name of Daniel Denison. For nearly half a century, it stands conspicuous among many of the leading events of that period, and whether in the field, or the council-chamber, no one seems to have enjoyed more the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. The records of his life and services are comparatively few and widely scattered; these, however, when brought together, will be found by no means devoid of historical interest.

As to the origin of the family, there is much uncertainty. The name, variously spelt Denison, Dennison, Denyson, Dennistown, is unquestionably ancient and probably of Norman extraction. In the *Patronymia Britannica*, is the following notice: "The Dennistowns" of that ilk "have an extraordinary way of accounting for their surname. One Danziel, or Daniel (say they), probably of Norman extraction, set-

tled in Renfrewshire, and calling the estate Danzielstown assumed therefrom his surname. The family are unquestionably ancient, the name appearing in a charter of King Malcolm 1st, who died in 1165, but the Norman Danziel is probably a genealogical figment. The English Denisons are said to have sprung from a cadet of this "ancient house, who went from Scotland, *temp.* Charles I., who fought at Marston Moor."

We have been unable to determine with any degree of accuracy from what county of England came the Denisons who emigrated to this country. Neither is the exact period of their coming out by any means certain. There is little doubt, however, that Mr. Savage is correct when he states that William Denison, with his wife Margaret, and his three sons, Daniel, Edward and George, probably came in the ship *Lion*, with Winthrop's wife and son, John, and the Apostle Eliot, in 1631. This may be inferred from the fact that the name of William Denison stands third in the records of Eliot's church in Roxbury,<sup>1</sup> it being highly probable that he would follow the fortunes of a man with whose noble character he must have become intimately acquainted during the tedious trans-atlantic voyage; even if he had not

<sup>1</sup> The following is the record in the volume belonging to the First Church in Roxbury, and probably in the hand writing of John Eliot.

"1653. Will Denison, he brought 3 children to N. E. all sons. Dan Edw and George. Daniel married at Newtown and was joyned to the church there, he afterwards removed to the church at Ipswich." The remainder has been cut from the book.



recognized him as his spiritual adviser before leaving the shores of the old world.

From the few records which exist relating to Mr. William Denison, we learn that, having settled in Roxbury, he soon enjoyed the esteem of his fellow-townsmen. With seven others he took the oath of freeman July 3, 1632. "At a court holden att Boston March 4, 1633-34 M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Dennison is chosen constable of Rocksbery," and, under the same date, the colony records give his name among those who have "gyven and pmised towards the sea fort." Chosen deputy in 1634, he was called upon to serve on important committees, among which was the boarding of vessels for the regulation of trade. Taking part in that unhappy religious controversy, which shook the plantation to its very centre, and which nearly terminated its existence, at its commencement, he, together with his son Edward, was "disarmed" Nov. 20, 1637.

In 1645, Mr. Denison was one of the original donors of the "Roxbury Free Schoole," and for many years was an appraiser of wills. That he was a man of substance, may be inferred from the fact that his name appears on a loose leaf in the oldest record of the town, entitled "a note of y<sup>e</sup> estates and persons of y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants of Roxbury," in which he is represented as the possessor of considerable property.

Of his wife, Margaret, we know nothing beyond these brief records of the church :

"Margaret Dennison, the wife of William Dennison. It pleased God to work upon her heart and change it in her ancient years after she came to this land and joyned to the church in the year 1632."

"1645 Month 12, day 3. Old Mother Dennison dyed."

He died Jan. 25, 1653.<sup>1</sup>

It is to be regretted that our knowledge of Mr. and Mrs. Denison is thus meagre. Of their character, no opinion can be formed beyond that which, as parents, is reflected from the distinguished abilities of their children.

Daniel, the oldest son, was born in England in 1612. He removed from Roxbury to Newtown (Cambridge) in 1632, his name being among the list of first settlers and church members. He there married Patience, the daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, who was at this time a resident of the place. Of the exact date of this marriage no record is now known to exist. At a general court "holden att Newtown March 4 1634," Mr. Denison was appointed to assist in setting out the bounds of ground between "Newtowne and Rocksberry." He took the oath of freeman April 1, 1634; and under the same date the court grant him two hundred acres "all lyeing and being about the falls—easterly side of Charles River."

With eight others he is authorized by a gen<sup>l</sup> court at Newtowne, Sept. 3, 1634, to "sett out the bounds of all towns not yet sett out and to settle all differences between any towns." He is also with N. Easton to have charge of powder at Ipswich, which is the first allusion that we find relating to his military predilections.

In the following year land was assigned to him in Ipswich, with a "house lot of about two acres, which he hath paled in and built an house upon." To this plantation he at once removed, and with its

<sup>1</sup> Eliot's record says: "1653, Old W. Dennison buried Jan. 25."



history his name is closely united during the remainder of his days. It is difficult to conceive why, after having connected himself with the church and town affairs of Cambridge, he should so soon have quitted them for another place of abode. The probability, however, is that the uncertainties which attended the project of establishing the capital at Newtowne, and the differences which in this matter sprung up between Gov. Winthrop and Mr. Dudley, his father-in-law, whose cause he would naturally espouse, and who removed to Ipswich in 1635, decided him to take this step. Whatever may have been the reasons for the course pursued, Mr. Denison at once commenced his public career of usefulness and honor in his new home. During the very first year of his residence in Ipswich he was returned as deputy, in which capacity he served for three consecutive years, from 1635 to 1638. He was again elected in 1640, '44, '48, '49, '51 and 52. As a member of the memorable court of November, 1637, he ordered those who had sympathized with Mrs. Hutchinson and Mr. Wheelwright to be disarmed, and among these, as we have already seen, were his father and brother; their arms "to bee delivered to Goo. Johnson."

In 1636, he was made town clerk of Ipswich—"to have 6 pence for every entrance of land." In this same year, by the general court he is chosen "Captaine" of Ipswich—with twelve others, he is also deputed to assign the amount due from each town towards a sum to be levied for public uses. A quarterly court having, in 1636, been ordered to sit in Ipswich, Capt. Dan<sup>l</sup> Denison and Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup> Apleton were chosen to assist in these courts. Thus within the space of two years, after becoming a resident of Ipswich, we find Mr. Denison serving his countrymen in offices pertaining to town affairs and to those of the colony, as well as in a military capacity.

Sept. 6, 1638, Capt. Denison, with Mr. Bradstreet and ten others, was allowed upon their petition "to begin a plantation at Merrimack," and to "have liberty to associate to them such others as they can agree upon." At the same session of the court, he was appointed, with fifteen others, "to consider of the time and manner of payment of a rate of 1200£ and to lay it upon every towne pportionably" to be "paid at two months."

In 1641, he was one of a committee for furthering the trade in Ipswich. They were "to set up buoys, beacons, provide salt, cotton, sowing-hempseed, flaxseed and card-wire." The town granted him, in 1643, 200 acres of land "for his better encouragement to settle among us."

Great alarm having spread throughout the colonies from a report that a general conspiracy existed among the native tribes, of which Miantonomo, the chief of the Narragansetts, was the principal instigator, a general training of troops and provision of arms were ordered, and Capt. Denison, with five others, was authorized at a session of the general court, May 10, 1643, to put the country into a posture of war and to see to fortifications.

On petition, several gentlemen of Ipswich, Rowley and the adjoining towns, among whom was Capt. Denison, "out of the care for the safety of the public weal, by the advancement of the military art and exercise of arms," were incorporated as a military company, May 14, 1645.

The inhabitants of Ipswich agree to pay him £24.7sh. annually as



their military leader. In the year preceding he had been chosen sergeant-major, which office he held until his election as major-general. Johnson, in his "*Wonder-Working Providence*," thus speaks of him: "The two Counties of Essex and Norfolk are for present joyned in one regiment; their first Major, who now commandeth this regiment is the proper and valiant Major Daniel Denison, a good souldier and of a quick capacity, not inferiour to any other of these chief officers, his own company are well instructed in feats of warlike activity."

From military duties, Major Denison is called upon to take his part in the engrossing political events of the day. The federal commissioners having ratified the treaty which had been provisionally made in the dispute between Massachusetts and Mons. D'Aubray, a special messenger was sent to the Frenchman, in order to make the matter more secure. Mons. D'Aubray refused to subscribe his name, until the new controversy, which had arisen respecting the capture of a Boston vessel carrying provisions to La Tour, should be settled. Accordingly, the general court, May 22, 1646, took it upon themselves (the commissioners not being in session), "and appointed our much honoured and right trusty and well beloved Thos. Dudley Esq. the Deputy-Gov' of this jurisdiction and our faithful and worthy friends Major Daniel Denison and Capt. W<sup>m</sup> Hathorne our commissioners and agents for us" "to treat with the said Mons. D'Aubray," &c. D'Aubray, however, preferred that a conference should take place in Boston, whither he sent Marie, a former envoy, and two others. After much discussion, matters were arranged and a final peace concluded on certain conditions.

Sergeant-Major Daniel Denison presented himself to the court of election, Oct. 8, 1647, with a warrant from the town of Ipswich to serve as deputy, in the place of Mr. Bartholomew; but on information that all the freemen had not notice of the meeting, the choice was judged illegal, he was dismissed and not accepted. In the spring of this year he had been appointed one of the justices of the inferior court sitting at Ipswich.

The house of representatives conferred the honour of the speakership upon him during the two sessions of 1649, and again in the years 1651 and 1652.<sup>1</sup>

Mindful of the great importance of education and of the interests of his town, Major Denison was instrumental in establishing the grammar school of Ipswich, and was made one of the feoffees in 1651. He afterwards gave freely towards its maintenance.

In October, 1651, he petitions the general court to confirm a grant

<sup>1</sup> It is well known that Cromwell, having subdued Ireland, looked about him for some means of keeping it in subjection, and for this purpose entertained the idea of transferring some of the hardy settlers of New-England to that country. "He knew them," says Palfrey, "for a set of men combining the best qualities of the English character. Their courage had been proved by strict tests. Their religious zeal was a light fit to be set upon a hill. They had shown themselves able to organize and to govern."

Although the protector's plan made no general impression in the colonies, that it was taken into serious consideration by a few influential people may be inferred from a letter under date of Dec. 31, 1650, from Daniel Denison and four others to Cromwell, asking for information, and stating the terms upon which a possible removal might be effected. Some of these were—that they should have liberty of religion, as here in New-England; that grants of land should be made for the advance of learning; that they should have choice of a military governor; that they should occupy a healthy portion of the country, and be free from public charges, and "that no Irish may inhabit among us but such as we shall like of."—*Mass. Hist. Coll.*, xxxii. 115.



of 267 acres which had been assigned to his father, "and in consideration of the said grant and their favour to mee they be pleased to grant to me and my heirs forever, 600 acres of land where it may be found according to law." After several years, the court granted him his request, but the land was not "laid out" until July, 1662.

In the following year, he was ordered to supply the place of General Robert Sedgwick, who was absent. To the office of major-general he was appointed in 1653, and held it at different times until 1680. In this year he was also chosen an assistant, and thenceforwards to his decease. In September he was elected secretary of the colony in the absence of Edward Rawson. In May, Gen. Denison was appointed by the court, one of a committee, to join with the commissioners of the united colonies "to draw up the case respecting the Dutch and Indians." A few years previously he had been placed on a committee with the governor and two others "for the purpose of ending differences, settling trade, &c., with the Dutch." Not coming to any agreement, Mr. Eaton, on the part of the commissioners, and Major-Gen. Denison, on the part of the general court, were instructed to prepare, each of them, a short draught to be presented to the court and elders. While Eaton was "clamorous for war," Denison did not advocate extreme measures, and it was undoubtedly greatly through his influence that the house of deputies communicated to the commissioners their resolve—"that according to their best apprehensions in the case, they doe not understand wee are caled to make a present warr with the Dutch."

In the spring of this year, intelligence was brought that thousands of Indians had assembled at Piscataqua. Accordingly, Gen. Denison ordered out a scouting party of twenty-seven men "to make a true discovery and to quiet the minds of the inhabitants who were much distracted and taken of their employments." They were absent on service from "Friday morning till Monday night," and were allowed as pay for each private 1 sh., "and to two troopers 2s. 6d. p day." The alarm was without foundation.

He was also appointed, with three others, to keep the county courts at Hampton and Salisbury.

In May, 1654, a committee of three was chosen, of which Gen. Denison was one, "to examine, compare, reconcile, and place together in good order all former laws both printed and written." Whether the committee performed this labor or not, is uncertain; at any rate, the following order was passed by the general court four years afterwards, May 26, 1658:—"That Major-General Daniel Denison diligently peruse, examine and weigh every law, and compare them with others of like nature; such as are clear, plain and good, free from any just exception, to stand without any animadversion as approved. Such as are repealed, or fit to be repealed, to be so marked, and the reasons given; such as are obscure, contradictory or seeming so, to be rectified and the emendations prepared. When there is two or more laws about one and the same thing, to prepare a draught of one law that may comprehend the same; to make a plain and easy table, and to prepare what else may present, in the perusing of them, to be necessary and useful, and make return at the next session of this court."

The general entered upon this work with zeal, and in a few months produced the volume which was at once printed. Two copies of this



volume are still in existence. As compensation, "for his great paines in transcribing the lawes," the court granted him a quarter part of Block-Island; the remaining portions were granted to Endicot, Bellingham and Hathorne. These, in turn, sold the island to John Alcock, for the sum of £400, in 1660.

During the next month, by order of the court he met Mr. Bradstreet and Mr. Symonds at Ipswich, "about a narrative in the way of remonstrance of all matters respecting that which is charged on the general court concerning the breach of the confederacy, for the vindication of this court's actings in such respects." This meeting was in reference to the recent dissensions in the confederacy, in which Massachusetts had, by her course of action, been accused by the other colonies of breaking the covenant. This narrative, together with answers to a letter received from the lord-protector, were to be sent to Cromwell.

In 1655 he was on a committee appointed for the county of Essex, "for the procuring of suitable supplies," and "to consider of some such way as whereby both merchandizing may be encouraged and the hands also of the husbandman may not wax weary in his employment."

Massachusetts considering that she had a prior right to certain territory on the north-east, claimed by representatives of Gorges and Rigby, the court at its session, October, 1657, appointed Gen. Denison with Mr. Bradstreet and Mr. Hathorne, as commissioners, to proceed to Kittery and to confer with the inhabitants who were dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs under which they lived. After long delay and much consideration, Kittery submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The commissioners next proceeded to Agamenticus (afterwards York) and to other places, which were received on the same terms as Kittery.

As one of the confederate commissioners, to which office he was called in 1654, and in which he served faithfully until 1663,<sup>1</sup> he addressed a letter to the governor of Rhode-Island respecting the Quakers:

"We therefore make it our request that you as the rest of the colonies take such order herein that your neighbours may be freed from that danger; that you remove those Quakers that have been received and for the future prohibit their coming amongst you. . . . We further declare that we apprehend that it will be our duty seriously to consider what further provision God may call us to make to prevent the aforesaid mischief."

As commissioner with Mr. Bradstreet he dissented from the message and instructions, given by their fellow commissioners of the other colonies, to his brother Capt. George Denison and two others, by which they were to go to Ninigret, the Nyantic sachem, and to the Narragansett chiefs, and warn them to abstain from hostilities against Uncas, and against one another. An expedition, the command of which had been offered to Gen. Denison and declined, had been sent a few years before under Major Willard against Ninigret. The result of this had been far from satisfactory. "There having been many messengers to this purpose," say the Massachusetts commissioners, "formerly sent from the commissioners to the Indian sachems but seldom observed by them which now to renew again . . . can in reason have no other attendance in conclusion than to render us

<sup>1</sup> He was reserve commissioner in 1658.



low and contemptible in the eyes of the Indians or engage us to vindicate our honour in a dangerous and unnecessary war upon Indian quarrels, the grounds whereof we can hardly ever satisfactorily understand."

In 1660, Gen. Denison joined the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," and the same year was elected commander, which was the first authentic instance of a person being admitted a member, and, the same year, advanced to its highest office.

The monarchy having been now restored in the person of Charles II., the general court of Massachusetts apprehending difficulties with the throne, proceeded to take certain precautions. At the close of the session of 1661, Gen. Denison, with others, was appointed a committee "to consider and debate such matter or thing of public concernment touching our patent, laws, privileges and duty to his majesty, as they in their wisdom shall judge most expedient, and draw up the result of their apprehensions and present the same to the next session for consideration and approbation, that so (if the will of God be) we may speak and act the same thing, becoming prudent, honest, conscientious and faithful men."

In the Massachusetts archives we find the following declarations made at a trial held at Ipswich, which are curious as showing that military discipline was rigidly maintained among the militia.

The deposition of Thomas Ford—saith that being at the wolfe pen plaine by order from Major Gen<sup>all</sup> Denison; The command being given to cleare the place for to fitt it for exercise of the regiment, Samuel Hunt went to severall of the companies and sayd that they need not doe that worke they were commanded by the officers and that the Maior nor noe other commander could compell or command them to doe any such worke, and that he did beleieve the maior had done more than he could answer.

Sworne in court held at Ipswich the 29 of march 1664 by me

ROBERT LORD, Cleric.

Vera Copia As attest ROBERT LORD Cleric.

The deposition of Serg<sup>t</sup> Thomas ffrench—who saith the company being led into the field on the day before the exercise of the Regiment, vpon two souldiers disturbance, being commanded by maior Gen<sup>all</sup> Denison to carry them out of the field to prisson, comeing to them and pswadeing them to submit themselues and promiseing to mediate for them; as I was perswading with them Samuelt Hunt pswaded them rather to goe to prisson and sayd the maior Gen<sup>all</sup> could not compell them to any such worke.

Sworne in Court held at Ipswich the 29 of March 1664 for me

ROBERT LORD, Cleric.

The deposition of Jacob Perkins—saith that being at the Woolfe pen plaine from the comand of Maior Gen<sup>all</sup> Denison, the command being given to cleare the place for exercise of the regiment, Samuelt Hunt went to severall companyes and sayd they need not doe that worke they were commanded by the officers, and that the maior nor noe other commander could compell or command them to doe any



such worke, and that he did beleeeve that the maior had done more than he could answere.

Sworne in Court held at Ipswich the 29 (1) 1664 & for me

ROBERT LORD Cleric.

Vera copia as attest

ROBERT LORD Cleric.

William Pritchett testifieth he heard Goodman Hunt say the last traineing day if there might not be more liberty for choice of officers that they would divide the company and traine by themselves.

Sworne in Court held at Ipswich the 29 march 1664 & for me

ROBERT LORD Cleric.

Vera copia as attest

ROBERT LORD Cleric.

Att the Court held at Ipswich 29 March 1664 Samuel Hunt was disfranchized, casheard this company for bearing armes, and in stead of Training to pay two shillings a day to the vse of the Companye, and to be committed to prison vntill he pay a fine of ten pounds and to be bound to the good behaviour in a bond of forty pound with sufficient suretyes in twenty pound a piece.

In October of the same year, Samuel Hunt petitioned the general court to be restored to his freedom, and was referred to the court at Ipswich.

Under date of May 3, 1665, we find almost the only allusion in the "records" of any thing pertaining to the private history of Gen. Denison. This is the bare statement of the loss of his dwelling house by fire, and, in the same connection, "A woman of Ipswich is tried for burning General Denison's house; not found guilty; fined as a thief, and to be whipped for lyeing."<sup>1</sup>

"On several considerations," the court grant Major Gen. Daniel Denison five hundred acres of land, 11 October, 1665, which were afterwards laid out on Connecticut river.

The king having made demands of Massachusetts through Secretary Morrice, among which was one "express command and charge that four or five influential persons to be chosen by the Governor and Council should be sent to England forthwith to attend upon his Majesty," the general court at its session, September 11, 1666, appointed a committee to draw up a letter thro' Secretary Morrice giving their reasons for not submitting to the mandates of the royal commissioners sent the year previous, and also replying at length to a proposal for an invasion of New-France. In the debate, to which this letter gave rise, General Denison and Mr. Bradstreet were much more compliant than the other magistrates, being confirmed in their views, perhaps, by the petitions which had come in from several towns praying for submission to the king's demands.

"Major Gen. Denison declared his dissent from the letter to be sent to Secretary Morrice as not being proportionate to the end desired, and he hopes, intended and desired it might be entered, viz., due satisfaction to his Majesty and the preservation of the peace and liberty of this colony." . . . . "The King's commands pass anywhere,"

<sup>1</sup> Bradstreet in his Journal, under date of Nov. 1664, says, "Mr. Denison's house was burnt, by which fire he suffered great losse few of ye things being saved."



says Denison. . . . "No doubt but you may have a trial at law when you come in England if you desire it, and you may insist upon it and claim it. Prerogative is as necessary as law and is for the good of the whole, that there be always power in being to act, and where there is a right of power it will be abused, so long as 'tis in the hands of weak men, and the less pious the more apt to miscarry; but right may not be denied because it may be abused. If we shall refuse to answer here to commissioners and in England also, what will the King say? Is it not plain that jurisdiction is denied to his Majesty? Though no appeal lies to his Majesty so to stop justice but it may proceed to the uttermost, yet the King may accept any complaint and require and answer thereto, so that our absolute power to determine must not abate the King's prerogative."

The capture of New-York by the Dutch, in 1673, created an alarm among the English colonies, lest their dominions might also be invaded. Accordingly the federal commissioners met at Hartford, and recommended to the general court of each of the colonies, to provide means of defence. The governor and council of Massachusetts at a meeting, Aug. 4, 1673, ordered—"that for defence against the Dutch in case of their appearance before the harbour, endeavors be used to set the three principal ports in order."

"1. That the honoured Governor and Major-general shall and hereby is impowered in case of any notice and appearance or assault of the enemy to command such company of foot or horse as belong to the regiments of Suffolk or Middlesex, to come into the relief of the towns of Boston or Charlestown.

"6. That the Major of Essex Regiment, Daniel Denison, Esq., shall and is hereby impowered and required to send relief into Salem and Marblehead."

In the Massachusetts archives we find in good preservation the following letter addressed to Major Denison by William Hathorne, and his answer thereto. Major Denison was at a later date made commander-in-chief of the forces raised in Massachusetts. Also one of the Massachusetts commissioners to Connecticut.

SIR,—According to y<sup>r</sup> order wee are all hands upon fortification at Salem, but have for our great artillery, of country powder, or shott none att all and beside wee intend to inlarge our ffort and augment our ports, wee do therefore address ourselves to you knowing none so sencable of our needes, wee doo much want 5 great guns, as Culverin, or demi Culverin, or as large as may here be gott, with powder and shott proportionable. pray Sir be helpful what you may and especially to me who cannot at present run away but subscribe himselfe with the rest of the militia. We are yr Servants.

Dated: 6: 6: mo 1673.

WM. HATHORNE, Sen<sup>r</sup>.

SIR,—Upon a little conference with the officers at Salem, though I find them of divided apprehensions (which is and will be our misery) they seem resolved to make their fort defencable immediately and doe affirm the guns therein will command the roade. If so, t'were pitty they should want powder and guns, I presume your charity will as readily assist them with ye country stock as Charlestowne otherwise



you know what I sayd, I doubt not of your readiness. I beseech you further their despatch and if we want not materials, I shal not be out of hope that a good account will be rendered of our trust, however let nothing be wanting and the will of the Lord be done.

Yr Humble Servant;

*Daniel Denison*

Letter to Connecticut, stating that a ship and ketch had been ordered to cruise near Block-Island, &c.

Honoured Gentlemen—

Having given you an account of the receipt of yrs. 21 of November last, and that our Council had ordered the calling of our General Court thereupon to assemble in Boston on the 10<sup>th</sup> instant. In answer to yrs of the 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> said mo. The Generall Court being then sitting and convened together, I am required to acquaint you with their result, all things being duly weighed and considered they have ordered a ship and Ketch forthwith every way completely fitted and furnished to cruise up and down not only our coast but towards Block Island, and in order to the preservation of our and the colony's navigation and have ordered 560 foot souldiers and 2 troops of horse to be forthwith listed and be at 2 days warning ready to march if need be, and have appointed and chosen Daniel Denison, Esq. Serg<sup>t</sup> Major, to be commander in cheeffe and for other captains and officers have referred the appointment and management thereof to our councill, as the emergency of the case may require. What your concurrence herewith and your further occasions and acting relating to the present affaire may be on your speedy information, such course will be taken by this court as shall be judged and found further necessary. Not willing to give you further trouble with all due respects presented comending you and ourselves in this weighty concernment to y<sup>e</sup> speciall guidance and blessing of the Almighty. We Remain, Honoured Gentlemen, Your very affect<sup>io</sup> friends

22 10 mo. 1673.

and confederates,

EDWARD RAWSON, Sec'y.

In the disastrous war with the Indians which broke upon the colonies in 1675, Gen. Denison, as might be supposed from his position, took an active part. Fortunately there are several letters extant relating to this latter portion of his life. These for the most part are well preserved, and the hand-writing, which is excellent, is as distinct as ever, altho' nearly two centuries have fled since these letters were written. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts forces, June, 1675, as will be seen by the instructions given him by the governor and council; but, as he was prevented by sickness from taking the field, Major Thos. Savage was substituted in his place.

The Governor and Magistrates assembled in Counsell at Boston in the Massachusetts Colony.

To Major Generall Daniel Denison—

Whereas, you are nominated and chosen Generall of all the forces raised by us for the present expedition against the Indians that have



made an inroad upon our neighbours and confederates of Plymouth Colony. You are hereby authorized and impowered to take the conduct of the said forces, to dispose of them and make provision for them of all manner of necessarys so as may have the best tendency for the service they are to attend and all constables and other officers of this commonwealth are hereby enjoined to be assistants to you and to execute your commands and warrants for the effecting thereof. You are to kill burn and destroy the enemy unless they shall yield themselves your prisoners, and to rule and govern your officers and soldiers under your command, according to our military laws, and if necessity of any imergency that may happen will permit, you shall observe the instructions herewith given you, and such further orders, as from time to time you shall receive from the Counsell or Generall court, and in so doing this shall be your warrant. Given in Boston. June 26, 1675.

Instructions for Daniel Denison, Esq. Commander-in-chief of the forces raised or to be raised for the assistance of our neighbours and friends of Plymouth Colony.

In confidence of your wisdom, prudence and faithfulness in this trust committed to you for the honour of God, the good of his people and the sincerity of the interest of our Lord Jesus Christ in his churches, expecting and praying that you may be blessed in a dayly dependence upon him for all that supply of grace that may be requisite for your carrying an end therein, we must leave much to his direction and guidance of you upon the place as occasion may occur from time to time, yet would commend unto you these instructions following, which we expect and require that you do attend.

You are with all expedition to march away with those soldiers you have, after those forces marched before, over whom you have the command by commission, unto whom you are to declare the same, so that they may know you to be their commander in chief and you are to require them to obey you in attending the service. You are to see that the commanders and soldiers are kept in good order and discipline according to the rules military, and that all profanity and disorder be avoyded in the camp as much as in you lies and upon the breaking forth of any you are to punish without partiality.

You are to see that the publick worship of God by dayly prayer and invocation upon his name, and that preaching as you have opportunity be attended, for the instruction of the soldiers in the knowledge and fear of the Lord and that the Sabbath be not profaned but that as much as in you lyes and the emergency of the service will admit you see that the same be duly sanctified and the minister duly respected.

You are by all means possible to endeavour the strengthening and encouraging of our friends and neighbours of Plymouth by keeping meet correspondency with their Commander and Commissioners, and by all means to weaken, destroy and subdue the enemy, and in case of your coming to any capitulation with the enemy, you are to endeavour as much as may be to the just satisfaction of our neighbours of Plymouth.

You are by all possible means to putt the enemy out of his skulkings (whereby he picks off the English) by pressing upon them with reso-



lution the best you may and so force them to engagement, or leaving their station—above all endeavour the taking or destroying the head of them, Phillip and his chief counsellors, that hath been the contriver and carrier an end of this treacherous and barbarous insurrection.

You are to consult your comanders and to take in Mr. Dudley our minister to consult in matters you may think wise to advise with him in, as to the carrying an end of this design. You are to order your commissarys for provisions and stores to be carefull that there may not be any embezzlement made therein and to order that your comanders be very careful that the soldiers be careful of their arms and that they may have all meet provision for their strengthening in the service as much as in you lyes.

You are from time to time, to give us intelligence of your proceedings and how the Lord shall please to deal with you in this expedition.

Dated in Boston 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1675.

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Of Capt. Hinchman, to whom the first of the two following letters is addressed, we have no information. Major Waldron was from Dover, and was chosen a deputy in 1654, and for several years after. He was also appointed speaker at different times. He had been a captain in the militia, and in 1674 was appointed sergeant-major of Yorkshire. He was not wanting in executive ability.

To Capt. Daniel Hinchman—

You are with all convenient speed to return to your company and quarters about Pocasset to fetch of your men and provisions and ammunition there or thereabouts, and, what you, for want of carriage, cannot bring off with you, you are to lay it up safely in some convenient place and Mr. Brian Pendleton is thought to be most suitable, [torn] understand some is already—all the particulars, you are to take receipts, &— you may sell taking present pay or good bills of which you— give an account to Capt. Davis, &c. Commission<sup>r</sup> for provision for the army.

At your first arrivall at Pocasset or sooner before you draw off, you shall give notice to the chief commanders of Plymouth forces that you are commanded off, that so he or they take care for the security of the place. But if the said Commander in Chief shall urge or desire your stay upon such grounds as in your understanding are of weight; you shall signify the same to the Governor and councill and expect further order before you move. But in case the said Plymouth commander shall not upon such reasons as aforesaid oppose your returning, you shall with all expedition draw off your company and as abovesd, and march them to Boston and disband, unless the Governor and Councill give order for your further services. In your march by Mr. Woodcock's, you shall command off those souldiers of ours, who have been ordered there, for a guard. The like you are to do with those at Capt. Hudson's, unless you judge it unsafe, he being of our Colony whom we are to take care of. In your advance thither you are hereby authorized to press or require the constables respectively to furnish you with horses and guides, as you shall have occasion, the like you shall do in your returne to accommodate yourself and company with what you judge necessary.

Given at Boston Aug. 9, 1675.

DANIEL DENISON, Maj. Gen.



For Major Rich<sup>d</sup> Waldron—

Having acquainted the Council with what I advised you on the fifteenth inst., I am commanded by them to order you forthwith with 50 or 60 souldiers, under your owne or Mr. Plaisted's or some other sufficient Conduct you march to Pennicook supposed to be the great rendezvous of the enemy, where you may expect to meet Capt. Mosely, who is ordered thither and have sufficient commission to pursue kill and destroy them, which you must also attend as your work, unless such as shall willingly deliver up their armes and themselves or sufficient hostages to secure their peaceable behaviour. You had need take along with you a chirurgeon and make all possible expedition. A great part of our forces are at present at Hadley.

DANIEL DENISON, Maj. Gen.

Boston, August 17, 1675.

By order of the Council.

The devastations committed by the Indians and the alarm caused thereby had now spread on every side. No one could foretell where the enemy would next strike. Thoroughly acquainted with the country, and unimpeded in their progress through it, they would fall upon some distant hamlet, destroy and disappear. "There were now and then indications of these impending ravages, that filled the minds of the colonists with awe and apprehension. The report of a distant gun would perhaps be heard from the solitary woodland, where there was known to be no white man! the cattle which had been wandering in the woods would sometimes return home wounded, or an Indian or two would be seen lurking about the skirts of the forests and suddenly disappearing; as the lightning will sometimes be seen playing silently about the edge of the cloud that is brewing up the tempest."

Under circumstances like these, the following letters were written; the first addressed to the secretary of the colony, the second from the general on his advance to Salisbury, and the third showing the difficulties attendant upon the impressment of men for an emergency.

MR. SECRETARY:—

I received your intelligence, the substance whereof I had two hours before by way of Billerica and Andover, together with certaine intelligence, that the enemy is passed Merrimack, their tracks seen yesterday at Wamesit and two of their scouts, this morning at Andover, who by 2 posts one in the night and againe this day about 2 of the clock importuned for help as doth Haveril and Major Pike from Norfolk. I am with great difficulty sending up 60 men this night under Capt. Appleton to Andover, who will also take this opportunity if not prevented, to attend the Council's order for survey of the towns of this county who are sufficiently alarmed. Did not I judge my presence here more necessary than any thing I could contribute there, I would most willingly embrace the opportunity, were it but for ease. I suppose this will excuse me to the Council, whatever it will to y<sup>e</sup> people. I hope my Brother Bradstreet will publish my excuse, had he writ I might have ordered some of his best things to have been brought of from Andover. I am in extremity of haste at sun-sett



despatching the souldiers, to the great dissatisfaction of the towne. Let God arise and our enemies shal be scattered.

Yr Humble Servant

DANIEL DENISON.

Ip<sup>s</sup> August 19, at six at night, 1675.

If Capt. Appleton return with good newes and it be necessary for me to come, if I understand it, I shal attend; tho' our court should be next week. Pray my Brother Bradstreet to comend to y<sup>e</sup> Council, that many of our towne souldiers that are now under Capt. Cooke, intended for Capt. Sill to be a guard to my-selfe and the comissioners will be extremely wronged if they be kept out. Hoping they should have had favor of me for a speedy returne, some of their occasions and families will extreamely suffer, as Samuel Ingalls, a farmer with a great family, Mr. Thos. Wade and diverse others, indeed the most of Ipswich and one of Rowley, Lieutenant Michil.

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The next letter from Major Waldron to his commander (Gen. Denison) is interesting, as being written by one who was engaged in the conflicts with the savages who were pillaging and destroying the eastern plantations. He describes their mode of warfare.

Much Honoured—

Dover, 25 Sept. 1675.

My absence from home (being this week at Eastward) hath occasioned your hearing nothing from mee so long, but being just now returned this eve'g, thought it my duty with all expedition to give account of the state of the place. Since I sent away Capt. Davis with about fifty men at the enemies first assault upon those places having further information of their killing and burning. According to your direction raised a party of souldiers out of Dover and Portsmouth, and with an addition of some from Kittery, I did myself advance eastward for the further succour of those places, but before I came soe far as Sawco Capt. Davis being gone to Falmouth, where the first damage was done by the enemy, I had advise of the enemies marching westward and falling upon Scarborough and Sawco killing and burning. On Saturday and Sabbath day last at Scarborough, they killed an old man and woman and burnt their house, and at Mr. Foxwell's two young men were killed, being at the barn about the cattle. The enemy then advanced towards Saco River, which is not above 4 miles distant from that part of Scarborough, and there fell to burning of houses. The people before haveing intelligence from an Indian called Scossaway of the time which they would come, deserted their houses, most of them repairing to Major Pendleton's, but Mr. Bonrighten and some other families to Major Phillips. On Saturday morning the Indians rifled and burnt severall houses on the north side of the river among which Mr. Bonrighten's was one, he being the night before fled to Major Phillips', while said houses were burning, a party of them judged about 36 Indians came over the river in English canoes, and when came ashore cutt holes in them and turned them adrift, but all this time finding noe men they went to Major Phillips' saw-mill and set it goeing then on fire and burnt it, and afterwards did the like to his corn mill, it being judged to be their design thereby to draw them out of the house and so to surprise both them and it, but Maj. Phillips



being forewarned of their coming made some small defence about his house, haveing with him of his own families and neighbours to the number of 15 men besides women and children in all about fifty. The bushes being thick within shott of his house, could not at first see an Indian, but one of the men perceiving a stirring among the leaves Major Phillips looked out of his chamber window that way and from thence was immediately shot at and slightly wounded in the shoulder (2 more were also wounded afterwards, this being all the harm done then), after which the shott came thick which was accordingly answered from within—but no Indians as yet appeared but onely creeping decked with fearnes and boughs, till some time after they gott a pair of old truck wheels and fitted them up with boards and slabs for a barricadoe and to safeguard the driver thereby endeavoring to burn the house, having prepared combustibile matter as birch and rinds, and pitch-wood, turpentine and powder for this end, but they in the house perceiving their intention, plyed their shott against it and found afterwards their shott went through. A little before they arrived at the house there was a little wet ground into which the wheels sank, and this obstructed their driving it. Afterwards they endeavoured to get it out of the dirt again by turning a little on one side, thereby laying themselves open to them in the house, which opportunity they improved, and made them quit their work and fly, but continued firing at the house all night, till Sabbath-day morning about 9 o'clock. Then they saw the Indians at a distance march away, they judged between 20 and 30, and some of them with two guns, but before they went they sett fire on a little out-house and in it burnt several hogs. Since which Major Phillips is removed down to Winter harbour to Major Pendleton's where I found him. After this the same or another party of Indians went to Scarborough to a place called Dunstan where Lt. Alger being abroad with six men more well armed being about their ocasions met 14 Indians compleat in arms in 2 ranks he retreating a little towards his house the Indians advanced and followed whereupon he fired upon them. The first rank of the Indians fired and orderly fell in the rear of the others. Lt. Alger with his six men fired and perceived they struck some of them, whereupon they immediately fled. They being at a considerable distance, none of them rec<sup>d</sup> any harm, but notwithstanding all this neither myself nor Capt. Davis nor any party I sent out, tho' I had then in those parts 120 souldiers could not see an Indian. Therefore considering the weakness I left our parties in nearer home and by taking soe many thence and the little hopes we had of meeting with the enemy who as soon as ever they discovered a party of souldiers in one place fled to another and by reason of the vast inconveniences attending a march in the country occasioned by many rivers marshes &c. I thought it most prudent to contract the people into as small a compass as may be in these townes, and there make some fortification so to defend themselves, having left about 60 souldiers in Garrison at Sawco, Scarborough and Falmouth for the defence of those places, and for their help in gathering their corn and securing their positions, bringing the remaining forces back with me to their generall townes again, having likewise ordered Wells, York and Kittery to garrison themselves for their own defence. The distractions of those places by reason of persons being forced to forsake their plantations, and leave



their corn and cattle to the enemy doth portend inevitable want &c. to ensue, unless God by his extraordinary providence doe prevent. Their case being considered, beg your thoughts and direction about it which rec<sup>d</sup> shall be readily attended by Honoured Sir

Your humble Servt      RICHARD WALDRON.

Much Hon<sup>d</sup> Sir,—

You are not ignorant of my engagements to Major Pyke, that he assisting Major Waldron upon that streight at Néechiwannick, I would not faile him in case, w<sup>ch</sup> you see by his letters he claims and for the performance thereof (according to my comission) I gave orders in my Regiment for a force competent for what I intended, only proposing the design of visiting the enemy's head quarters, but not to be attempted without further order, but doe now see it, I feare not possible, the difficulty of getting men is beyond my former beliefe. I am now advancing to Major Pyke to Salisbury hoping I shall have 50 musqueteers to follow me. When I am there upon the place wee shall advise how to dispose of any or all of the men, and except there be extreme necessity I think shall be able to afford them no more than the comfort of our presence for a while. Our posts at Topsfield and Andover being affrighted with the sight (as they say) of Indians which I have not time to examine till my returne; I think I had not troubled you with the last, but for one passage without which I remember, viz. that John Linds son of Wamiset was amongst those very lately that assaulted the English about Piscatay. It is hardly imaginable the pannick fear that is upon our upland plantations and scattered places, deserting their habitations, which upon my returne I hope to remedy. I am sorry to hear the newes from Hadley and Connecticut. The Almighty and Merciful God pittie and help us. In much haste I break off.

Your humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

DANIEL DENISON.

Ipswich, October 28, 1675.

SIR—In obedience to your late order for the impressing of 185 souldiers, wee have listed the persons underwritten who are fitted with arms ammunition and cloaths, as the order directs—only you may please to understand that some of the persons now returned hath withdrawn themselves. Although warning hath been left at the places of their abodes, and their parents required to be ready to goo in their stead if their sons should fail (we feared also lest the service should be neglected) other men warned to make up the number of 28, which is our towne's proportion if any of those now returned should fail.

[Here follow the names of 28 men.]

Those three last, very lusty young men.

Under a safe press and not discharged but required to attend when called, have by the artifice of their parents, absconded for the present, though their parents hath beene required to bring them forth or be ready themselves to march. Wee have not 3 abler, lustive young fellows in our towne and few exceeding them in the country, nor may be better spared. I have not further to trouble you, but presenting my services to yourselves and the rest of the magistrates rest.

Yr Humble servant

DANIEL DENISON.

Salem, Nov. 30, 1675.



Instructions to Lieut. Thomas Fiske—

Whereas you are appointed by the Governor and Council to have the conduct of sixty souldiers of Suffolk Essex and Norfolk in this present expedition to Kinnebeck under the comand of Major Richard Waldron commander-in-chief, you are hereby ordered and authorized to take under your care and comand, the s<sup>d</sup> company of souldiers requiring them to obey you as their Lieutenant and comander whom you are to lead and conduct on this service of the country to pursue, kill and destroy the enemy or make them your prisoners. And the s<sup>d</sup> souldiers are hereby required to obey you as their comander and yourselfe to attend to all orders and comandes of your Comander-in-chief and all further orders or instructions you shall from time to time receive from the general Court Council or other authority and this shall be your warrant.

DANIEL DENISON, Maj. Gen.

Dat. Feb. 5, 1676.

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Feb. 25, 1676—Gen. Denison is ordered to Marlborough to dispose of the forces which had been raised and collected there. The letter which follows relative to Capt. Brocklebank at Marlborough, who desires to be dismissed with his company, portrays one of the vexations to which every commander is liable in times of the greatest need—a vexation which has not ceased to make itself felt even at the present day.

SIR,—Yesterday I received a letter from Capt. Brocklebank at Marlborough signifying his desire of being dismissed with his company; the reasons he alledges are their necessities and wants having beene in the country's service ever since the first of January at Narraganset, and within one weeke after their return were sent out again having neither time nor money (save a fortnights pay upon their march) to recruite themselves and he saith they doe little service where they are; and he understands the inhabitants are called off by the Council. I shall make bould to request the like labor in the behalfe of those (at least). Some of those troopers and dragoons of Essex, that went out last, intended for Hadley, but by reason of the disaster at Groton diverted to Concord &c. to beate of and prosecute the enemy in those parts, and I directed orders to Major Willard, that with those he first tooke up with him, and those then sent, together with the garrisons of Marlborough, Lancaster and Chelmsford (if need were) in all about 200 men he might not only defend the towns, but might prosecute the enemy to his quarters, being w<sup>th</sup> 2 days march, but I heare of no such attempt, nor indeed of any considerable improvement of them that hath beene or is likely to be, and am therefore sollicitous for many of them, that out of a respect to my selfe went willingly, hoping of a speedy return to their families and occasions, some of them more than ordinary great and urgent. I intreate therefore they may be presently considered and eased to attend the seed time &c. and if there be necessity, that others may be sent in their rooms who may with far less detriment be spared. The stockade from Watertown to Wamesit might better be from Watertown to Sudbury river 9 miles taking in more country, and that river being as good a stop as the stockade; the greatest objection is Merrimack river, though broad, yet I understand, is fordeable in 20 places between



Wamesit and Haveril, and cannot be safe without guard, which must be kept upon it. For haste I jumble many things which be pleased to pardon. The Lord looke in mercy upon his poore distressed people, upon yourselfe in particular, so prays

Your humble Servant

DANIEL DENISON.

The enclosed are certificates of delinquents in the last press in Norfolk and of the troopers that should have gone with Capt. Whipple to Hadley.

Order for the Commissary to provide for the Garrison at Marlborough.

Mr. Fairweather—You are hereby ordered to provide a quantity of Porke currants rum, spice, shirts drawers, wastecoats shoes for the Garrison at Marlborough and deliver them to these bearers to be conveyed up thither.

DANIEL DENISON, M. G.

June 13, 76.

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Gen. Denison was not himself sent to the eastward until the autumn of this year, but as commander-in-chief had direction of all the forces operating in that region.

Letter to — concerning the enemy at the Eastward—

SIR—The inclosed gives you an account of the eastern parts which I thought necessary to despatch to you, that suitable orders and necessary provisions might be conveyed to them upon y<sup>e</sup> first account of y<sup>e</sup> disaster at Casco, and the desires of those of York communicated to me by Major Pike, I have ordered him to send 20 or 30 shoalers to York to comfort them. I can ad nothing to the intelligence nor contribute any advice. I suppose Major Waldron hath fully informed you of the state of those parts. It cannot but be full of difficulties to deale with such a skulking enemy, especially in such a hideous country. The God that hath saved and delivered us from a more numerous enemy, will doubtless in his owne time perfect his worke begun and restore unto us our former peace. Your present advice and orders wherein I pray God to guide, is the earnest desire of

Yr Humble Servant

DANIEL DENISON.

Ips. Sept. 26, 1676, at 8 at night.

Letter to Capt. Brockles and others when in Maine about treaty with Indians—

Gentlemen—Yours from Pemaquid by the hands of Major Thomas Clarke of July 3<sup>d</sup> 1677, we received and therein perceive your friendly and forward inclination for the procuration of a settlement of the inhabitants of these eastern parts who have been so great sufferers in the unhappy warr the same hath been considered by us and the result of our thoughts are that yourselves being now upon the place and not having yet been concerned in any acts of hostility against them may sooner obtayne credence with them for the redemption of those miserable souls captives in the hands of those infidels, and for the settlement of a plan w<sup>th</sup> them if to be obtained with honor for the accomplishment whereof wee have sent our Trusty and well beloved friends Major Generall Daniel Dennison and Joseph Dudley Esq. two of our Magis-



trates fully instructed to effect the same with such others as are known unto and desired by the indians in a late application to us by the principall sachem of the Kinnibecke Indians, w<sup>th</sup> which Gentlemen if you please to joyne your assistance it may be a comon benefit to his Majesty's interest in those parts and resettlement of those parts.

Gentlemen wee are your Humble Servants,  
The Governor and Council of the Massachusetts  
In their name and by their Order signed

EDW'D RAWSON, Secret<sup>y</sup>.

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Letter from D. Denison as to his proceedings—

S<sup>r</sup>—Yours of the 27<sup>th</sup> instant came to my hands about 10 at night being then in bed and very ill, yet notwithstanding by breake of day, I gott up, though then in a feaverish distemper to impart the contents thereof to the Deputy and Major Hathorne, but by reason of their distant lodgings could not understand their minds, till they judged it impossible for them to reach Boston till late at night: You may expect their answer from themselves. I would have also you to have come had they so concluded, though hopeless of reaching Boston this night by reason of my present distemper. I had hoped that my former reasonable excuse might have satisfyed for my absence of Monday last. And though it be true Major Waldron spake much to me, and the deputy (as men that apprehend themselves in danger usually doe) yet I did not upon all he sayd apprehend any necessity of my presence for his despatch. I perceive the sailor is ill resented and therefore as a punishment, a burden is imposed, which I cannot understande nor beare. I shall not willingly omit any thing that my place or duty obligeth me unto, and accordingly have by order of the Council raised and dispatched those forces under Capt. Hathorne, with commission orders and instructions, which if it be the council's pleasure, I shall yet continue to doe to my best skil. But to provide and furnish them with provision and amunition which must be had from Boston, I think it needless for me to undertake otherwise than by representing their wants to the Gover<sup>r</sup> and Council, or at most giving orders to the Commissaries to dispatch them w<sup>th</sup> speed, which I suppose would be more effectually done by an order from the Authority upon the place. Further I never understood or intended the forces now on foote further than Yorkshire and did almost assure them (for their encouragement) they should not be employed further east, if therefore anything be expected to be done at Kinnebec, Pemaquid, Monhegan, I dare not undertake it but intreate the Council to take order therein, who understand the state of those parts and necessity of taking care thereof, wherein I am altogether a stranger and unacquainted—which places, as I intimated in my last, may best be secured by the persons that are concerned there—at least with the helpe and assistance of some Suffolk men. I cannot judg more forces necessary for the defence and security of Yorkshire, than are there at present, if well improved, if more should be required they will not at this time be easily raised here, it being now harvest, which calls for all hands. Any particular directions from the Council shall be attended, which I think under correction should be drawne up in an order and not crowded into a



letter. The messenger's stay bids me (with my service to the Gover<sup>r</sup> and Council) conclude. Yr humble Servant

Ips. Sept. 28 at 9 Mor.

DANIEL DENISON.

It were in vayne to tell you of the extraordinary disappointment would be should the court have adjourned.

Letter about the Eastward—

Honord S<sup>r</sup>. You will understand by this bearer the state of the Eastern parts and our forces there. It seems when this post came from there, Capt. Hathorne had not received my order, but by Major Waldron, for their march up to the enemies head quarters, which I suppose they will readily attend, if furnished with victuals w<sup>ch</sup> they cannot have there I suppose a fortnight's bread and cheese w<sup>th</sup> powder and bullets for 260 men will be as little as may be, and that to be speeded to Pascatag to Mr. Martin or Major Waldron for the use of our forces. I am sorry so much time hath beene lost about Casco to little purpose and now they are drawne southward and divided to their great discontent by an order of y<sup>r</sup> Council the 16<sup>th</sup> of Sept. I suppose upon Major Waldron's sollicitation w<sup>ch</sup> would undoe all, but I have by your later order contradicted that order and by name required all the comandrs, as Hunting, Siblo, and Frost to attend the orders and comands of Capt. Hawthorne, and ordered him twice to march to y<sup>e</sup> Indian Quarters, where the women and children are as also more than 20 English prisoners and take a convenient strength, giving notice to y<sup>r</sup> towns to stand upon their defence in the meane time, w<sup>th</sup> such assistance, as can be well spared. I hope the Council will take order to make the people keep their stations and hasten provisions, which Mr. Martin as well as the Gover<sup>r</sup> can assure are not to be had in those parts. I have not further to add but comending you to God, subscribe myselfe

Your humble Servant

DANIEL DENISON.

Ips. Oct. 3, 1676.

Oct. 12, 1676. The court appointed General Denison to proceed to Portsmouth and to take chief command of the forces there destined for the war at the eastward. He was authorized "to impress men, horses, ammunition and provisions and as to him shall seem mete."

In this connection, we extract the following from Hubbard's *Present state of New-England*.

"The Governor and Council of the Massachusetts had at this time their hands full with the like attempts of Phillip and his complices to the Westward, yet were not unmindful of the deplorable condition of these Eastern plantations, having committed the care thereof to the respective regiments of the several counties on that side of the country, but more especially to the care and prudence of the honoured Major Daniel Denison, the major General of the whole Colony, a gentleman who by his great insight in and long experience of all martial affairs was every way accomplished for the managing that whole affair."

Active operations against the enemy at the eastward were carried on until late in the autumn of 1676, under the direction of Gen. Deni-



son. Mugg, the Etechemin sachem, surrendered himself to the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and was sent to Boston, where a treaty was concluded, stipulating the cessation of hostilities, the restoration of prisoners, &c. This state of peace continued, however, only until the following spring, when hostilities were again commenced, and did not cease until the termination of the war in the spring of 1678. In the year 1677, Denison was not elected to the office of major-general, but during the remaining years of his life he occupied that position.

As one of the licensers of the press, with Bradstreet and Dudley, he authorizes the imprint and publication of Hubbard's *Narrative*, March 29, 1677. In May, of this year, he is one of three to grant permission to Indians to carry arms.

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In April he wrote the following letter to Capt. Charles Frost, who was engaged in superintending the garrisons in the county of York.<sup>1</sup>

To Capt. Charles Frost,—You are hereby authorized to take under your command and conduct fifty foot soldiers herewith sent you of the County of Essex and Norfolk, commanding them to obey you as their Captain, whom you are to lead and conduct against the common Enemy now infesting Yorkshire, whom you are with all diligence to pursue and destroy, as also to succor and assist the English of Wells, York, Neechiwannick or elsewhere as you shall have opportunity. And the said soldiers are hereby required to attend your orders and commands for the prosecution of the enemy as abovesaid according to the rules and orders of military discipline, and you are to attend such orders and instructions as from time to time you shall receive from myself or other superior authority and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

DANIEL DENISON, Major Gen.

April 12, 1677.

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The general court granted to Gen. Denison, Oct. 10, 1677, an island of six or seven acres opposite the middle of his farm, for his distinguished services.

The distemper to which the following letter alludes, was undoubtedly the small pox, a disease which although less frequent and much less severe in its character at the present day, has by no means ceased its ravages.

According to the general's suggestion, the court met at Cambridge.

July 8, 1678.

Mr. Secretary,—Wee received your 2<sup>d</sup> letters of invitation to come to Boston though by neither wee understand any necessity of a present meeting and by reason of the present distemper prevailing at Boston cannot be satisfied that any thing less than an absolute necessity ought to draw us to Boston at this season, if therefore there must be a meeting, wee desire as wee intimated to Major Gookins some other place may be appointed (which wee shall if want of health hinder not attend though w<sup>th</sup> difficulty enough) wee doubt not but Salem can accommodate such an occasion, but if that be too farr though twice so

<sup>1</sup> This letter is published in the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, vol. iii.



farr hath not beene the end of our many journeys upon such occasions for many yeares, wee doubt not but Cambridge may be thought more fitt than Boston at present, when we understand the council's resolution (to whom wee desire you to impart these) we shal endeavour to apply ourselves accordingly. Not to trouble you further at present we rest  
 Your loving friends

SAMUEL SYMONDS,  
 DANIEL DENISON.

In Jan., 1681, the general court ordered a copy of the letter from the king respecting Mason's claims to certain territory, to be given to Gen. Denison and to the other magistrates of the County of Essex for their consideration, and that by this course the tenants of the villages on the south side of the Merrimac, a portion of which were claimed by Mason, might meet together at Ipswich or Newbury. In June, following, the court made answer to the king's letter as follows:—  
 "We have published his pleasure to the villages on the south of Merrimack some part whereof M<sup>r</sup> Mason claims. But neither the inhabitants there nor we know Mason's bounds. We are in hope that what may be presented to his Majesty on behalf of said inhabitants will obviate the clamour and groundless pretence of the complainers."

In the Massachusetts Archives, there is the following order, which had passed the house of deputies, Feb. 18, 1681. Major Gen. Daniel Denison—"To be paid 10£ which he advanced in case of Mason's claims."

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Of the remaining years of General Denison's life we know but very little. As he was chosen an assistant the very year in which his death occurred, we may presume that the distressing disease of which he died did not prevent him from performing the public duties to which he was called, certainly not until very near the end. It is probable that he occupied the leisure moments of the latter portion of his active life in writing the treatise which he left at his decease, and which was published by his good pastor, Wm. Hubbard, two years after that event. The volume, which is entitled *Irenicon or Salve for New-England's Sore*, is exceedingly rare, and is a good specimen of the quaint language of the day.

In this he considers, 1. What our present maladies are intended in this discourse. 2. What might be the occasion thereof. 3. The danger. 4. The blameable causes. 5. The cure.

"Among the manifold symptoms of this Disease, I apprehend none more threatening our dissolution than the sad and unreasonable divisions about matters of Religion. . . . A receipt of these five simples without composition accompanied with Fasting and Praying till they are well digested, with God's blessing may bring about the expected cure; for the Dose you need not trouble yourself, there is not danger of taking too much. And if this should fail, which I fear not, I have another receipt, but I fear it is somewhat corroding which I hope I shall never have occasion to use, my lenitives working according to my expectations. So I take my leave committing you to God and a good Nurse."

During the very last month of his life he was called upon to give his opinion in matters relating to the church at Andover.

General Denison died at Ipswich, Mass., September 20, 1682, at the  
 VOL. XXIII. 29



age of three score years and twelve. The death of so distinguished a public servant must have called forth expressions of grief not alone among his immediate family and townsmen, but throughout the colony. That he was a man of distinguished abilities, and those of a most varied character, the services to which he was called continuously through a long life abundantly testify. That he performed these services faithfully, and satisfactorily to his constituents, is shown by his constant re-election to offices of great public trust, even after it was acknowledged that he belonged to the moderate party, and when, by his speeches, he proved that he was ready to yield to the king's prerogative. Randolph, in 1673, in answer to inquiries respecting the present state of New-England, and who were the most popular in the magistracy, enumerates Gen. Denison among the most popular and well principled men. Mr. Savage, in his life of Winthrop, speaks thus of Denison:—"The moderate spirit by which he was actuated, had not a general spread, yet the continuance of his election to the same rank, when his sympathy was not, in relation to the controversy with the crown, in unison with that of the people, is evidence of the strong hold his virtue and public labors had acquired."

Moreover, we have every reason to suppose that his character was strengthened and supported by religious influences, adding thereby to his eminence among men.

It is much to be regretted, that we have neither portrait nor description of the person of General Denison; and of his private worth, we glean our knowledge chiefly from the funeral sermon preached by his pastor.

"See what cause of lamentation is before us. . . . There are but few men born into the world in any age, in whom all these desirable qualities are eminently met together. And none in these parts of the world (if that be not too great a word to say) in whom so many or more of such honorable endowments were joined together in such a degree. The greater is our sorrow who are now met together to solemnize the funeral of a person of so great worth enriched with so many Excellencies which made him neither live undesired nor die lamented, nor go to his grave unobserved. . . . Is there not a Prince and a great man fal'n this day in Israel, so in a sense, may it be said here—a great man is fallen in our little Israel. . . . Concerning the Gentleman whose *Funeral obsequies* were lately celebrated amongst us, not to say more than is convenient to prevent emulation in them that are surviving. His Parts and Abilities were well known amongst those with whom he lived and might justly place him among the first three having indeed many natural advantages above others for the more easie attaining of skill in every science. . . .

"His military skill some years before his death advanced him to the conduct and command of the whole, which he was able to have managed with great exactness, yet was he not inferior in other Sciences; and as a good souldier of Christ Jesus, he had attained to no small confidence in his last conflicts with the King of Terrors; being not afraid to look Death in the face in cold blood, but with great composedness of mind received the last Summons. For though he was followed with tormenting pain of the Stone or Strangury, that pursued him to the last, he neither expressed impatience under those grinding pains nor want of confidence or comfort from his first seizure. . . . So



having fought the good fight, run his race, and finished his course, he quietly resigned up his spirit to God that gave it. His last thoughts and endeavours were for the good of the publick, as may be seen by the *Irenicon* now lately found amongst his papers, which it is thought would be too much ingratitude to withhold from the view of all any longer."

That his funeral obsequies were conducted in a manner worthy of his distinguished rank, and of the high estimation in which he was held, may be judged from the following, copied from the Massachusetts Archives:—

"Whereas it hath pleased the Lord in his Sovereign Providence to take away our Honored Daniel Denison Esq. and in regard to his long continuance a Major General, it occasioned a very considerable charge at his funeral and the annual income of his family being but small the Magistrates judge meet that the Treasurer allow to his widdow the full of this year's sallary, until May next, and also twenty pounds in money to be pd the s<sup>d</sup> widdow in pay<sup>t</sup> of her s<sup>d</sup> funeral charges.

The magistrates have past this their brethren the Deputys hereto consenting.

EDWARD RAWSON, Sec'y.

Oct. 18, 1682.

The Deputys consent not hereto.

WILLIAM TORREY, Clerk.

Mrs. Denison survived her husband eight years, her death occurring Feb. 8, 1690. Of her life and character we know nothing with certainty. They had two children, John and Elizabeth. John married Martha, daughter of Deputy Governor Symonds, and had three children; one of whom, John, graduated at Harvard College, was chosen as colleague with Mr. Hubbard at Ipswich, and was much beloved by his people. His life was short. John (senior) died Jan. 9, 1671. Elizabeth married Rev. John Rogers, president of Harvard College.

Edward, one of the brothers of Gen. Denison, made Roxbury his residence, and there married Eliza, daughter of Joseph Weld. As we have seen, he was "disarmed" in 1637. He was representative in 1652, and '55. He had a large family, one of the sons, William, graduating at Harvard College in 1681. He died April 26, 1668, and his wife in 1717.

George, the remaining brother, married, at Roxbury, Bridget Thomson, and had two children. His wife dying in 1643, he went to England, and served in Cromwell's army. Marrying again, he returned to Roxbury, and was there made freeman in 1648. Shortly afterwards he removed to New-London, Conn., and much distinguished himself in Philip's war, as an energetic and extremely capable commander. He died Oct. 23, 1694. His widow died in 1712, aged 97. By his second marriage he had eight children. Many of his descendants still live in Connecticut.

For the will of Gen. Denison, see N. E. HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER, vol. viii.

Authorities referred to:—Felt's *Hist. of Ipswich*; *Mass. Hist. Coll.*; *Mass. Archives*; Palfrey's *History of New-England*; Barry's *do.*; Hazard's *Histor. Coll.*; Savage's *Gen. Dict.*; *New-England Hist. and Genealogical Register*; Ellis's *Roxbury Records*; Savage's *Winthrop*; Whitman's *Hist. Anc. and Hon. Art. Co.*; Drake's *Hist. of Boston*.



## BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

[Communicated by WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, A.M., of Boston, Mass.]

Continued from vol. xx. page 245.

MR. ANDREW ELIOT.

ANDREW ELIOT, jun., Student at Harvard College.

MR. BENJAMIN ELIOT, Bookseller (for Six).

MR. SAMUEL ELIOT, Bookseller (for Twelve).

These names represent two distinct families of the name of Eliot, the Andrews and Samuel being the descendants of Andrew E., of Beverly, totally unconnected with the Rev. John Eliot; while Benjamin was grand-nephew of the "apostle to the Indians." We will give the genealogy of the latter first.

Jacob<sup>1</sup> Eliot, brother of Rev. John, had sons Jacob<sup>2</sup> and Asaph<sup>2</sup> (of whom Asaph had an only son John,<sup>3</sup> b. 1683).

Jacob<sup>2</sup> Eliot, jr., captain and deacon, m. widow Mary Willcock, and d. 17 Aug., 1693, aged 61. His widow d. 9 Dec., 1707, in her 75th year. Savage gives his children with one notable exception: *Benjamin*. A division of the estate of Jacob was made 5 June, 1701, and was between the following heirs: the widow Mary; the four children of Joseph<sup>3</sup> Eliot, deceased, oldest son of Jacob; the sons Jacob<sup>3</sup> Eliot (mariner), and *Benjamin*<sup>3</sup> Eliot (bookseller); and the daughters Mary,<sup>3</sup> wife of Elizur Holyoke, and Abigail<sup>3</sup> Davis.

Of these three sons, it seems that Jacob<sup>3</sup> the mariner made his will 14 July, 1698, proved 26 April, 1713, leaving all his estate to his brother "Benjamin Eliot, bookbinder." He d. unmarried, evidently.

Joseph<sup>3</sup> Eliot, who d. before his father, m. Silence ——. They had four children, but one had died before the settlement of his estate, 10 May, 1726, which mentions children John Eliot (stationer), Jacob Eliot, gentleman, and Mary Eliot, singlewoman. The will of Mrs. Silence Eliot, mentions children John and Jacob, and Mary, wife of Jonathan Willis.

The Boston records furnish the following: Joseph<sup>3</sup> and Silence Eliot had:

Mary,<sup>4</sup> b. 23 July, 1689; m. Jonathan Willis.

John,<sup>4</sup> b. 17 March, 1692, deacon and bookseller.

Joseph,<sup>4</sup> b. 1 May, 1698; d. unmarried, 8 Nov., 1717.

Jacob,<sup>4</sup> b. 14 Sept., 1700; d. unmarried.

He died 14 Nov., 1700, aged 38, and his widow died 8 June, 1744, aged 78.

BENJAMIN<sup>3</sup> ELIOT, the Subscriber, was a noted bookseller of Boston. He m. first, Susanna —, and had:

Abigail, b. 7 Feb., 1713; d. 13 May, 1714.

Susanna, b. 5 June, 1715; d. 1 Nov., 1721.

His wife died 8 June, 1715, aged 29, and he m. second, Elizabeth Jeffries, widow of Charles Shepreeve, 14 Feb., 1722. He d. s. p., clearly, 9 Nov., 1741, aged 70, and his will leaves his property chiefly to the grand-children of his sister Abigail Davis, viz., Abigail, William, Mary, Ann, Samuel, and Benjamin Lowder. His wife, Elizabeth,



who d. 25 July, 1737, made her will 16 July, 1737, by his consent leaving her estate to her relatives. It mentions her former husband, Charles Shepreeve, her son David S., and his wife Ann, her son-in-law Ebenezer Holmes, and her nieces Ann and Sarah Jaffrey, daughters of George Jaffrey. She also mentions the Lowders. The Jaffrey connection is explained by the pedigree in vol. xv. p. 14.

#### FOURTH GENERATION.

The only grandson of Jacob<sup>2</sup> Eliot, who carried on the line, was Dea. John<sup>4</sup> Eliot of Boston, bookseller. He m. Sarah Holyoke, and had :

William,<sup>5</sup> b. 7 April, 1721 ; d. 13 Oct., 1721.

Rebecca,<sup>5</sup> b. 22 Aug., 1722.

Mary,<sup>5</sup> b. 14 Feb., 1723-4.

Sarah,<sup>5</sup> b. 25 Oct., 1725.

Joseph,<sup>5</sup> b. 9 March, 1727.

Silence,<sup>5</sup> b. 1 Feb., 1730.

John,<sup>5</sup> b. 5 Feb., 1732-3.

Hannah,<sup>5</sup> b. 2 Oct., 1735.

His wife d. 6 Sept., 1755, aged 60 years, and he m. second, Mary —, who d. 26 Nov., 1761, aged 46. He d. 14 Nov., 1778, æ. 79.

We will here leave this family of Eliots.

The other family of a similar name should perhaps be distinguished by the spelling which we have used. This family, though first established in Essex county, has been for more than a century resident in Boston, and has furnished many prominent citizens to it.

1. Andrew<sup>1</sup> Elliot of Beverly, was representative 1690-2, and was one of the jurors on the witch trials. We feel sure that he was the "cordwainer," Andrew Elliot, Sen., of Beverly, whose will is dated 26 Feb., 1703-4. (Essex Wills, viii. 95.) He mentions relatives as follows:—His wife Mary "for the love, care and faithfulness which she has always manifested for and towards mee for forty years past and more."

i. Son William, his present wife Mary, and children Andrew, William, John, Judith, Mary, Emma and Elizabeth.

ii. Son Andrew (deceased), and his children Andrew, Samuel, Mercy and Grace.

iii. Dau. Mary Woodbury, relict of Nicholas W., dec'd, and her daughter Judith.

iv. Dau. Emma Blower and her son Andrew Woodbury, and

v. Gr. ch. Joanna and Andrew Woodbury, children of his son-in-law Andrew Woodbury dec'd.

We may sum up his family as being :

(2) i. Andrew,<sup>2</sup> said to have been born at East Coker in Somersetshire, 1651.

(3) ii. William.<sup>2</sup>

iii. Mary,<sup>2</sup> m. Nicholas Woodbury.

iv. Emma,<sup>2</sup> m. 1st, Andrew Woodbury ; 2d, — Blower.

2. Andrew<sup>2</sup> Elliot, jr., m. Mercy Shattuck, 9 Dec., 1680, and had :

Mercy,<sup>3</sup> b. —, 1681.

(4) Andrew,<sup>3</sup> b. 11 Sept., 1683.



Samuel,<sup>3</sup> b. 11 Feb., 1686.  
Grace.<sup>3</sup>

He was drowned 12 Sept., 1688, and his widow m. — Trask, before 1700. (Essex Wills, vii. 209.)

3. William<sup>2</sup> Elliot of Beverly had Andrew,<sup>3</sup> William,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Judith,<sup>3</sup> Mary,<sup>3</sup> Emma<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth.<sup>3</sup>

### THIRD GENERATION.

4. ANDREW<sup>3</sup> ELLIOT, third of the name, was of Boston, and m. Ruth Symonds of Beverly, by whom he had :

Andrew,<sup>4</sup> b. 19 Nov., 1706 ; d. 23 Nov., 1713.

He m. 2d, Mary Herrick in 1707, and had :

Ruth,<sup>4</sup> b. 29 Sept., 1708 ; d. 7 Jan., 1710.

Ruth,<sup>4</sup> b. 20 Sept., 1711 ; m. Nathaniel Thayer ; d. 1746.

(5) Samuel,<sup>4</sup> b. 27 Sept., 1713.

Mercy,<sup>4</sup> b. 25 Aug., 1716 ; d. 8 Jan., 1718.

(6) Andrew,<sup>4</sup> b. 21 Dec., 1718.

He was undoubtedly one of the Subscribers, Andrew jr. and Samuel his sons being two others. He d. 21 March, 1749, aged 66. His widow d. 26 Sept., 1760, aged 85.

### FOURTH GENERATION.

5. SAMUEL<sup>4</sup> ELLIOT, the Subscriber, was a bookseller at Boston, and m. Elizabeth Marshall, from the West Indies, 28 May, 1736. Their children were :

Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> b. 28 Feb., 1736-7 ; d. 4 Jan., 1777.

(7) Samuel,<sup>5</sup> b. 25 Aug., 1739.

Ruth,<sup>5</sup> b. 29 March, 1741 ; m. 15 June, 1767, Jeremy Belknap.

Andrew,<sup>5</sup> b. 25 May, 1743 ; d. 10 Sept., 1747.

Sarah,<sup>5</sup> b. 17 Jan., 1744-5 ; d. 16 March, 1771.

He d. 9 May, 1745, aged 32. His widow d. 26 Aug., 1767.

6. ANDREW<sup>4</sup> ELLIOT, jr., the Subscriber, H. C. 1737, was the well-known minister of the New North Church in Boston. He m. 5 Oct., 1742, Elizabeth, dau. of Josiah and Elizabeth (Sexton) Langdon, and had :

Andrew,<sup>5</sup> b. 11 Jan., 1743, minister at Fairfield, Conn. He m. Mary Pynchon, and had Andrew, minister at New Milford.

Josiah,<sup>5</sup> b. 11 Jan., 1745, went to Georgia.

Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> b. 4 May, 1747 ; d. 31 Dec., 1780.

Samuel,<sup>5</sup> b. 17 June, 1748, a merchant of Boston. He m. Elizabeth Greenleaf, 7 May, 1771, and had five children.

Ruth,<sup>5</sup> b. 2 Oct., 1749 ; m. Capt. Thomas Knox.

Mary,<sup>5</sup> b. 24 Jan., 1750-1 ; m. Capt. Nathaniel Goodwin.

John,<sup>5</sup> b. 31 May, 1754, minister at Boston. He m. Anna Treadwell, and had Andrew, John, Anna, George, Elizabeth and Mary. He was the author of the Biographical Dictionary, &c. : he d. 14 Feb., 1813.

Sarah,<sup>5</sup> b. 3 Nov., 1755 ; m. Joseph Squire.

Susanna,<sup>5</sup> b. 25 Feb., 1759 ; m. Dr. David Hull.



Ephraim,<sup>5</sup> b. 29 Dec., 1761, H. C. 1780, an apothecary at Boston ;  
m. Elizabeth Fleet, 6 Dec., 1789.

Anna,<sup>5</sup> b. 27 April, 1765 ; m. Capt. Melzar Joy.

He died 13 Sept., 1778, aged 60.

7. Samuel<sup>6</sup> Eliot, of Boston, was a distinguished merchant, president of the Massachusetts Bank, &c. He was a liberal benefactor to Harvard College, in which he founded a Professorship of Greek Literature. He m. first, Elizabeth Barrell, —, 1765, and had :

Elizabeth,<sup>6</sup> b. —, 1767 ; d. —, 1767.

Charles,<sup>6</sup> b. — ; d. young.

Frances,<sup>6</sup> b. 16 Jan., 1776, at Haverhill ; m. Joseph Bray from England, 7 Jan., 1806, and d. in 1820, leaving one dau., Mary-Elizabeth, who m. Henry Gossler of Hamburg, Sept., 1829, and has issue.

His wife d. in 1783, and he m. second, Catherine Atkins of Newbury, May, 1786, and had :

Mary-Harrison,<sup>6</sup> b. 15 May, 1788 ; m. Edmund Dwight, 19 April, 1809, and had six children.

Elizabeth,<sup>6</sup> b. 2 March, 1790 ; m. Benjamin Guild, March, 1817, and had five children.

Charles,<sup>6</sup> b. 8 Nov., 1791 ; d. unm., 28 Sept., 1813.

Catherine,<sup>6</sup> b. 7 Sept., 1793 ; m. Andrews Norton, 15 May, 1821, and had five children.

(8) William-Havard,<sup>6</sup> b. 12 Dec., 1795.

(9) Samuel-Atkins,<sup>6</sup> b. 5 March, 1798.

Anna,<sup>6</sup> b. 23 Sept., 1800 ; m. George Ticknor, 18 Sept., 1821.

Samuel Eliot d. 18 Jan., 1820.

8. William-Havard<sup>6</sup> Eliot, m. 30 Nov., 1820, Margaret-Boies, dau. of Alden Bradford, who was b. 28 May, 1796. They had three children, viz. :

i. Samuel,<sup>7</sup> b. 22 Dec., 1821 ; m. Emily-Marshall, dau. of William-Foster Otis, 7 June, 1853 (b. 13 March, 1832), and had :

William-Samuel,<sup>8</sup> b. 16 March, 1854.

Emily-Marshall,<sup>8</sup> b. 14 Feb., 1857.

George Otis, b. 2 Sept., 1861 ; d. 11 March, 1864.

ii. William-Prescott,<sup>7</sup> b. 2 July, 1826 ; m. Eleanor, dau. of Harvey Chapin, 17 Aug., 1855, and had :

Amory,<sup>8</sup> b. 26 May, 1856.

George,<sup>8</sup> b. 8 Dec., 1865.

m. Margaret-Bradford,<sup>8</sup> b. 25 Dec., 1830.

William-H. Eliot was active in developing the musical tastes and resources of Boston. He built the Tremont House, then far in advance of hotels here or abroad, and in other ways showed a strong public spirit. He was a representative, and at the moment of his untimely death, 1 Dec., 1831, was a candidate for the Mayoralty, which he would undoubtedly have received. His widow d. 31 Oct., 1864.

9. Samuel-Atkins<sup>6</sup> Eliot, m. 13 June, 1826, Mary, dau. of Theodore Lyman (who was b. 9 Oct., 1802), and had five children, viz. :

i. Mary-Lyman,<sup>7</sup> b. 10 March, 1827 ; m. Charles-Eliot Guild, 22 Nov., 1854.

ii. Frances,<sup>7</sup> b. 27 Sept., 1829 ; d. 4 June, 1832.



iii. Elizabeth-Lyman,<sup>7</sup> b. 8 Dec., 1831; m. Stephen H. Bullard, 26 May, 1859.

iv. Charles-William,<sup>7</sup> b. 20 March, 1834; m. Ellen-Derby, dau. of Rev. Ephraim Peabody, 27 Oct., 1758, and had:

Charles,<sup>8</sup> b. 1 Nov., 1859.

Francis,<sup>8</sup> b. 18 May, 1861; d. 9 Oct., 1861.

Samuel-A.,<sup>8</sup> b. 24 Aug., 1862.

Robert-P.,<sup>8</sup> b. 8 July, 1866; d. 14 Dec., 1867. His wife d. 13 March, 1869.

v. Francis-Anna,<sup>7</sup> b. 22 May, 1838; m. Rev. Henry-W. Foote, 9 July, 1863.

Hon. Samuel-A. Eliot was treasurer of Harvard College, 1842-53; Mayor of Boston, 1837-9; State Senator and Representative in Congress, 1850-1. He d. 29 Jan., 1862. His son, Charles-William, has recently been elected President of Harvard College, and his nephew, Samuel, has been President of Trinity College, Hartford.

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### THE HARLEIAN SOCIETY.

THE readers of the REGISTER will be glad to learn that a society has lately been organized at London, England, under the above name, for the publication of inedited manuscripts relating to Genealogy, Family History and Heraldry. The following extracts from the rules or constitution of the society, show its design and terms of membership:

“Original Members shall be those who signify to the Honorary Secretary, before the first of August, 1869, their desire to join the society. After that date, candidates will be proposed and balloted for at the Council Meeting next ensuing their application. One black ball in ten to exclude.”

“The Annual Subscription shall be One Guinea, paid in advance, and due on the first day of January in each year; and Members elected after the first of August, 1869, shall pay an Entrance Fee of 10s. 6d. in addition to the first Annual Subscription.”

“The funds raised by the society shall be expended in publishing, in a neat and portable form, such works as are selected by the Council.”

“One volume at least shall be supplied to the members every year.”

About fifty members have already been obtained, including among them some of the first antiquaries in England.

The Honorary Secretary is George J. Armitage, Esq., F.S.A., and the Honorary Treasurer is Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. The other members of the Council are: The Rev. C. J. Robinson, M.A.; Wentworth Sturgeon, Esq.; Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Amhurst Tysson Amhurst, Esq.; George W. Marshall, Esq.; Granville Levison Gower, Esq.; the Rev. Samuel Hayman, M.A.; Col. Joseph L. Chester; John Davidson, Esq., and John MacLean, Esq., F.S.A.

It will be seen that those who join before the first of next August save half a guinea.

J. W. D.



DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF  
CONNECTICUT—WITH NOTES.

[Communicated by Mr. HARRY H. EDES, of Charlestown, Mass.]

## VIII.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY ALLYN TO REV. INCREASE MATHER, ON HIS  
RETURN FROM ENGLAND.A copy.<sup>1</sup>Hartford June 2<sup>d</sup> 1692

Reuerend S<sup>r</sup> I heartily congratulate your safe return<sup>2</sup> to your family & church of x<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> you after so long absence from them & I pray God to bless you & them & make you blessings each to other haueing so good an opportunity I make bold to request you would be pleased to send me up the opinion of those Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>s learned in the law

<sup>1</sup> In the hand-writing of Secretary Allyn.<sup>2</sup> In April, 1688, Dr. Mather was sent to England for the purpose of laying the grievances of the Massachusetts, occasioned by the tyrannical rule of Sir Edmund Andros, before the King, and to endeavor to obtain redress.

By reason of a circumstance which we shall presently mention, Dr. Mather, probably thinking "prudence the better part of valor," left Boston in disguise and under cover of the night.

In 1683, a gentleman in Amsterdam (Mr. Gouge) had received from Boston a letter signed with the initials "I. M.," containing some sharp criticism upon the English ministry, and eulogizing Lord Shaftesbury and others then out of favor at court. A copy of this letter was by some means brought to the notice of Sir Lionel Jenkins, Secretary of State, who sent it to New-England.

From the initials the authorship of the letter was ascribed to Dr. Mather, but in a letter to Joseph Dudley, dated Nov. 10, 1684, Mather expressly denies having written it and pronounces the letter a forgery committed by Barnard, brother of Edward Randolph.

Thinking the charge of forgery had been preferred against *him*, Edward Randolph sued Dr. Mather for defamation, but the jury gave the case to Dr. Mather and charged Randolph with the costs of court.

Nothing daunted by his failure, and having the support and sympathy of the government, which was determined, if possible, to prevent the departure of Mather for England, Randolph "kept the suit alive," and further attempts being made to arrest Dr. Mather, he left his house which was situated at the "North End" of the town, and repaired to that of Col. Phillips, in Charlestown. From Charlestown he was conveyed to Winnisimmet and thence, in a small boat, down the harbor, where he was taken on board the ship "Praesident," which had been searched before leaving her moorings in Boston, in the expectation of securing the wary parson, who had previously arranged to be taken on board in the bay.

He reached England, May 6th, and, after a useful mission of four years, March 29, 1692, set sail for Boston on his return home. He arrived May 14th, bringing with him the new governor of his own nominating—Sir William Phips.

A more particular account of the forged letter above mentioned, may be read in Palfrey's *History of New-England*, vol. iii. 556-8, where the historian's opinion respecting its authorship is recorded.<sup>3</sup> These gentlemen were Edward Ward, J. Somers and George Treby, whose "opinion" was upon the following "QUERY, Whether the charter belonging to Connecticut, in New-England, is, by means of their involuntary submission to Sir Edmund Andros's government, void in law, so as that the King may send a governor to them, contrary to their charter privileges, when there has been no judgment entered against their charter, nor any surrender thereof upon record?"

The opinion of Edward Ward, which was concurred in by Somers and Treby, was as follows:

"I am of opinion, that such submission, as is put, in this case, doth not invalidate the charter, or any of the powers therein, which were granted under the great seal; and that the charter not being surrendered under the common seal, and that surrender duly enrolled of record, nor any judgment of record entered against it, the same remains good and valid in law; and the said corporation may lawfully execute the powers and privileges thereby granted, notwithstanding such submission and appointment of a governor as aforesaid."

See Trumbull's *History of Connecticut*, 407.



that gaue their opinion concerning the validity of o' charter which you sayd in your letter to the Governor you would bring over with you, and the Gent<sup>n</sup> desire you would send it to me. Since the Governors receipt of your letters The Gov<sup>r</sup>. & Councill sent severall Letters to your selfe whether they came safe to your hands I know not. If you please to giue us any aduise how o' affayres stand in england & what recentments the court there haue of our standing it will be very acceptable I have now to ad but return of hearty thanks for all the Good seruices you haue don this colony as well as your owne & desire the Lord to reward you for all your labour of loue to his poore people which is all at p'sent needfull from your

humble servant

JOHN ALLYN.

O' Gov<sup>r</sup><sup>1</sup> desired me to present his respects to you. whoe heartily congratulates your safe return to those parts w<sup>th</sup> thanks for your paines taken in o' behalfe.

For the Reuerend M<sup>r</sup> Increase Mather<sup>2</sup>  
pastor of a church of x<sup>t</sup> in Boston  
at his house d d

(filed) A copy of a letter from the Gen<sup>l</sup> 1692  
Court to his excel S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> phips May 20  
& of one from me to M<sup>r</sup> Mather June 92  
Connecticut.<sup>3</sup>

## IX.

### DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN THE MATTER OF THE LIVEEN LEGACY.

At the Court at S<sup>t</sup> James's [Note 6.]  
the 7<sup>th</sup> day of January. 1703.

Present

The Queens<sup>4</sup> most Excellent Majestie

His Royall Highness Prince	}	Earl of Bradford.
George of Denmarke		Lord Ferrars.
Lord Keeper.		Lord Pawlett.
Lord Arch B <sup>p</sup> . of Yorke.		Lord Dartmouth.
Lord Treasurer.		Lord Gernsey.
Lord President.		Lord Granville.
Lord Privy Seal.		Lord Coningesby.
Duke of Somersett.		M <sup>r</sup> . Boyle.
Duke of Marlborough.		M <sup>r</sup> . Secretary Hedges.
Lord Chamberlaine.		Lord Chief Justice Holt.
Earl of Stamford.		Master of the Rolls.
Earl of Nottingham.		Lord Chief Justice Trevor.
Earl of Northampton.		M <sup>r</sup> . Vernon.
Earl of Radnor.		M <sup>r</sup> . Smith.
Earl of Romney.		M <sup>r</sup> . How.
Earl of Scarborough.		

<sup>1</sup> Col. Robert Treat.

<sup>2</sup> For a memoir of Dr. Mather, *vide* N. E. HIST. & GEN. REGISTER, vol. ii. 9.

<sup>3</sup> This letter and that printed on page 175 of the last number of the REGISTER are written upon the same sheet—a fact which accounts for the filing of the paper.

<sup>4</sup> Queen Anne.



Upon reading this day at the Board a report from the Lords of the Committee for hearing Appeals from the Plantations upon the Petition and Appeal of Nicholas Hallam from a Sentence given in the Court of Assistants. in the Colony of Connecticut in New England the 6<sup>th</sup> of October. 1698. in a Cause wherein the appellant and his Brother John Hallam Since Deceased were Plaintiffs, and Fitz John Winthrop and Edward Palmes Esq<sup>r</sup>. were Defendants relating to the Last Will and Testament of John Liveen of New London in the Said Colony deceased, upon which Appeal the Committee have heard the partys concerned with their Councill Learned; Her Majestie with the advice of her Privy Councill approveing the Said report is pleased to affirm the Said Sentence given in the Said Court of Assistants in the said Colony of Connecticut the Sixth of October. 1698. in the Petitioners Said Case, and according to her majesties Pleasure herein the Said Sentence is hereby finally ratified and Confirmed. Whereof the Governor, and Magistrates of her Majesties Said Colony of Connecticut in New England, and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice and to Govern themselves herein Accordingly.

JOHN POVEY.

A true Copie

Test Eleazar Kimberly Secry. [Note 7.]

(filed) Court of S<sup>t</sup>. James.

Present

The Queen &c.

Appeal.

Hallam &c.

vs.

Winthrop

1703.

#### NOTE 6.

This document relates to the famous "Liveen Legacy," devised to the ministry of New-London by John Liveen, and below we give a short account of the controversy concerning it which followed upon the decease of Mrs. Liveen,<sup>1</sup> for which we are chiefly indebted to the valuable History of New-London.

John Liveen was an Englishman by birth, but when quite young was carried to the island of Barbadoes, where, in due season, he married Alice Hallam, the widow of a trader of the island, who possessed an estate of about £200, which, with the business facilities of her husband, passed into the hands of Mr. Liveen.

By her former husband, Mrs. Liveen had two sons, John and Nicholas, who were brought to New-London in 1676, when Mr. Liveen and his wife removed thither, at which time they were respectively 15 and 12 years of age.

October 19, 1689, Mr. Liveen died at New-London, and by his will, which he executed the day of his death, bequeathed nearly the whole of his estate, amounting to some £2,000, "to the ministry of New-Lon-

<sup>1</sup> In a petition of John and Nicholas Hallam to the King, dated in August, 1698 (for which see Hinman's *Antiquities of Conn.*, pp. 263-6), Mrs. Liveen is called "Olive Liveen," and also in an order in Council respecting the Liveen controversy, dated at Kensington, December 5, 1700.



don;" his wife having the use of one third of the property during her lifetime.

The will was proved at a special court held in New-London, over which Governor Treat presided, but the authority of the court being challenged on the ground of Andros's having annulled the charter governments, the will was kept back until the charter was resumed in 1690, when, in the month of October, Mrs. Liveen petitioned the general court "to devise measures for the speedy probate of the will and the settlement of the estate."

In 1698 Mrs. Liveen died, leaving, by will, the *whole estate*, then in the hands of Mr. Liveen's executors, to her two sons. This of course was inconsistent with the disposition of the property made by the will of her deceased husband, but the sons, who by the will of Liveen had been cut off with small legacies, determined to contest the former will, and steps in that direction were immediately taken. The case was tried before a special court which sat at New-London in 1698 and '99. The court pronounced the will valid, but an appeal was taken and the case carried up to the court of assistants, at Hartford, where the decision of the lower court was sustained.

About this time John Hallam, the eldest of the brothers, died, at Stonington,<sup>1</sup> but the surviving brother, whose ardor waxed warmer as new obstacles presented themselves, determined to carry his case to England and appeal to the throne, and lost no time in fulfilling his intention. There the case was argued, and after many and long delays the decision of the colonial courts was confirmed.<sup>2</sup>

It is stated in the *History of New-London*,<sup>3</sup> that "the case was heard in June or July, 1704," which seems to us to be erroneous, since the text shows that the decision was rendered at a court which sat at "St. James's, the 7th day of January, 1703."

Nicholas Hallam married Sarah, daughter of Alexander Pygan, July 8, 1686, and by her had three children. Mrs. Hallam died in 1700, and in the following year, during his sojourn in England for the purpose of contesting the will of Mr. Liveen, he married Elizabeth Meades *née* Gulliver, by whom also he had three children. He died September 18, 1714, at the age of 49.

#### NOTE 7.

ELEAZER KIMBERLY, of Wethersfield, where he was a schoolmaster, and Glastenbury, which he represented in the general court, was a son of Thomas Kimberly, of Dorchester, who, in 1639, with wife Alice, removed to New-Haven, where Eleazer was bapt. Nov. 17th, of this year; it is claimed that he was the first male child born in New-Haven colony.

In 1667 he became a freeman; he was chosen commissioner for Glastenbury in May, 1693, and in May, 1698, received the appointment of justice for the county of Hartford. In May, 1696, he was chosen to succeed the veteran secretary of the colony, John Allyn, in the duties of that office, and in the following October was appointed, with John Allyn and Major James Fitch, to revise the laws of the colony.

<sup>1</sup> November 20, 1700.

<sup>2</sup> Several documents relating to this case may be seen in Hinman's *Antiquities of Conn.* pp. 275, 286, 296, 304.

<sup>3</sup> *Vide* page 226.



He was town clerk of Glastenbury from 1692 to 1708; he was one of the best penmen of his age, as the town and colony records attest. The text is all in his autograph, and one of the finest original documents, as regards mechanical execution, which has ever fallen under our notice.

Mr. Kimberly held the office of secretary till his death, which took place Dec. 3, 1709. He left an estate of £356 to son Thomas and four daughters.—*Conn. Col. Records—Glastenbury Centennial—Hinman's First Puritan Settlers—Savage's Genealogical Dict.*

## X.

GRISWOLD *versus* WEBB.

Whereas it appears that Thomas Griswold senir [*Note 8*] is becom bound for for Henry Web in the sum of ten pounds currant Mony and the said Henry Web not being a person possessed of any Reall Estat according to law whearby the said Thomas Griswold may bee undam-nified upon the account of his bound for Henry Web.

To either Constuble of weathersfeild greting this is thearfor In her Majesties to will and Require you forthwith on the sight hearof to Atach and secure of the estate of the sd Henry Web to the vallue of ten pounds whith Just charges according to law if hee May be found in your pressinks and for want of estate his person for the better security of the sd thomas Griswold on the account of a bound given on the behalf of Henry Web for his apearance at the Adjourned County court to answer the sd Tho Griswold at the adjourned Court in Hartford on the first thusday of Nouember next to this case that the sd Thomas Griswold may not be damnified he the sd Thomas Griswold haueing giuen bound suffisient prosecute his case to efect and pay Just damges in case he make not his plea good hearof fail not as you will answear the contrary at the perril of the law prouied in such casses.

JAMES TREAT, Justice.

weathersfeild: October: 13: 1705.

[Endorsed]

I Caleb Stanly Jun<sup>r</sup>. of Hartford do hereby acknowledge my Self bound to the Treasury of the County of Hartford in the Sum of Tenn pounds, for the appearance of the within named Henry Webb, at the Court within mentioned.

Witness my hand hereto Sett, October 13<sup>th</sup>. 1705.

CALEB STANLY, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

October 13<sup>th</sup>: 1705 I sessed Henry Weeb and broug Sa<sup>d</sup> Webb to Hartford In order to put him to Gale and M<sup>r</sup> Caleb Stanly<sup>r</sup> become bound for his apperance to y<sup>e</sup> agorn<sup>e</sup> Cort with In mensoned Atest R. TIRREL Constable

(filed) Origenall Writt<sup>1</sup>  
Thomas Griswold  
Contra Henry Webb  
November . 1705

<sup>1</sup> The warrant is in Treat's handwriting; the bond and filing in Stanley's, and the return in Tirrel's.



## NOTE 8.

THOMAS GRISWOLD, the son of George and Mary (Holcomb) Griswold, of Windsor, was born Sept. 29, 1658. He was a grandson of Edward Griswold, an early settler of Windsor, and married, August 11, 1681, Hester, daughter of Job and Mary (Wolcot) Drake, and granddaughter of Hon. Henry Wolcot of the same place.

LIEUT. JAMES TREAT was of Wethersfield, and represented the town in the general court in 1672 and following years. He was the youngest son of Richard Treat of the same town, made a freeman in 1657, and married, Jan. 26, 1664-5, Rebecca, daughter of John Lattimer.

For many years he was a justice for the county of Hartford, and commissioner for Wethersfield. In May, 1695, he was appointed one of a committee to settle the bounds of Wethersfield and Glastenbury, "on the east side of the great river at Nabuck;" and in 1696 and '97 was a member of the governor's council. He died Feb.-12, 1708-9, leaving an estate of £1235.

CALEB STANLEY, Jr. was born Sept. 6, 1674, and at the session of the assembly held in May, 1700, received the appointment of surveyor for the county of Hartford. His father was a man of much note, and held the office of secretary of the colony from 1709 till 1712—a period of three years. Both father and son took an active part in the public affairs of Connecticut.

Of HENRY WEBB we have no positive information, but suppose him to have been a son of John Webb, of Northampton, and if so, born Nov. 27, 1668.

The "CONSTABLE" was probably Roger Tirrel, who died April 17, 1722, a son of Roger Tirrel, of Milford.—*Hist. of An. Windsor—Col. Records—Savage's Genealog. Dict.*

## XI.

## LETTER FROM THE LORDS OF TRADE.

Duplicate.

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, July the 13<sup>th</sup>. 1708.

We send you here inclosed an Additional Instruction [Note 9] from Her Majesty, in pursuance of several Acts pass'd here, relating to Trade and Navigation; And you are to take care and give the necessary Directions that the true Intent and Meaning of the said Instruction be punctually and duly comply'd with in Her Majesty's Colony of Connecticut under your Government. So we bid you heartily Farewel.

Your very Loving Friends.

HERBERT

PH MEADOWS.

J. PULTENEY

CHA: TURNER.

Gov<sup>r</sup>. and Comp<sup>a</sup>. of Connecticut.

(filed)

July. 13. 1708

From y<sup>e</sup> Lords of Trade. Duplic.  
including

Her Majties Additionall Instructio.

July. 3. 1708.

Connecticut.

bottom of file

July. 7. 1709



## NOTE 9.

By the courtesy of Mr. Charles J. Hoadly, of Hartford, we learn that this "Instruction" was relative to the enforcement of a clause in an act of Parliament (3 and 4 Annæ, Cap. 5, sec. xii.), and also that the acts, 3 and 4 Annæ, Cap. 10, 5 Annæ, Cap. 8, artic. iv., v., vi., 6 Annæ, Cap. 30, 6 Annæ, Cap. 37, be strictly and duly observed.

The same gentleman informs us that the original of this letter is in the archives of the State of Connecticut, but although that from which we copy is marked "Duplicate," as seen above, it is nevertheless an original paper, since all the signatures are all autographs. The document is as fresh in appearance, both as regards ink and paper, as though written but yesterday, and in fine condition.

## XII.

## LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Sr:

Whereas by a Clause in an Act of the 9<sup>th</sup> of the Queen<sup>1</sup> Entituled an Act for continuing Severall impositions & Duties upon Goods Imported &c.<sup>s</sup>: & to Limit a Time for Prosecution upon certain Bonds given by Merch<sup>ts</sup>: &c.<sup>s</sup>; all Plantation Bonds are to be void, as have been Entred into at any Time or times before y<sup>e</sup>. 28<sup>th</sup>. March 1710. and are now remaining in the hands of Any of her Mat<sup>ty</sup>. Officers in case there shall be no Prosecution for Some Breach or non Performance of the respective Conditions thereof before the 28<sup>th</sup>. March 1713. or if upon Prosecution, Judgement be not Obtained for her Majesty, before the 28<sup>th</sup>. March 1715. and having given Directions to the Naval Officers and Coll<sup>rs</sup>. to put all Such Bonds in Suit, as are remaining in their hands w<sup>ch</sup>. are not discharged according to Law.

We desire that You will be pleased to give directions to Your Deputys the Naval Officers for the better putting the said Law in Execution, and be Assisting with Your Authority Therein.

We are Your very Humble Servants

Custom ho London

13 Novem. 1712 Ex.

J. STANLEY

J. O. WERDEN

J. BRIDGES

F. GIBBON

(Superscribed)

For Her Majesties Especial Service

To

The Hon<sup>ble</sup>: Coll<sup>ro</sup>: Saltonstall Her Majesties  
Capt: Gen<sup>l</sup>: and Governor in Cheif of Her  
Maj<sup>ty</sup>: Colony of Connecticut in New-England  
in America, Or to the Command<sup>er</sup>: in  
Cheif of the said Colony for the time  
being.

In

Connecticut

(filed)

Nov: 13: 1712

From Com<sup>ss</sup><sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Customs.  
Connecticut.

<sup>1</sup> Queen Anne.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANN SPOONER.—Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, gives "Thomas Spooner, Salem, 1637, freeman Mass., 1638, probably had wife Ann, as her name stands among early church members; was of Wenham, 1657; by second wife, Elizabeth, had Hannah, who married John Ruck, and probably others." Was Ann wife of Thomas?

Referring to Savage, we learn of Ruck, that "John, Salem, son of Thomas, of the same, born in England, married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Spooner of the same; had baptized there Elizabeth and Hannah, 18 May, 1655, \* \* \*." If those children were twins, the marriage of Ruck must have been not later than July, 1654; had Hannah, the wife, been but 16 at the time of her marriage, her birth was in 1638:—the reasonable probability is that she was older, and it is quite as probable that the children named were not twins. Should these suggested probabilities be resolved to facts, then the birth of Hannah must have been from two to four, or even more, years prior to 1638.

Felt, in his *Annals of Salem*, gives 1638, as the year that Thomas Spooner and Amy [Ann] were admitted to the church. We see no more of Ann; but here we have her certainly living within the earliest possible year that Thomas could have married Elizabeth.

On what authority could Savage have determined that "Thomas S. probably had wife Ann;" and positively name Elizabeth as his second wife? Who was Ann Spooner?

In the reprint of Mourt's Relation, edited by H. M. Dexter, D.D., we have "*John Carver*, 9-19 Dec., 1616, witness at the marriage of John Spooner"—Leyden. Mr. Dexter writes me that the original entry on Leyden Records, stands thus:—"9 Dec., 1616—JAN SPOENAERT, *lintier, nit Engellant, wedr. van Sussanna Benijt, verger. van Samuel Lee, met ANNA PECK, jd. nit Engellant, verges. met Lisbeth Spordens, haer beekende.*" His translation is as follows:

"9 Dec., 1616. John Spooner, linen-worker from England, widower of Susanna Bennet, accompanied by Samuel Lee, with Anna Peck, young woman from England, accompanied by Elizabeth Spalding [?] her acquaintance."

Ann was in Leyden as late as 22 Jan., 1630. On that date she was "witness at the marriage of Henry Parkgus and Margaret Woodwek."

Was not Ann of Salem, widow of John of Leyden; and Thomas of Salem, son of John, probably by his first wife Susanna Bennet? And, again, is it not probable that William S., who was at Plymouth 1637, and who named his first child John, was a brother of Thomas of Salem. The articles indenturing William, bearing date 1637, while not conclusive, would indicate that he had not then attained his majority. Do not these facts point to John and Anna (Peck) Spooner, as the parents of William of Plymouth?

T. S.

NATHANIEL CLARK—of Harwich, Mass., went to Lyme, Conn., about 1725. Did he leave any children there? if so, what were their names?

C.

WALLED LAKES.—In the January number of the REGISTER, 1868, there is a notice of the so-called walled lakes of Iowa.

These "walls" are often supposed to be artificial constructions, but geologists believe them to have been caused by the action of ice.

The writer has seen many of them in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, in fact most of the innumerable small lakes in the "north-west," have part of their shores thus protected. Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin, has a wall of this kind, extending for many miles along its western shore. In the geological report of Capt. Cram, U. S. A., on this State, may be found an explanation of these phenomena.

C.

WILLIAM PULLEN.—If William Pullen who was born at Shobrook, 6 miles from Exeter in England, and came into these parts about 30 or 40 years ago, is yet alive, and will come to William Wesson of Hopkinton in New England, he may hear of an estate in land worth Five hundred pounds sterling per annum, left him by one Mr. Pullen of Thorverton, near Exeter, and there is no heir found to enjoy it.—*Boston Evening Post*, June 11th, 1753.



**FORT DUMPLING.**—The old circular fort on Canonicut-Island, Narraganset-Bay, usually called Fort Dumpling—when was it built, and what was it first called? c.

**WHITON FAMILY.**—I have in my possession a copy of the Discourse delivered at Hanover [Mass.] Dec. 1, 1756, at the ordination of Samuel Baldwin, as Pastor of the church there. By William Cook, A.M., Pastor of the East Church in Sudbury. Boston: 1757. 8vo. pp. 27. Facing the title page and on the back of it are the following memoranda:—

Thomas Whiton was Born December the 29, old Stile, 1718.

Lydia Whiton was Born December the 22, old Stile, 1719.

Our Son Thomas was Born June the 3, old Stile, 1743.

Our Daughter Lydia was Born May the 21, old Stile, 1745.

Our Son Osias was Born July the 20, old Stile, 1746.

Our Daughter Lucy was Born January 27, old Stile, 1748.

Our Daughter Sarah was Born November the 16, old Stile, 1749.

Our Son James was Born July the 26, old Stile, 1751.

Our Son Elias was Born February the 18, new Stile, 1753.

Our Son Asa was Born April the 2, new Stile, 1755.

Our Daughter Prisse was Born March the 14, new Stile, 1757.

Our Daughter Sele was Born June the 8, new Stile, 1759.

Our Son Caleb was Born August the 9, new Stile, 1761.

1783. Benjamin Whiten Died January 22, in the ninetyeth year of his age.

Barry, in his History of Hanover, page 425, gives the record of Thomas Whiton's children. He has Lydia, born May 22, instead of the 21st, as above; and Elias, born Feb. 8, instead of the 18th. Further, the birth of Thomas Whiton, the father, Mr. Barry gives as Jan. 29, instead of Dec. 29. He m. Lydia Pratt, of Weymouth.

Benjamin Whiton, father of Thomas, and whose death is given above, "in the ninetyeth year of his age," was son of James, and grandson of James of Hingham, one of the early settlers there. Benjamin was born May 21, 1693; m. Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Tower, of Hingham, April 19, 1716. W. B. T.

**BALDWIN.**—Nathaniel Baldwin was one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn., and afterwards of Fairfield, where he died in 1658. His youngest son, Samuel Baldwin, settled at Guilford in 1675, where he died January 12, 1696, leaving his wife Abigail and six children. His widow afterwards married John Wadhams, of Wethersfield.—Can any reader of the REGISTER furnish me with the full maiden name of the wife of Samuel Baldwin, and any facts concerning her ancestors? A grandson of hers, born in Guilford in 1730, was named Brewen Baldwin. I have thought it probable that the wife of Samuel Baldwin, of Guilford, was the daughter of John Baldwin, Sr., of Milford, by his second wife "Marie Brewen," who was the daughter of Obadiah Brewen, or Bruen, of New-London. John Baldwin, Sr., of Milford, had a daughter Abigail; and Mr. Savage states that she "was married to a Baldwin." Where is the evidence to be found?

BYRON A. BALDWIN, Chicago, Ills.

**MR. SAMUEL BENTLEY**, who recently died at Corydon, England, at the age of eighty-three, was a nephew of John Nichols, the author of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," and elder brother of Richard Bentley, the publisher. Formerly a printer in Bangor House, Shoe Lane, he attained a deserved celebrity for the excellence with which most of the works coming from his press was produced. He was an accomplished scholar, and a lover of antiquarian lore. In conjunction with the late Sir Harris Nichols and Mr. Thomas Hardy, he was the author of those illustrations of English history, known as "Excerpta Historica," and which volume he dedicated to Lord Brougham. Among the many contributions to that collection may be named his excellent rendering from the old Norman-French of the story of the valiant William Longespee, slain in the assault of Massoura by the Saracens. Mr. Bentley was the author of that copious Index to Nichols's Literary Anecdotes which has greatly enhanced its value to all those who seek information in its pages. This Index forms a volume in itself of 700 pages, and is a necessary clew to the numerous and curious details of literary men, printers, booksellers, &c., gathered in the six preceding volumes.—*Transcript*, June, 1868.

**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, RICHMOND, VA.**—Capt. W. F. Goodwin, U. S. A., now on duty in Richmond, communicates to the *State Journal*, of January 16, 1869, the following:

"Bishop Meade, the author of 'Old Churches and Families in Virginia,' says (vol. i., page 141), 'St. John's Church, on Richmond Hill, whose age we are unable



to ascertain,' &c. &c. It is evident the learned Bishop did not consult the Henrico parish records, extending from 1731 to 1773, in possession of P. R. Carington, Esq., of this city. If he had, he would have discovered that the church was built in 1741. At a Vestry held December 20th, 1739 :—

“ ‘ It is agreed that a Church be built on the most Convenient Spot of Ground, near the Spring on Richardson’s Road, on the South Side of Bacon’s Branch, on the Land of the Honourable William Byrd, Esq., to be Sixty feet Long and Twenty-five broad and fourteen feet pitch’d, to be finished in a plain manner after the Model of Curls Church. Richard Randolph, Gent, undertakes the Said Building, and engages to finish the Same by the Tenth day of June which Shall be in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and forty one ; for which the Vestry agrees to pay him the Sum of three hundred and Seventeen pounds Ten Shillings Current Money, to be paid by the amount of the Sales of Twenty thousand pounds of Tobacco annually to be Levyd on the parish and Sold here for the Money till the whole payment be Compleat.’

“ At a Vestry held October 13, 1740, the parish was charged with twenty thousand pounds of tobacco ‘ towards the building the new church,’ and the following record was made, viz. :—

“ ‘ Richard Randolph, Gentleman, produces a Letter Directed to him from the Honorable William Byrd, Esquire, which is read as followeth, viz. : October 12, 1740.—Sir—I should with great pleasure, oblige the Vestrey, and particularly your Self, in granting them an acre to build their church upon ; but there are so many, roads already, thro’ that Land, that the damage to me would be too great to have another of a mile long cut thro’ it. I should be very glad if you wou’d please to think Richmond a proper place, and considering the great number of people that live below it, and would pay their Devotion there, that would not care to go so much higher I can’t but think it wou’d be agreeable to most of the People, and if they will agree to have it there, I will give them two of the best Lots, that are not taken up, and besides give them any Pine Timber they can find on that side Shockhoe Creek, and Wood for burning of Bricks into the Bargain. I hope the Gen. of the Vestrey will believe me a friend to the Church, when I make them this offer, and that I am both theirs—Sir—and your most Humble Servant, W. Byrd.’

“ ‘ Thereupon the Question is put whether the said Church should be Built on the Hill called Indian Town at Richmond, or at Thomas Williamson’s plantation on the Brook Road, and is caryed by a Majority of Voices for the former. It is thereupon Ordered that the Church, formerly agreed on to be Built by Richard Randolph, Gen : on the South side of Bacon’s Branch, be Built on Indian Town at Richmond after the Same Manner as in the said Former Agreement was mentioned.

“ ‘ JAMES PT. COCKE, }  
JAMES COCKE. ’ }

“ At a Vestry held Oct. 2d, 1742, the Parish is charged as follows, viz. :

“ ‘ To John Eals, a Reader at upper Church, 1789 ’ (lbs. tobacco.)

“ ‘ To Elenor Williams, Sexton at upper Church 586 ’ (lbs. tobacco). ”

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—“ National Convention. | The | defence | of | Louis. | Pronounced at the Bar of the National Con- | vention, on Wednesday, 26th December, 1792, the First Year of the Republic. By Citizen DSEZE, | one of his *official* Councill. | Translated from the French, | By Cezar Dubuc. | Printed by order of the National Convention. | Paris : | At the National Press. | MDCCXCII.”

On the fly leaf of this copy is written “ From his friend Mr. Timothy Alden, the Translator,” and on the title page is inserted before the name Cezar Dubuc, “ T. A. jnr., for,” and at the foot of the page “ Boston, printed by J. Bumstead.” [See *Boston Directory* for 1795.]

These last are in the writing of Timothy Alden, Junr., who has also signed his name on the next page with date of “ 1793.”

The federalists generally were on the side of the royalists.

1818.

ADAMS.—We again call the attention of our resident and foreign correspondents to a question yet unsolved, viz. : Who were the ancestors of Matthew and Hugh Adams? (See N. E. H. AND G. REGISTER, vol. x. p. 89, and vol. xxiii. p. 178.)

SHIP “ ANGEL GABRIEL.”—Can any one furnish a list of the passengers of the “ Angel Gabriel ” of Bristol, which was wrecked at Pemaquid Aug. 15, 1635 ? The late Joshua Coffin said he had seen a number of the names of these passengers in a deposition which was used in connection with the somewhat noted trial of COGSWELL vs. COGSWELL at Salem.

C. W. T.



**HOYT.**—What authority has Savage for stating that Samuel Hoyt, of Windsor, Ct., died young and unmarried? This Samuel was born at W. in 1647, and was living in 1668 when he received his share of his father's estate.

Whence came *Samuel Hoyt* or *Haight*, a quaker, who lived in Flushing, L. I., and was there in 1684, and perhaps earlier? Persons bearing the same name disappeared from Windsor, Ct., and Chester, N. Y., about the same time. Was he either of them, or might he have been born in England or Holland?

Benjamin Hoyt and Katharine Hoyt resided in Ipswich, Mass., in 1727. Can any of our friends in that town, or in Salem, inform us whence came this *Benjamin*, and of what family was *Katharine*?  
D. W. HOYT.

*Providence, R. I., May 29, 1869.*

**BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINGUISHED SONS OF VERMONT.**—Judge Collamer was born in Troy, New-York, but spent the most active portion of his professional life at Royalton, county of Windsor, Vt., and then removed to Woodstock. Prof. Safford was born at Royalton. Zerah Colburn, one of the most brilliant numerical calculators that the world has ever known, was born at Cabot, Vt., and was buried at Norwich, Vt., where, a few years since, there was nothing but a coarse mullein-stalk to mark his grave. Hiram Powers was born at the residence of his grandfather in Woodstock, Vt., but resided on the river-farm belonging to his father opposite the court-house, adjoining the farm of Charles Marsh. The latter locality was the birthplace of George P. Marsh. Orestes A. Bronson was a native of Stockbridge, Vt., but resided a length of time at Royalton. Thaddeus Stevens was born in the county of Caledonia. Stephen A. Douglas was born in Brandon. Justin S. Morrill's birthplace was Stratford, Vt.; Joseph Smith's, Sharon, Vt.; Brigham Young's, Whitingham, Vt.

**THE RUSSIA-COMPANY STATE-PAPERS.**—It is reported that through the efforts of John Meredith Read, Jr., the large mass of state papers and valuable manuscripts which have been accumulating in the possession of the Russia-company for upwards of three hundred years may soon be brought to light and made available for history. The Russia-company was founded in London by Sebastian Cabot, in 1555, and originated the commerce and diplomatic intercourse between Russia and England. For a long series of years this company, in return for certain exclusive privileges of trade, bore the expense of the various embassies from Russia, and entertained the Muscovite representatives sumptuously during their stay in England. General Read, with the coöperation of Mr. Thornton, the English minister, of Mr. Froude, the historian, of Messrs. Herman and Charles Merivale and others, has taken measures to bring the matter to the attention of the British government, with reasonable expectation of securing the early arrangement and publication of these valuable treasures.

**THE OLD WASHINGTON HOUSE, AT STAMFORD, CT.,** now being torn down, has brought to light many ancient curiosities. Among the relics already found are nineteen copper coins belonging to the reigns of the English Georges or their predecessor, Anne, not one of them coined since this century began; also thirty-seven other copper and nine silver coins, many of them too old to tell the story of their origin or their use. Among the silver coins is a piece whose history begins with the fifteenth year of Elizabeth's reign, only ten years less than three centuries ago, and a third of a century before a white man had traversed the realms of the old Rippowams in Stamford. Another very interesting relic is a shilling shinplaster, printed in red and black ink. In one corner is the British coat-of-arms, and it is worded as follows:—"This Bill of One Shilling Proclamation, is emitted by a Law of the Colony of New Jersey, passed on the fourteenth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third," dated March 2d, 1776. On the reverse side it bears the imprint of "Isaac Collins, Burlington, in New Jersey, 1776," and the ominous sentence, "'Tis death to counterfeit." It is surrounded by an ornamental border, which looks remarkably rude and clumsy in comparison with the workmanship of the present day.—Nov., 1868.

**ROSSINI, ELLIS and ASHPITEL.**—Miss Harriet A. Bainbridge, of London, England, has prepared for this society memoirs of the celebrated composer, Rossini, and the English antiquaries, Sir Henry Ellis and Arthur Ashpitel, whose obituaries are given in this number of the REGISTER. The manuscript of these memoirs can be consulted at the library.

**CARR AND RANDALL.**—Wanted the parentage and place and date of birth of *Samuel John Carr*, who died at Pikesville, Md., Oct. 24, 1847, and *Andrew Randall*, M.D., who died at San Francisco, Cal., July 24, 1856.  
GENEALOGIST.



## CELEBRATIONS.

JUNE 16, 1868. LANCASTER, MASS.—A Memorial Hall in honor of the soldiers of this town who gave their lives in defence of the Union, was dedicated this afternoon. It was erected by the citizens of Lancaster at a cost of \$22,000. The building is of brick, two stories in height, and 56½ by 36½ feet on the ground.

The exercises were held in front of the hall. Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., chairman of the executive committee, presided. Selections from the scripture were read by Rev. George R. Leavitt, prayer was offered by Rev. George M. Bartol, and an address was delivered by Rev. C. T. Thayer, of Boston.

JUNE 27, 1868. BOSTON, MASS.—A beautiful Monument erected in the Public Garden, through the munificence of the late Thomas Lee, Esq., to commemorate the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether, was surrendered to the city this afternoon, and dedicated by simple services. Henry J. Bigelow, M.D., made the presentation address, and the address of acceptance was by the mayor, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D. The exercises were closed by a prayer from Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D.

The following description of the monument is from the "History of the Water Works," by Mr. Nathaniel J. Bradlee, President of the Cochituate Water-Board :

The form of the monument is suggested by mediæval types, modified by the nature of the white Concord granite used in its construction. It is about thirty feet in height, and arises from a square basin. Its base is cubical, leaving on each vertical face a niche containing a spouting lion's head, with sculptured water lilies and other aquatic plants. Upon this base or plinth rests a surbase, adorned with mouldings, from which arises a die, bearing upon each of its four sides an inscription, surmounted by a bas-relief in marble. These are sunk in the tympana of four pointed and cuspidated arches, supported each by two stunted shafts of Gloucester red granite, the capitals of which are enriched by poppies and oak leaves, this decoration being carried around the monument on the same level in a band or string course.

These arches form a canopy, square in plan, from which the structure diminishes by a series of mouldings to the base of a grouped quadripartite shaft or polished red granite. Its capital, which is decorated with oak leaves, bears on its abacus a group setting forth the story of "the good Samaritan," the type of the relief of suffering.

The inscriptions and bas-reliefs on the four sides are successively as follows :

## I.

To commemorate  
the discovery  
that the inhalation of ether  
causes insensibility to pain.  
First proved to the world  
at the Mass. General Hospital  
in Boston,  
October, A.D. MDCCCXLVI.

The bas-relief accompanying this represents a surgical operation in a civic hospital, the patient being under the influence of ether.

## II.

Neither shall there be any more pain.  
[Revelation.]  
With an allegorical bas-relief of the  
angel of mercy descending to relieve suffering humanity.

The bas-relief accompanying the ivth inscription is an allegory of the triumph of science.

The model for the crowning group is from the studio of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor, of New-York. It is executed in granite by Mr. Garrett Barry, of Quincy.

## III.

In gratitude  
for the relief  
of human suffering  
by the inhaling of ether,  
a citizen of Boston  
has erected  
this monument.  
A.D. MDCCCLXVII.

With a bas-relief of a field hospital, with a wounded soldier in the hands of the surgeons.

## IV.

This also cometh forth  
from the Lord of Hosts,  
which is wonderful  
in counsel  
and excellent  
in working. [Isaiah.]



The four marble bas-reliefs are also the work of Mr. Ward. Mr. Thomas Hollis, of Milton, was the contractor for the granite work, which was executed at the yard of Mr. D. C. Hutchinson, of this city. The masonry is by Mr. Martin L. Witcher.

AUGUST 14, 1868. NEWTON.—The corner stone of a building for a public library at Newton-Corner, was laid this day with appropriate services. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Tucker, and Rev. J. W. Wellman; a history of the Newton Library Association, under the supervision of the trustees of which, the building is to be erected, was read by the chairman, Mr. George H. Jones; an address was delivered by Rev. Edward J. Young, and an original hymn by Rev. Increase N. Tarbox was sung. The corner-stone was laid by Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds, the principal donor, and Mr. A. R. Esty, the architect. A benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. S. Rodgers. In January, 1868, Mr. Edmunds offered \$15,000 towards the establishment of a Free Public Library, upon condition that a like sum be subscribed by the 1st of March ensuing. A subscription of \$21,683 was raised.

AUGUST 20, 1868. ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.—A monument to the memory of the soldiers from this town who died in the service of their country in the late war, was inaugurated this afternoon. A procession was formed and passed through some of the principal streets, many of the buildings in which were handsomely decorated. Mr. C. S. Dana presided, and addresses were made by Ex-Gov. Dillingham, Hon. Luke P. Pollard, and the president. Messrs. E. D. Redington, Horace Fairbanks, and Rev. Mr. Woodward, also participated in the exercises. Mr. Mead, the sculptor, was also present.

The monument is an obelisk and stands in a little square in front of the court house, which is situated on Main street at its junction with Eastern avenue. It faces the west, or toward Main street, the court-house facing the north. The base and pedestal are of granite, which was quarried in Danville, ten miles distant. The designer of this part of the work was Mr. E. Grebble, architect, of Philadelphia, and it was executed by Mr. P. B. Laird, of St. Johnsbury. The marble statue of "America," which forms the crowning beauty of the whole, is the work of the celebrated young Vermont sculptor, Mr. Larkin G. Mead, Jr., of Brattleborough. The granite structure is thirteen feet high, and thirteen feet square at the base, and its general form is pyramidal with broken angles. The base rises in the form of two steps, and upon the several fronts of one of these are inscribed the names of the principal battles in which St. Johnsbury men were killed, etc. The soldiers' names are upon tablets above. The form of these tablets is that of an American shield. The broken angles are carried up from the ground through the moldings and the cap. The design is simple, yet exceedingly chaste and elegant, and it forms a most fitting foundation for Mr. Mead's exquisite creation. The statue is of Italian marble, and colossal, standing, with its plinth, eight feet in height. It was executed by Mr. Mead at his studio in Florence, where it met with many admirers among Americans. It is a draped female figure, holding in her right hand a wreath of laurel and oak, with which to decorate the resting places of her fallen sons, whilst the left rests upon the sheathed sword, emblematic of peace. At her feet is an eagle with its talons upon the Constitution. The drapery falls gracefully, and over one shoulder is a sash studded with stars. Her girdle is emblazoned with shields, and her brow is surmounted by a diadem of thirteen stars. The figure is the embodiment of grace and conscious dignity.

Upon the west side of the base of the monument is the following inscription:

" IN HONOR OF  
THE ST. JOHNSBURY VOLUNTEERS  
WHO SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES  
IN DEFENCE OF THE UNION."

On the south side is the year in which the monument was begun—"1867;" and upon the east and north sides respectively are the following names of battle fields:

" WILLIAMSBURG. COLD HARBOR.  
PETERSBURG. LEE'S MILLS.  
CEDAR CREEK."

" FREDERICKSBURG. GETTYSBURG. WINCHESTER.  
SPOTTSYLVANIA. WILDERNESS.  
PORT HUDSON."

The cost of the statue was \$5000, and the granite structure \$3500. The entire monument will cost about \$9000.



AUGUST 26, 1868. MASON, N. H.—The one-hundredth anniversary of the organization of this town was celebrated this day. A procession was formed in the village and marched to a pine grove about a quarter of a mile distant. Prayer was made by Rev. L. C. Stevens, and an address of welcome was pronounced by Rev. George F. Merriam. An historical oration was then delivered by Hon. John B. Hill, author of the History of Mason, followed by a poem of an historical character by Rev. E. R. Hodgman, and a series of chronicles, also of a local, historical and sportive character, by Mr. Charles E. Hill, an undergraduate of Dartmouth College. A collation was also provided, to which about 800 persons sat down. Toasts and speeches followed.

The literary exercises were agreeably varied by the singing of the song entitled "I cannot sing the old songs," by Mrs. Field; "Twenty years ago," by Mr. Samuel E. Wright and wife, of Templeton, Mass.; and the "Parting Hymn," which was sung by the choir to the tune of "Franconia." The musical part of the programme throughout the day was, in the performance, of a high order of excellence, and was much enjoyed and applauded.

The authors of the original hymns were Mrs. Louisa J. Kimball, Mr. R. L. Cumnock, Jr., Miss Abby H. Allen and Mrs. H. M. C. Wright, in the order respectively in which the hymns appear on the programme.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1868. DEDHAM, MASS.—A "Memorial Hall" to perpetuate the memory of the "Sons of Dedham" who fell representing her in defence of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, was dedicated this afternoon.

Mr. Addison Boyden, president of the day, welcomed the audience in a short speech. An elaborate address was delivered by Mr. Erastus Worthington, and a poem by Mr. H. H. Currier. Rev. George Hill, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Rev. I. J. Burgess, and Messrs. Waldo Colburn and E. W. Taft, also participated in the exercises.

## DEATHS.

BADGER, Mrs. Harriet Pearson, in Gilmanton, N. H., Feb. 22, 1869, widow of Hon. William Badger, Ex-Governor of New-Hampshire. She was daughter of Dr. William Cogswell, late of Atkinson, N. H., and of the fifth generation in descent from John Cogswell, a merchant in London, who came to this country in 1635, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He was a descendant from the ancient family of the Cogswells, in the direct line of Lord Humphrey Cogswell, of England.

The late Rev. Dr. William Cogswell and the late Hon. Thomas Cogswell, were her brothers. Her brothers now living are Joseph B. Cogswell, Esq., of Atkinson, Rev. Nathaniel Cogswell, of Yarmouth, Mass., Francis Cogswell, Esq., of Andover, Mass., and Hon. George Cogswell, M.D., of Bradford, Mass.

She has been remarkable through her long and useful life, for personal beauty, a keen and active mind, for vigor and energy, and for an enlarged and discriminating benevolence. She constantly illustrated the religion of Christ, which she professed in early life, by acts of charity to the poor, as well as by con-

tributions to the more general objects of benevolence.

She leaves two sons, Col. Joseph Badger, who occupies the homestead, and Captain William Badger, of the regular army, now stationed at Charleston, South Carolina.

CLARK, Mrs. Alice, widow of Jonas Clark, and daughter of the late William Wellington, in Waltham, Mass., May 17, 1869, aged 87 years, 6 mos. and 17 days.

FAIRFAX, Charles Snowden, 10th Baron Fairfax of Cameron, in Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1869, aged 40 years. He married 10 January, 1855, Ada, daughter of Joseph Benham, of Cincinnati, and resided long in San Francisco. We do not know if the late baron left issue, but if he had none, the nearest heirs are his brother, Dr. John Fairfax, of Woodburne, Maryland, or one of the numerous grandsons of Thomas Fairfax, ninth titular baron.

FREEMAN, Col. Watson, in Sandwich, Mass., Oct. 19, 1868, aged 70 years. He was United-States marshal for the district of Massachusetts, during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.

FULLER, Richard F., in Wayland, May 30,



aged 45. For an account of him and his ancestry, see REGISTER, vol. xiii., pp. 359 and 363.

NASON, Major-General John, in St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 22, 1868, aged 87 years. He went to that town from Epsom, N. H., in 1794, and has resided there ever since. He was one of the oldest men in the county, and was more depended on than any other for facts concerning its early history. He was much respected and his death is greatly lamented.

PICKERING, Octavius, Esq., in Boston, Mass., October 29, 1868, aged 77 years. The name of this estimable gentleman is not likely to be soon forgotten by the legal fraternity of Massachusetts. He was the writer of "Pickering's Reports." These reports of the decisions of the supreme court of Massachusetts are contained in twenty-four volumes, and cover a period of eighteen years, from September, 1822, to the year 1840, when the series by Judge Metcalf begins.

Mr. Pickering was the eighth son of Colonel Timothy Pickering, who took so active a part in the war of the revolution, participating in the armed resistance to British rule by heading the citizens of Salem, who repelled Colonel Leslie at the North Bridge in February, 1775; and subsequently Washington's quartermaster for three years; a member of the cabinet of both Washington and John Adams, and intrusted at various times with many important offices and momentous public duties—an earnest patriot, an honest man and a staunch federalist.

The subject of this sketch was born at Wyoming, Pa., Sept. 2, 1791, and graduated from Harvard College in 1810, in the same class with the Hon. Wm. F. Desaussure of South Carolina, Judge Phillips, Dr. F. Boott and Dr. William J. Walker. He studied law in Boston, in the office of his eldest brother, Mr. John Pickering, was admitted to the bar in the county of Suffolk, March 6, 1816, and opened an office in Boston. He assisted in reporting the debates and proceedings of the Massachusetts convention for revising the constitution, held in 1820. In 1821, together with that able lawyer, Mr. Wm. H. Gardiner, he reported the trial by impeachment of James Prescott, Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex, who was found guilty of misconduct and maladministration in office by a majority of the senate, on two out of fifteen articles of impeachment, and was removed from office. The report is very full, and prepared with great accuracy, and is the more valuable as it was the first report-

ed case of an impeachment in this commonwealth, and as it contains the arguments of some of the most distinguished counsel the commonwealth has ever known: Daniel Webster, Lemuel Shaw, Samuel Hoar, jr., George Blake and Warren Dutton. The peroration of Mr. Webster's famous speech in the defence, closing with the words, "I hold up before him the broad shield of the constitution; if through that he be pierced and fall, he will be but one sufferer, in a common catastrophe;" must be familiar to the public through the school-books, if in no other way.

In 1822 Mr. Pickering became the state reporter, and continued so during the last eight years of the chief justiceship of the Hon. Isaac Parker, and the first ten of that of Judge Shaw, who succeeded to the office on the death of Judge Parker, in July, 1830. The exciting trials of the Knapps, for the murder of Joseph White of Salem, took place during this period, in the summer and fall of 1830. Mr. Pickering went abroad soon after giving up the office of reporter, and lived in England and on the continent of Europe for seven years, returning home in 1849. Neither before nor after his stay abroad was he ever actively engaged in the practice of the law. He was an assiduous reader and a student of history, and was for many years engaged in arranging and preparing for publication the large collection of papers left by his father. The first volume of his life of his father, coming down to the year 1786, three years after the close of the revolutionary war, was published in the fall of 1867. It was the first only of several volumes which he proposed to lay before the public "as fast as circumstances might permit"—a plan which he was sadly debarred from executing.

He was much interested in science and natural history, and was for many years a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was one of those who, in Dec., 1814, organized "The New-England Society for the Promotion of Natural History," belonging to the committee who framed its constitution, and being chosen its treasurer. This society, a month later, changed its name to that of "The Linnæan Society of New-England," and it was on the ruins of this society that the present thriving "Boston Society of Natural History" was founded in 1830. Of this last, as well as of its predecessor, Mr. Pickering was an active member. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition, domestic in his habits, fond of study and of books, a genial and witty companion,



a kind friend, and beloved and respected by those who knew him best. He left a widow, and a son, who was his only child.—*Advertiser*.

**REVERE, Joseph Warren**, of Boston, Mass., at his summer residence in Canton, Mass., October 11, 1868, aged 92 years. He was the only surviving son of Paul Revere, of revolutionary fame, and the father of the late Col. Paul Revere and the late Dr. E. H. R. Revere of the Twentieth Massachusetts, whose lives were sacrificed to their country during the rebellion. The deceased was a business man of rare enterprise and integrity. He was founder of the Revere Copper Company, and for many years served as its executive officer. He filled various places of public trust, was often elected to the state legislature from Boston, and served in the board of aldermen under Mayor Charles Wells in 1833. Mr. Revere was a "gentleman of the old school," in the best sense of the term. During his long and useful life he always enjoyed the affectionate regard of a wide circle of relatives and friends.—*Transcript*.

**ROBBINS, General Charles T.**, in Providence, R. I., Nov. 3, 1868, aged 46 years. He was, at the time of his death, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, an institution with which he had been connected for fifteen years, first as discount clerk and finally as cashier. He was also a member of the city government from 1855 to 1856, and from 1864 to 1865, a portion of which time he was president of the common council. In this capacity he exhibited great executive ability and good legislative talent. He was also deeply interested in common schools, and other educational institutions, and, during his lifetime, devoted a good share of his time and his talents to their improvement. He was, for a number of years, major-general of the Rhode-Island militia, and held that office when the rebellion came on in 1861. William Sprague was then governor, and recognizing the zeal, ability and patriotism of General Robbins, selected him to accompany and command a portion of the Rhode-Island troops in the field. He served in this capacity with credit to himself and to the State until the accession of Governor Smith, when he was relieved, since which time he has devoted himself almost exclusively to civil affairs. General Robbins was a devoted Christian, a kind husband, an indulgent father, a genial friend and a good citizen. His death will be generally deplored.

**RUSH, James, M.D.**, in Philadelphia, May 26, aged 83. He was a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a brother of Hon. Richard Rush, who filled the positions of Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, and Minister both to England and France. For years past he has lived in strict seclusion, rarely if ever issuing from the doors of his dwelling. His books were his idols; to these he was devoted and unwilling to relinquish even for a day the intellectual pleasures they afforded. He was the author of the *Philosophy of the Human Voice*, acknowledged to be the best treatise on the subject ever published, of which several editions have been printed. In his early career he achieved a high reputation as a physician.

He left about a million of dollars. In his will, after providing for certain moderate legacies, he bequeathed to the Philadelphia Library-Company, his whole estate, including an entire block or square of ground on Broad-street, Philadelphia, between Christian and Carpenter streets. Upon this broad site his will provides for the erection of a magnificent structure, the details of which are specified. The building is to be called the "Ridgeway Branch of the Philadelphia Library," and is designed to be a monument to his father-in-law, Jacob Ridgeway, and his wife Phoebe Ann Rush, from whom he derived most of his fortune. Directions are given for the management of the library, and he especially cautions the managers against competing with other libraries in the number of their volumes. He advises them not to give much space to "those teachers of disjointed thinking, the daily newspapers."

**WINTHROP, Grenville**, of New-York, at Pau, France, March 6, 1869, in his 33d year.

**WYETH, Jonas**, in Waltham, Mass., June 3, 1868, aged 61 years, 5 months, and 20 days.

He was the son of the late Jonas and Susan (Stearns) Wyeth, and also the grandson of the late Jonas Wyeth, and lived on the estate where he was born, and which has been owned and occupied by his ancestors for upwards of a century. See the record of his grandfather's will in the Middlesex Probate of Wills, Lib. 117, page 400.

There is an error in the age of his sister, Mrs. Emily Reed, recorded in the 19th volume of the REGISTER, page 268. It should be 55 years, instead of 65, as there stated.

H. W.



## FOREIGN CELEBRITIES.

- BERRYER**, Pierre Antoine—"the glory of the Paris bar"; b. in Paris, Jan. 4, 1790; d. in Angerville, France, Nov. 29, 1868.
- MILMAN**, Rev. Henry Hart, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, scholar, poet, and historian of great distinction; b. in the parish of St. James, Westminster, Feb. 10, 1791; d. in London, Sept. 24, 1868.
- LONGLEY**, Rev. Charles Thomas, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of England; b. in Rochester, England, July 28, 1794; d. at his palace, near Croydon, Oct. 27, 1868.
- ROSSINI**, Gioacchino Antonio—the famous composer of music; b. in Psaro, Italy, Feb. 29, 1792; d. in Paris, Nov. 13, 1868.
- JOMINI**, Baron Henry—an able general and noted writer on military science; b. in the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, March 6, 1779; d. in Paris, March 24, 1869.
- GOUGH**, Field-Marshal Hugh, Viscount, notably connected with the vicissitudes of British rule in India; b. in Woodstown, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1779; d. near Dublin, March 2, 1869.
- DE LAMARTINE**, Alphonse Marie Louis Prat; b. in Macon, France, Oct. 21, 1790; d. in Paris, Feb. 28, 1869.
- DE ROTHSCHILD**, Baron James; b. in Frankfort, May 15, 1792; d. in Paris, Nov. 15, 1868.
- ELLIS**, Sir Henry K. H., F. R. S. and S. A., a distinguished archæologist, formerly principal librarian of the British Museum, and b. in London, Nov. 29, 1777; d. in London, January 15, 1869.
- ASHPITEL**, Arthur, Esq., F. S. A., a distinguished architect and antiquary; b. in the parish of Hackney, England, Dec. 15, 1807; d. at his residence, Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, London, January 18, 1869.
- FORBES**, James David, D.C.L.—one of the most eminent men of science, and until about the time of his death principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard at St. Andrews; b. in Edinburgh, April 20, 1808; d. in Bristol, Eng., December 31, 1868.
- KRUMMACHER**, Rev. Frederick William, D.D.—a leading Prussian divine and writer on religious subjects; d. at Potsdam, near Berlin, December 10, 1868.
- RITTER**, Henrich—the well-known German philosopher and historian; b. in Zerbst, in 1791; d. in Göttingen, in February, 1869.

## NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

## NECROLOGY.

[Communicated by REV. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., Historiographer.]

**FAHNESTOCK**, George Wolff. On Friday, the 3d day of December, 1868, about the hour of midnight, two splendid steamers, the *America* and the *United-States*—the pride of the Western waters—came into collision on the Ohio river, near Warsaw, Indiana, and sixty-five persons were suddenly launched into eternity. The collision dashed in pieces several casks filled with petroleum, which ignited instantly and set both vessels on fire. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and many, who were not crushed to death by the collision itself, were startled from their quiet slumbers, only to choose on the moment between a fiery and a watery grave. Not a few were denied even the poor privilege of such a choice, as they found themselves imprisoned in their state rooms, and their lives were quickly terminated by suffocation or by fire.

George Wolff Fahnestock, Esq., of Philadelphia, who made himself a life member of this Society, and was elected a corresponding member in September, 1868, and whose letter of acceptance was dated on the 2d of October, almost exactly two months before his death, was present and perished in that fearful scene, leaving no one to disclose to us the details of his sudden departure.

Mr. Fahnestock was born in Chambersburg, county of Franklin, Penn., September 23, 1823, and, consequently, was 45 years of age. The name of the family was originally spelled Vahrenstuck. His earliest ancestor, of whom any information has been obtained, was Liborio Vahrenstuck. His son, John Diedrick, the great-grandfather of George, was born in Halden, near Hagen, in Westphalia, Feb. 17, 1696, and married, June 4, 1723, Anna Maria Writh. They emigrated to America, and landed in New-York, on St. Michael's day, in 1728. He died in Ephrata, Penn., Oct. 10, 1775. His



son, Benjamin Fahnestock, was born May 2, 1747, and died in Ephrata, July 27, 1820. His son, George Fahnestock, the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, was born Sept. 7, 1772, and died in Thomastown, co. of Franklin, Penn., Nov. 17, 1851. The father of George was Benjamin Aughinbaugh Fahnestock, and was born in Berlin, co. of Adams, Penn., July 8, 1799, and died in Philadelphia, July 11, 1863. His mother was Anna Maria Wolff, who was born in Chambersburg, Penn., April 30, 1803. His father and mother were married April 9, 1822. In the year 1829 the family removed from Chambersburg to Pittsburg, Penn.

George W. Fahnestock was the eldest of four children, two of whom died in infancy. His sister, Mary Elizabeth, was born Sept. 27, 1830. She married George Heberton, of Philadelphia, July 6, 1854, and died May 5, 1855, leaving no children. George pursued his college course at Washington College, Washington, Pa., then presided over by a distant relative, the Rev. D. McConaughy, D.D. Owing to an affection of his eyes, he left college in his junior year, and completed the college curriculum several years afterwards, under private tutors at home. He was married in Baltimore, Md., by Rev. T. Atkinson, D.D., rector of St. Peter's church, Sept. 15, 1846, to Grace Sarah Ensey, daughter of Lot and Elizabeth Ensey, of Baltimore, by whom he had one child, Grace Ensey Fahnestock, who was born in Oakland, near Pittsburg, Pa., June 4, 1848, and who perished with her father on the Ohio river. In Sept., 1849, Mr. Fahnestock removed with his family and parents to Philadelphia. His wife died in St. Paul, Minnesota, where they resided more than a year for her health, July 25, 1867, and was buried in South Laurel-Hill cemetery, Philadelphia. Mrs. Fahnestock, the mother of George W. Fahnestock, who of her family alone survives, now resides in Philadelphia.

Mr. Fahnestock wrote and privately printed "A Centennial Memorial of Christian and Anna Maria Wolff," with some records of their descendants, Philadelphia, 1863; "Memoranda of the effects of Carburetted Hydrogen Gas upon a collection of Exotic Plants" (pamphlet), Philadelphia, 1858; and "The Alarm Bell, an Address to Firemen," 1858, of which 20,000 copies were issued. He also published a number of anonymous magazine and newspaper-articles, mostly of an historical character.

His father, Dr. Benjamin A. Fahnestock, accumulated a large fortune in the manufacture of medicines, which his son inherited, and which he largely devoted to useful purposes. He had been carefully educated, and had little or no taste for an ostentatious display of wealth. He was a perfect gentleman in his manners, and had an absorbing passion for antiquarian pursuits. If he found an old fossil, a rare pamphlet, or a scarce book, he was quite sure to purchase it, regardless of expense. He employed a private secretary or librarian who attended book sales, and bought largely for him over all competitors. His collection of pamphlets, mostly on American History, amounted to nearly 50,000, in addition to a large collection of bound volumes. By his last will and testament, he bequeathed his entire collection of pamphlets to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. His donations to the Historical Society of Minnesota, during his brief residence in St. Paul, were princely; which, together with his subsequent gifts of books, pictures and money, must have amounted, it is said, to about two or three thousand dollars. His donations to other benevolent objects at St. Paul, it is estimated, were equally munificent. It was at Mr. Fahnestock's suggestion, during his residence in Minnesota, that the State Historical Society was induced to celebrate in an appropriate manner the centennial anniversary of the treaty made by Captain Jonathan Carver with the Naudowessies on the 1st of May, 1767, at the "Great Cave," now within the limits of the city of St. Paul; and when it was proposed subsequently to publish the proceedings, he, with his wonted generosity, came forward and offered to bear the entire expense. He was on his way to New-Orleans, at the time of his death, to prosecute his antiquarian researches, and to augment his large historical collections. In his sudden and lamented departure, this society has lost one of its most intelligent and devoted friends. Indeed it may perhaps be said, with propriety and safety, that we have probably but few members to lose who possess more noble qualities.

Mr. Fahnestock was an humble and sincere Christian. In early life he connected himself with the Presbyterian church in Pittsburg, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Riddle, and on his removal to Philadelphia he transferred his relation to the Arch St. church, then under the charge of Rev. Dr. Wadsworth. When Mr. Fahnestock was taken from the waters of the Ohio, he wore a calm and placid aspect—serene amid the horrors of sudden death. His daughter was found partially burned, with her hands clasped upon her breast. Their remains were removed to Philadelphia, and now repose by the side of his beloved wife. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

FISKE, George J. Mr. Fiske, of Boston, Mass., who made himself a life member of this society, March 6, 1865, died in Nice, France, December 4, 1868.



He was born in Wrentham, Mass., August 4, 1829, and consequently was 39 years of age at his death. He was the youngest son and child of Hon. Josiah J. Fiske, of Wrentham, a native of Sturbridge, and of Jerusha (Norton) Fiske, a native of Wrentham. He came to Boston in 1848, and became a clerk in the store of James M. Beebe & Co., who then did business at the corner of Hanover and Union streets. He continued in that capacity till 1855, and from 1855 to 1865 he was a partner in that house. In consequence, partly no doubt, of his close attention to business, his health grew delicate, and bronchial difficulties developed themselves so decidedly that he was obliged to dissolve his connection with that firm.

As a merchant he had some qualifications of great importance. The consequence was that he accumulated property with great rapidity. Soon after the dissolution of his connection with that firm, he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, and remained abroad about a year. He returned to this country in the summer of 1866, and on the 15th of August, the same year, he married Miss Frances Lathrop Beebe, youngest daughter of James M. Beebe, Esq., and in the autumn of that year sailed for Europe again with his wife. Unable to endure the variable climate of New-England, he never returned to this country. During his residence in Europe two children, named George Stanley and Esther Lathrop, were born. His wife and children survive him.

Several years ago, Mr. Fiske united himself with the Bowdoin-st. church in Boston, and more recently his Christian character developed with peculiar serenity and beauty. He had much to attach him to earth, but as he gradually went down to the grave, his peace resembled the quietness of the setting sun. His last words were, "How good God is! I know that God loves me!" His remains repose in the beautiful cemetery at Nice.

**PARSONS, Usher, M.D.** Doct. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I., vice-president of this society for that state, died in that city December 19, 1868, at the age of 80 years. He was the only vice-president of this society who died during the past year.

Dr. Parsons descended from one of the honored families of New-England. His earliest ancestor, of which any knowledge has been obtained, was Joseph Parsons, of the sixth generation, and who was called "Cornet Parsons." He was one of the founders of Springfield, Mass., in 1636, and removed to Northampton in 1655, but died in Springfield, March 25, 1684. Joseph appears to have been a favorite name with the family, as there were four Josephs in the regular line of descent.

The first Joseph of Northampton had a son by that name, who was born in 1647. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, who was an ancestor of the late Caleb Strong, for several years governor of Massachusetts.

The third Joseph, or the great-great-grandfather of Doct. Parsons, was born June 28, 1671, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1697. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Thompson, of Roxbury, Mass. He was a clergyman, and was settled in Lebanon, Conn., and afterwards in Salisbury, Mass. His son Joseph, the fourth in the series, was born in Salisbury, Mass., in 1702, and ordained in Bradford, Mass., in 1726. He married Frances, daughter of John Usher, Lieut. Gov. of New-Hampshire, who was a son of Hezekiah Usher, by Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Zechariah Symmes, of Charlestown, Mass.

William, the son of the fourth Joseph, was born in 1743, and died August 4, 1826, aged 83 years. His youngest son, Usher, the subject of the present notice, by Abigail (Frost) Blunt, daughter of Hon. John Blunt, of Newcastle, N.H., was born in Alfred, Me., August 18, 1788. A more detailed account of Dr. Parsons's ancestry was printed by himself, and a copy of it is herewith submitted. Early in life his taste for medical and surgical pursuits began to show itself, and he entered the office of Doct. John Warren of Boston, and pursued his studies for one year. He then commenced practice in Dover, N. H. When the war of 1812 broke out, he received a commission as surgeon's mate, and was soon after attached for service to the squadron commanded by Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie. He was acting surgeon in the battle of Lake Erie, on board the flag-ship *Lawrence*. He was then appointed surgeon of the new 44-gun-ship *Java*. From thence he was transferred to the *Guerriere*, under Com. McDonough. He visited, under that officer, Gibraltar, Minorca, Tunis, Sicily, Naples and St. Petersburg, and, on leave of absence, attended the medical schools and hospitals of Paris, London and Edinburgh. In 1822 he resigned his commission in the navy, and established himself in his profession in Providence, R. I. The same year he married Mary J., daughter of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., by whom he had one son, Doct. Charles W. Parsons, who succeeded to his father's business, and is now in successful practice in Providence. Mrs. Parsons died in 1825.

On establishing himself in Providence he soon rose to a very prominent position,



both as physician and surgeon. For many years he was called to perform the most difficult surgical operations in that city and vicinity. He was president of the Rhode-Island Medical Society from 1837 to 1840. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard College in 1818, from Dartmouth in 1821, and from Brown University in 1825. In 1853, he was chosen first vice-president of the American Medical Association, and at their meeting the next year in St. Louis, in the absence of the president, Dr. Knight, of New-Haven, he presided and delivered the opening address. He held the office of medical lecturer in several public institutions, and was for a time professor of anatomy in Brown University. In addition to these more public services, he has had more than fifty pupils under his private tuition.

Dr. Parsons was somewhat distinguished as an author. He wrote several medical works; the first of which was "The Physician for Ships," intended for a guide on ship-board in the management of diseases in the absence of a physician. His most important literary production was a "Life of Sir William Pepperell, Bart.," of which three editions have been published. He had also a decided taste for historical and genealogical studies, and wrote several genealogical articles of great value. He also investigated the history of the Indians in Rhode-Island, and printed a list of several hundred Indian names of localities in that state. It was issued in a pamphlet of 32 pages in 1861. Doct. Parsons combined the graces of a Christian gentleman with distinguished eminence in his profession.

He died of disease of the brain, after an illness of about two months. At the time of his death, he was one of the few remaining links which connect the present generation with the past.

Dr. Parsons was elected a corresponding member of this society, April 21, 1845.

WARREN, John Wright, M.D., who was for several years a medical practitioner in Boston, died in the McLean Asylum in Somerville, January 4, 1869. He was elected a resident member of this society Jan. 21, 1856, and made himself a life member Jan. 7, 1863. He was born in Lincoln, Mass., Feb. 15, 1812, and consequently was 56 years of age at his death. Doct. Warren descended from very respectable ancestry. His earliest ancestor in this country was John Warren, who came from England in the "Arbella" with Gov. Winthrop, and landed at Salem in 1630. Richard Warren, who came in the Mayflower, was a younger brother of John. John Warren bought a place in Watertown, near Mt. Auburn, lived there two or three years, and then removed to Weston. The stone house in England from which he came is said to be standing at the present time, and is probably near 400 years old. John Warren had a son by the same name, who also had a son John, who, in turn, had a son by that name; making four of the name in direct descent. The last named John Warren had two wives and nineteen children, the youngest of whom died at 91 years of age, and there was an interval of 115 years between the death of the one who died first, and the death of the one who died last.

Jonathan Warren (one of these children), the father of John Wright Warren, and grandfather of Doct. John Wright Warren (the subject of the present notice), was one of the soldiers in the battle of Bunker Hill. He had five children, three sons and two daughters. One of the daughters married Weston Cooley, of Somers, Conn., and the other married Jonas Hastings, of Weston, Mass. The sons' names were Jonathan, John Wright, and Charles. Charles is still living, and resides in Boston. John Wright, the father of Doct. Warren, married Harriet Cooley, of Somers, Conn., and had nine children, two sons and seven daughters. He was born in Weston, Mass., where he lived several years, and afterwards removed to Lincoln, Mass., where most of his children were born.

John Wright Warren, Jr., attended school in Lincoln, then the Academy in Concord two years, and afterwards Phillips-Academy, in Exeter, N. H. He taught school in Sudbury, Waltham and Watertown. He also attended the medical school connected with Harvard University, studied medicine with Dr. Kittredge of Watertown, and received his diploma at Cambridge. He then commenced practice in Boston, and was successful in business till ill health compelled him to abandon his profession in February, 1866. He was the inventor and patentee of a new and improved portable bathing tent. He took great interest in the instruction of the blind, and was for a time a teacher in what is now the "Perkins Institution for the Blind."

For more than twenty years, Doct. Warren was a member of the board of overseers of the poor of Boston, and was for several years the chairman and treasurer of that body. He was also at one time one of the representatives of Boston in the legislature of Massachusetts.

October 17, 1839, Doct. Warren married Mary Matilda Robinson, daughter of John



**F. Robinson**, of Portsmouth, N. H., then residing on Green-street, Boston. He had four children: Horace Winslow Warren, born June 19, 1842; Hellen Maria Warren, born Dec. 13, 1844; John Franklin Warren, born Sept. 4, 1852; and Edward Herbert Warren, born June 18, 1856.

In the winter of 1864-5, in consequence of excessive attention to business, Doct. Warren was taken ill, and, with short intervals of relief, his bodily and mental health continued to fail, till on the 9th of February, 1866, he consented to become an inmate of the McLean asylum, where he remained till his death.

**ROGERS, Maj. William.** William Rogers was born in Orford, N. H., April 4, 1817, and died at his residence in Hyde Park, Mass., January 15, 1869. He was the son of John Rogers, Esq., who practised law several years in Orford, and afterwards turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The opportunities of William for acquiring a good education in his boyhood were slender. He attended the schools of his native town six months in a year, and was one year a student in the academy. At the age of sixteen he taught a school, and a little later he engaged in mercantile operations on a small scale. He had a strong thirst for knowledge, and made a degree of progress which was quite remarkable under the circumstances. The few books which composed his father's library he carefully studied. He read Addison's *Spectator* through twelve times. He was very familiar with the Bible and Shakspeare, and became well acquainted with the structure of the English language. At the age of twenty-four he came to Boston, quite poor and friendless. As means of subsistence he procured some copying and keeping of accounts, and subsequently obtained a subordinate position in one of the public schools. He was eminently self-reliant and endowed with great perseverance under difficulties which would have entirely disheartened many other men. At last he found an opening in the office of Peleg W. Chandler, Esq.; commenced the study of law, and his diligence was so considerable and his services were so valuable that he obtained some compensation while pursuing his studies. He remained in that office several years after he was admitted to the bar. For some time he was the reporter of legal decisions for the *Boston Daily Advertiser*—a service which gave great satisfaction to those who had occasion to consult that paper on such subjects. He was a well-read lawyer; patient of investigation, thorough, accurate and sound. He had no special aspirations for eminence as an advocate in jury trials, but he was a safe counsellor and an excellent conveyancer. Gov. Andrew became acquainted with him, and noticed that he had some qualities of mind which fitted him for other positions. He therefore requested Mr. Rogers to accept the office of assistant adjutant-general, with a position on his staff. He proved to be a valuable officer, and won the entire confidence of the governor, who was quite enthusiastic in his expressions of esteem and admiration of his subordinate. It was at the earnest recommendation of Gov. Andrew that he was appointed by Chief-Justice Chase to the important and comparatively lucrative office of register in bankruptcy for the third congressional district—a position which he held at the time of his death.

During his public engagements Major Rogers found time to become quite a proficient in the ancient languages, and he read the French language with considerable facility. He was passionately fond of music, and could perform on several musical instruments. But the violin, of all others, was his special favorite. For several years he discontinued that fascinating employment, because, as he said, his power of execution fell so far below the exactions of his taste.

Major Rogers was unobtrusive in his manners, patient in endurance, firm in his purposes, almost feminine in his delicacy of thought and expression, and won the esteem and confidence of those who knew him by his modest virtues, and not by the glare of his genius or the depth and extent of his erudition.

Major Rogers was thrice married. His first wife was Margaret Mitchell. They were married Dec. 18, 1851. She had one son, Walter Fitzwilliam Rogers, who is now 14 years of age. His second wife was Ellen Mary Gavett, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Ellen Rogers, who is ten years of age. His third wife was Nancy Rebecca Holmes, by whom he had four children; namely, Edwin Albert, George Ernest, Ida, and Lillian Emily, all of whom still live.

Major Rogers was elected a resident member of this society December 6, 1867.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

*Boston, Wednesday, April 7, 1869.*—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at half past three o'clock, at the society's rooms, No. 17 Bromfield street, and, in the absence of the president, Winslow Lewis, M.D., was called to the chair.



Mr. William J. Foley, the librarian, reported 11 volumes and 73 pamphlets as donations since the last meeting.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters, accepting membership, from the following named gentlemen: as a corresponding member, Rev. Francis S. Hoyt, A.M., of Delaware, Ohio; as resident members, Hon. Albert Fearing, and Nathaniel Thayer, William Thomas, James L. Little, Eben D. Jordan, Benjamin F. Burgess, Charles W. Raisbeck, William W. Tucker, John D. Fowle, Peter Butler, J. M. Ballard, Ambrose Eastman, Augustus Parker, E. B. Loring, George H. Kuhn, and John Foster, Esquires, of Boston; Benjamin B. Davis and George Craft, Esquires, of Brookline; James Adams, Jr., and Edward Lawrence, Esquires, of Charlestown; Mr. George E. Emery, of Lynn, and Mr. Charles Cowley, of Lowell.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., the historiographer, read biographical sketches of David Thomas Valentine, Esq., of the city of New-York, and Joseph Richardson, Esq., of Boston, members of the society recently deceased.

An elegant medallion portrait of the late Hon. John A. Andrew, LL.D., formerly president of the society, was presented by Mr. J. Otis Wetherbee, for which the thanks of the society were voted.

The Board of Directors nominated 21 candidates for resident membership, who were duly elected.

Hon. Lorenzo Sabine read a paper on Eastport, Maine, during the Embargo and Non-Intercourse, 1807 to 1815. It was enlivened by humorous anecdotes and listened to with deep attention. The thanks of the society were tendered to him for his paper, and a copy requested.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, of which notice was given by Rev. Dr. Clarke at the meeting held Feb. 10th, was taken up, submitted to a vote, and was not adopted.

*Boston, May 5.*—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, at the usual place and time. In the absence of the president, Hon. Henry Wilson was called to the chair, and Mr. Frederick Kidder was chosen secretary *pro tempore*.

The librarian reported as donations 19 volumes, 35 pamphlets, several files of newspapers, etc. He also read a letter from Arthur Livermore, Esq., of Lowell, a resident member, accompanying several volumes of rare and valuable tracts. The special thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Livermore for his donation.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance as resident members from William Hyde, Samuel H. Gorkin, Henry A. Rice, A. C. Baldwin, Walter C. Green, Charles A. Stearns, James A. Dupee and Francis Bush, Jr., Esquires, of Boston; J. C. Ayer, Esq., of Lowell, and William Pope, Esq., of Brookline.

Nine candidates for resident membership were nominated by the board of Directors and elected.

The historiographer read a biographical sketch of the late Hon. George Folsom, of New-York, a corresponding member; also a memoir of the late Miss Frances Manwaring Caulkins, of New-London, Ct., written by her brother Henry P. Haven, Esq.

Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Boston, then read the first part of a paper on the "Dorr Rebellion," so called, in which he gave a more full and precise statement of the nature and history of that contest for enlarged suffrage, and of the character of the leading men engaged in it, than has heretofore appeared. The thanks of the society were returned to Col. Hodges, and he was requested to read the remainder of the paper at a future meeting.

The report of the committee on the revision of the By-Laws was then presented and read by Col. Albert H. Hoyt, and, pursuant to the Constitution, it was ordered that the report lie upon the table, for further action at the next monthly meeting.

The attention of the society was then called to the gift, by Solomon D. Townsend, M.D., of Boston, of a handsomely framed photograph taken from a drawing made from memory, under his direction, showing a part of Tremont street, with its dwellings and other buildings, extending from Court to Boylston streets, and the part of Boylston street between Tremont and Carver streets, representing them as they were in the year 1800. The special thanks of the society were voted to Dr. Townsend for this exceedingly interesting donation.



## BOOK NOTICES.

*A True reporte of the laste voyage into the West and Northwest regions, &c. 1577 worthily atchieved by Capteine Frobisher of the sayde voyage the first finder and Generall. With a description of the people there inhabiting, and other circumstances notable.* Written by DIONYSE SETTLE, one of the companie in the sayde voyage and seruant to the Right Honourable the Earle of Cumberland. Imprinted at London by Henrie Middleton, Anno. 1577. Small 4<sup>to</sup>. pp. 63. *Black letter.*

An edition of 50 copies of this rare little tract has lately been printed for Mr. John Carter Brown, of Providence, for private circulation, from a copy of the original in his possession.

Among all the early Arctic voyages for the discovery of a Northwest passage, none created a greater sensation in its day than did those of Sir Martin Frobisher, and none accomplished so little in the way of discovery. The projectors of these voyages were among the first to conceive that a passage by water to Cathay, existed across the northern portions of America, and the first of them which was made in the year 1576 was undertaken with this object. The expedition, which had the especial patronage of Queen Elizabeth, consisted of two barks of 20 and 25 tons, and a pinnace of 10 tons, and sailed from England on the 7th of June, 1576. Certain lands and a strait which was named after Frobisher, on the west of Baffin's Bay, were discovered. The party landed, saw the natives, whom they describe, and, after being knocked about by the ice for a few weeks, returned to England, where they arrived on the 2d of October following.

Frobisher, according to the chroniclers of the day, "was highly commended, of all men, for his great and notable attempt, but especially famous for the great hope he brought of the passage to Cathay." It is believed that the matter would have ended here, and no farther attempt been made for the discovery in question, but for a report that was circulated in London, to the effect that gold had been found in some of the stones or earth carried back by the ships. To heighten the excitement and belief, a small portion of gold, said to have been extracted from a certain stone, was presented to the queen. This was sufficient to stimulate farther discoveries. A new expedition was organized, and subscriptions flowed in so freely, that three vessels, one of 180, and two of 100 tons each, manned by one hundred men, were equipped and ready for sea the following May, 1577, when they set sail. The "Generall of the whole companie" was Frobisher; his Lieutenant, George Beste. Dionyse Settle, the author of the "True Reporte," was but a "servant," as he calls himself, to the Earl of Cumberland, one of the patrons and stockholders of the enterprise.

The ships had a prosperous voyage, and reached the strait where the expedition had been the previous year. A party landed, evidently for what modern Californians would call "prospecting."

"The following day being the 19 of Iulie, our Capteine returned to the shippe, with good newes of great riches, which shewed itselfe in the bowelles of those barren mountaines—wherewith we were all satisfied. A souden mutation. The one parte of us being almost swallowed vp the night before, w<sup>e</sup> cruell Neptunes force, and the reste on shoare, taking thought for their greedie paunches, how to find the way to Newfoundland: at one moment we were all rapt with ioye, forgetting both where we were, and what we had suffred. Behold the glorie of man, to night contemning riches, and rather looking for death than otherwise: and to morroue deuising howe to satisfie his greedie appetite for Golde." \* \* \* "The stones of this supposed continent with America, be altogether sparkled, and glister in the sunne like Gold; so likewise doth the sand in the bright water, yet they verifie the olde Proverbe: *All is not golde that glistereth.*"

Quaint accounts are given of the natives, the sea unicorns, "the greate mountaynes of yce," the "dogges" which dragged their sledges, their "skinne boates," etc. They also found "an oulde woman, who being incombred with a young childe we tooke." \* \* \* "The ould wretch, whom divers of oure saylers supposed to be either a Divell, or a Witche, plucked off her buskins, to see if she were cloven footed, and for her ougly hewe and deformitie, we let her goe."



Finally, "riches long concealed are presently discovered by Capteine Frobisher." \* \* \* "the shippe and barks are frayghted with such stone or Gold minerall, as he judged to countervaille the charges of the first and of this second nauigation to these countries, with sufficient interest to y<sup>e</sup> venturers, whereby they might be satisfied for this time." Of this stone or earth which "glistered with particles of gold," they "rayzed above 200 tunne, which they judged a reasonable frayght for the shippe and two barks."

The whole thoughts of the navigators seem to have been gold. Not a word is said about new discoveries, or of a passage to Cathay. There is good reason for this silence, as Frobisher's commission "directed him, in this voyage, onely for the searching of the ore, and to defer the discoverie of the passage till another time." After speaking of the animal life, Mr. Settle says, "there is no manner of creeping beaste hurtfull, except some Spiders (which, as many affirme, are signes of great store of Golde):" and when speaking of the natives he says, "they make signes of certeine people, that weave bright plates of Golde in their foreheads, and other places of their bodies." The ships being laden with 200 tons of the "glistening metal," they set sail for England, where they arrived on the 17th of September.

The stuff carried home was submitted to a commission which decided, "that the matter of the golde ore had appearance and made show of great riches and profit: and the hope of the passage to Cathay, by this voyage, was greatly increased." The queen was satisfied with the opinion of the commissioners, and a third expedition was decided upon, with the view to colonize the newly-discovered countries, which Elizabeth herself named "Meta Incognita." A map of the country showing Frobisher's strait, will be found in the map made by Michael Lok, in Hakluyt's "*Divers Voyages*," etc., London, 1582. It appears to be what is known as Hudson's strait, but Captain Hall in his recent voyage of discovery thinks he has found the strait with the exact spot where Frobisher landed. We shall close with Mr. Settle, and not speak of the third voyage of Frobisher, in which fifteen vessels were employed, except to say that he carried back with him ship loads of the "glistening metal" which he imagined was to enrich all the stockholders in the enterprise, but he found to his sorrow, as Dionysius Settle has remarked, that "all is not golde that glistereth."

The account of Frobisher's three voyages was first published in George Beste's narrative in 1578. His own account was published at Geneva, in French, in 1578; at Nuremburg, in Latin, and also in German, in 1580; again in Latin, at Nuremburg, in 1586; at Naples, in Italian, in 1582; and at Hamburg, in Latin, in 1675. The narrative of the three voyages will also be found in Pinkerton's *Collection of Voyages*, vol. xii. The narrative by Settle was published in 1577, the same year of the voyage, and is the earliest account printed. The volume is one of very great rarity, none but the copy from which the reprint before us was made being known in this country. The editor of the "*Narratives of Voyages towards the Northwest in search of a passage to Cathay and India, 1496-1631*," in the publications of the Hakluyt Society, does not appear to have seen the volume, and only speaks of it in Hakluyt's *Collection of Voyages*.

J. R. B.

*The History of Vermont, from its Discovery to its Admission into the Union in 1791.* By HILAND HALL. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. 521.

Of the New-England states, Vermont is the youngest in settlement and organization. It is now but little more than a hundred years since the pioneers from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode-Island penetrated the forests of the New-Hampshire grants. But while the youngest, none of the other New-England states has shown more zeal and enterprise in the development of its history. Dr. Williams, Allen, Slade, Thompson, B. H. Hall, and Miss Hemenway, would seem at first blush to have covered the whole field, and to have left nothing undone. But there was still wanting a historian for the period which Governor Hall has selected, who should be competent to deal with the difficult and abstruse problems involved. The whole period, from the issue of the charter of Bennington in 1749 to the admission of the state into the Union in 1791, was one of bitter, persistent and relentless controversy. New-Hampshire, New-York, the king of England, the land-jobbers, and the settlers on the grants, had each an element of their own to throw into the seething cauldron. In the progress of the controversy there came to be a vast accumulation of documents bearing on the subject, arguments carefully drawn by the ablest lawyers, petitions, protests, letters and papers in endless variety. Not only were all these to be carefully investigated, and the wheat separated from the chaff, the truth drawn out of



conflict and confusion, but beyond all these there were nice as well as profound questions of colonial law, of colonial boundaries, of charter-rights and limitations to be clearly defined and applied to the points in controversy. It is obvious that historical tastes, learning and felicity of style alone are not adequate to such a task as this. Superadded to these there must be an unusual balance, breadth and capacity of mind. We are happy to say that, in our opinion, Governor Hall has brought to the task just those qualities which the exigencies of the work demanded. We know not when we have read a volume of history, covering a period where the staple of material was altogether of a controversial character, in which the narrative and the argument mingle and flow on together, so clearly and smoothly, constantly reminding us of the crystal flow of those beautiful streams in the valleys of Vermont, which we have watched in other years with unalloyed satisfaction and delight.

Governor Hall's ideal of the historian's office is obvious, and we believe it to be the true one. It is not so much to state his own conclusions or convictions, as by a proper statement of facts to force their inevitable deductions upon the reader. He has apparently no personal object to attain, but goes straight to the point where the facts lead him. He never attempts to dispose of an inconvenient fact or theory by the flourish of a pretended indignation, by denunciation or personal abuse. But he states with an apparent fairness and fulness the facts on both sides of a controverted point, and accepts the conclusion dictated by the preponderating evidence.

We have not space for even a brief analysis of this work, but the author has stated so concisely and clearly what he proposed and what he thinks he has attained, that we cannot do better than to reproduce it for the gratification of the reader.

"In his investigations he has sought for the original and most authentic sources of information, and has endeavored to state the facts of history in their true light. He thinks it satisfactorily appears, that the early inhabitants of Vermont were under the necessity of uniting together in a separate and distinct community, and in forming an independent State, in order to maintain their titles and preserve their property, and were fully justified in their resistance to the oppressive measures of New-York, and in their revolt against its authority; and that they conducted their public affairs, both against New-York and the common enemy, with a patriotic energy and consummate ability that commanded the respect of their contemporaries, and which entitles them to the honored remembrance of their posterity."

In reading this volume we freely confess that we have been forced to accept the author's conclusions. But if we have been deceived, if he has succeeded in making the "worse appear the better reason," then we freely accord to him a skill and power in the use of language and in the management of his subject, which Mr. Webster or Mr. Choate, in the palmy days of their career, might well have coveted.

This work will be read with great interest and profit not only by the citizens of Vermont, but by all students of New-England history, as it gives the best account of the settlement of the colonial boundaries, embracing New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New-York, which we have anywhere seen. It contains also in the appendix very valuable biographical notices of the principal persons mentioned in the volume.

E. F. S.

*Fragments of Family and Contemporary History.* Gathered by T. H. R. Pittsburgh: printed by Bakewell & Marthens. 1867. 8vo. pp. 142.

This book is an amplification of an address delivered by Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, of Harrisburg, at a family meeting of the Robinsons, Blaines and McCords, descendants of early colonists of the Cumberland Valley. The volume is composed mainly of a historical sketch of the early settlement of this valley by the Scotch-Irish, and especially of the sufferings of the colonists in the Indian wars, and is a very interesting contribution to local history. In an appendix, there is a Family Register of the three families above named, which, probably unavoidably, is deficient in dates; it gives, however, a good outline of the genealogies.

W. H. W.

*A Genealogical Memoir of the Chase family of Chesham, Bucks, in England, and of Hampton and Newbury in New-England, with Notices of some of their Descendants.* By GEORGE B. CHASE. Reprinted from the Heraldic Journal. Boston: H. W. Dutton & Son. 1869. 8vo. pp. 19.

The peculiar christian name of Aquila Chase, who with his brother Thomas settled here in 1636, renders the labor of identification easy. In Chesham, co. Bucks, Eng-



land, there is a record of Aquila Chase born in 1580, son of Richard and grandson of Thomas Chase of that parish. There can be no doubt that the emigrant belonged to this family, and but slight question that he was the son of this Aquila. Among the descendants of the emigrant have been Rev. Stephen of Lynn, grandfather of Theodore a prominent merchant of Boston; the Hon. Ithamar Chase, and Chief-Justice Dudley Chase of Vermont, Philander Chase, Bishop of Illinois, and Salmon P. Chase, now Chief-Justice of the United States.

The arms of the family of Chase of Chesham are, Gules, four crosses patonce argent two and two, on a canton azure a lion passant *or*. Crest, a demi-lion rampant *or*, holding between his feet a cross patonce argent. W. H. W.

*Morgan Genealogy. A History of James Morgan, of New-London, Conn., and his Descendants; from 1607 to 1869. (Thirteen Illustrative Portraits.) With an Appendix, containing the History of his brother Niles Morgan, of Springfield, Mass., and some of his Descendants.* By NATHANIEL H. MORGAN. Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard. 1869. 8vo. pp. 280.

This is a good family history, exact in dates and clearly arranged. The greater portion is devoted to the descendants of James Morgan, evidently a Welshman, who lived in Roxbury and New-London and died in 1685, aged 78. We see no evidence of his having been related to Miles Morgan or any other colonist of the name; but as the author has been sparing of traditionary facts, we may allow him to suppose this connection to be established. The book is handsomely printed and has a thorough index. It deserves a high rank among such works. W. H. W.

*Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the year 1868.* Publication Fund Series. New-York: Printed for the Society. 1868. 8vo. pp. 458.

The New-York Historical Society was instituted Dec. 10, 1804, and incorporated Feb. 10, 1809. The first volume of its Collections was published in the year 1811, the second in 1814, the third in 1821, and the fourth in 1829. The last named volume contained a continuation of Smith's *History of New-York*. The first volume of Smith was subsequently reprinted as a volume of the collections, making five volumes, which completed the first series.

The second series was commenced in 1841, the first volume being edited by the late Mr. Folsom. A second volume appeared in 1849, and the first part of vol. iii. in 1857. The fourth volume, published in 1859, contains a catalogue of the printed books in the society's library. A catalogue of the library in 1814 had been appended to the second volume of the first series.

The present volume commences a new series, and is issued at the expense of the Publication Fund. The first proposals for the establishment of this fund were issued in 1858. The plan was to issue scrip-shares of *twenty-five dollars* each, the shares being transferable, and entitling the holder to interest at the rate of five per cent. till the publications should be commenced, and after that to "one copy of each and every publication made at the expense of the fund, amounting to not less than one octavo volume of five hundred pages per annum." Not more than 1,250 copies are to be printed, "of which the society receives, for corresponding societies and exchanges for the increase of the library, 250 copies; but no copies are offered for sale or disposition in any other manner by the society." At the date of the publication of this volume, 750 shares had been disposed of. The price of the remaining shares will be *fifty dollars* each.

The editors of this volume are Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. John Romeyn Brodhead, and George H. Moore, Esq. The contents are: 1, The Continuation of Chalmers's Political Annals; 2, The Colden Letters; 3, Documents relating to the Administration of Leisler.

The volume of Chalmers's Annals, published in 1780, closed at the Revolution of 1688. The continuation brings it down to near the close of the seventeenth century. It is now printed for the first time from the author's manuscript, in the possession of Mr. Bancroft. The character of the Annals is too well known to require comment.

The Colden Letters are written by Lieut. Governor Cadwallader Colden, to his son, in the years 1759 and 1760, and relate to the mistakes and omissions in the above mentioned *History of New-York* by William Smith. They contain important information, and are written in an agreeable style.



The Documents relating to the Administration of Leisler, consist of: 1, Journals of the New-York Council, April 27 to June 6, 1689, from an attested copy in the British State Paper Office; 2, Letters, Depositions and other documents, most of which were preserved by descendants of Capt. Jacob Leisler, and copied about one hundred years ago by the artist-antiquary, Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere, many of whose manuscripts are preserved in the collection of the Philadelphia Library Company; and 3, "Loyalty Vindicated," a tract in defence of Leisler, printed at Boston in 1698, and now for the first time reprinted from a copy in the library of the society.

This initial volume of the "Publication Fund Series" does great credit to the publishing committee under whose superintendence it has been brought out. The selection of materials, the literary labor in preparing them for the press, and the typographical appearance, all show their judgment and taste. We are informed that the subsequent volumes will be promptly issued, and will be equally valuable.

J. W. D.

*Annals of Witchcraft in New-England and Elsewhere in the United States from their First Settlement. Drawn up from Unpublished and other Well-Authenticated Records of the Alleged Operations of Witches and their Instigator the Devil.* By SAMUEL G. DRAKE. Boston: W. Elliott Woodward. 1869. Fcp. 4to. pp. 306.

Much has been published during the last few years upon the history of Witchcraft in New-England, as the book notices in the REGISTER will show. The reprint of the works of Mather and Calef, by Mr. Fowler, and the subsequent and more satisfactory one by Mr. Drake; the two volumes of extracts from the court records issued by Mr. Woodward as the introductory volumes to the present series; and Mr. Upham's elaborate history of the Salem tragedy, have made the subject familiar, in most of its phases, to the students of American history, though they have by no means exhausted it. Mr. Poole's recent brochure in defence of Cotton Mather, has awakened a new interest in the matter, and now the work before us will renew and keep alive that interest. These publications, and many others that could be mentioned, do not look as though there was a disposition in the people of Massachusetts to conceal the dark spots in its history. Nor is there need of it; for no State can better afford to have the whole truth told about it.

This is, we believe, the first attempt to arrange the events in the history of Witchcraft in this country in chronological order. This arrangement is the best for reference, and besides has other advantages. In compiling these annals, Mr. Drake has drawn largely, for facts, upon unprinted documents in his own possession, while at the same time he has not neglected the scattered accounts and notices of the subject already in print. He has wisely chosen to bring out in the fullest detail the history of those events which are unknown to the public, or imperfectly known; and has merely referred to those portions of our history which have been investigated thoroughly in previous works. Thus we have here only a synopsis of the events of 1692.

Mr. Drake has given a "Preliminary Dissertation upon Matters connected with Witchcraft," in which much curious information on the subject will be found, commencing with the origin of the superstition and closing with an account of Moll Pitcher and some of her contemporaries, not forgetting the "spiritualists" of the present day. The annals themselves begin with the year 1636 and end with 1728.

Two valuable documents appear in the appendix, neither of which has been printed before. The first is the *Examination of Hugh Parsons of Springfield on a Charge of Witchcraft and the Testimonies given against him before Mr. William Pynchon at Springfield, 1651*. The greater portion of the manuscript is in the handwriting of Mr. Pynchon. This document fills forty printed pages, and furnishes full details of this case, concerning which only meagre notices have heretofore been printed. The second document is entitled, *Depositions and other Papers connected with the Proceedings against Mrs. Elizabeth Morse of Newbury, under the charge of Witchcraft*. It fills thirty-eight pages. The testimony was taken in 1680.

The present volume is No. 8 of Woodward's *Historical Series*. It is printed, uniform with the previous volumes of this series, by Mr. Munsell of Albany, whose reputation as a printer of this kind of works is well known; and is embellished with a portrait of Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, to whom the work is dedicated as "an acknowledgment of his valuable services in the cause of rescuing materials for the history of the founders of New-England." There is an excellent index.

J. W. D.



*Genealogical History of the Lee Family of Virginia and Maryland, from A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1866. With Notes and Illustrations.* Edited by EDWARD C. MEAD. New-York: Richardson & Co. 1868. 8vo. pp. 114.

In this very handsome volume we find the evidences of more zeal than knowledge. The basis of the pedigree is a copy of a Herald's Visitation of Shropshire, obtained from London in 1750. This contains the pedigree of the Lees of Langley, Nordley and Cotton, in Shropshire, down to 1663, and is probably correct. The compiler, however, jumps at the conclusion that a Richard Lee living at London in 1663, was the colonist of Virginia. He does not produce a single proof, and of course the pedigree falls to the ground. Nearly all the book is thus based on an unfounded assumption of identity, such as has disfigured too many of our New-England genealogies.

The real value of the book consists in the portraits of the American Lees, viz.: Richard, son of the emigrant; Richard Lee, Jr.; Col. Thomas Lee; Gen. Henry Lee; Gen. Robert E. Lee, and Mrs. Mary Custis Lee.

The book is well printed, and would be a very valuable genealogy if the author had seen the weak spot in his pedigree and had properly secured it. As it is, unless farther proofs are shown it must remain as a curiosity of genealogy rather than an authority.

W. H. W.

*The Fairfaxes of England and America in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, including Letters from and to Hon. William Fairfax, President of Council of Virginia, and his sons Col. George William Fairfax, and Rev. Bryan, Eighth Lord Fairfax, the neighbors and friends of George Washington.* By EDWARD D. NEILL, Author of *Terra Mariæ, &c.* Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. 234.

This book is well printed, and that is about all that can be said in its praise. It is a sad disappointment, the letters being of very trifling value to the historian. We had hoped the genealogical portion would be well investigated, but the compiler adds few names and hardly a date to what was before known. The editor seems to have annotated with care and diligence, but the materials were common-place and hardly worth the honors of print.

W. H. W.

*A Genealogy of a Fiske Family. Sixteen Generations. Period 1399-1867.* (From *Hist. Coll. Essex Inst.*, vol. viii. No. 3.) Salem, Mass.: Published by the Essex Institute. 4to. pp. 20.

This genealogy was prepared by Alfred Poor, of Salem, and contains a record of the descendants of William Fiske, of Wenham. The compiler is favorably known as a genealogist, and the present work bears evidence of a diligent search among the records.

W. H. W.

*A History of Lowell. Second Revised Edition.* By CHARLES COWLEY. Boston; Lee & Shepard. Lowell: B. C. Sargeant and J. Merrill & Son. 1868. 12mo. pp. 235.

The first edition of this work, or rather its germ, was published, in 1856, at Lowell, in an octavo of 168 pages, under the title of *Handbook of Business in Lowell, with a History of the City*. Mr. Cowley also published, in 1862, a pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled, *Indians and Pioneers of the Region of Lowell*.

The present work contains a great amount of facts concerning the history of this flourishing city and the biography of its eminent men. Much information relative to the introduction of the cotton manufacture into this country will also be found here. The volume contains many views of public buildings and other illustrations.

J. W. D.

*Genealogies of the Stranahan, Josselyn, Fitch and Dow Families in North America.* (Privately printed.) Brooklyn, N. Y. 1868. 8vo. pp. 126, including blanks.

This little book, edited by Dr. Henry R. Stiles, "is intended to exhibit the genealogies of the Stranahan, Josselyn, Fitch and Dow families, as represented by the children of Mr. J. S. F. Stranahan, of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y." The most extensive genealogy is that of the Fitch family, which is quite thoroughly given.



The Stranahans are descended from James S., who came from the north of Ireland in 1725, and died at Plainfield, Conn., 1792. The Dow genealogy is traced in a single line to Ephraim D., of Coventry, Conn., in 1741. The Josselyns are descended from Thomas J., of Hingham and Lancaster.

It will be seen that this is a book prepared for a special purpose, but it will be of service to many of the names here recorded. The Fitch portion indeed is of sufficient extent to be ranked as a family history. The care and learning of the editor are shown in many notes and appendices.

W. H. W.

*Manuscript Volume.* By THOMAS SHEPARD, of Cambridge.

A volume in the library of the Historic Genealogical Society contains matter that will interest the descendants of some of the early settlers of Cambridge. It is in the autograph of Rev. Mr. Shepard, who succeeded Messrs. Hooker and Stone, as minister of that town, and contains the relations of the experience of persons admitted as members of the church. It formerly belonged to Charles Ewer, Esq., the first president of the above Society, and, some years after his death, was presented to the Society, by his sister, the late Miss Charlotte Ewer. Most of the relations fill one page, and some fill several. They are headed: "The Confessions of diverse p'pounded to be received and were entertained as members." Then follow the confessions of the following persons, viz.: 1, Edward Hall; 2, Francis Moore; 3, Goodman Luxford's wife; 4, George Willdoe; 5, John Sill; 6, John Sill's wife; 7, Mr. Eaton; 8, Christopher Cane; 9, Goodman Daniell; 10, Mr. Sparhawke; 11, Mrs. Sparhawke; 12, Mr. Sanders; 13, John Stedman; 14, Goodwife Holmes; 15, Mr. Collins; 16, John Stansby; 17, Barbary Cutter; 18, Goodman Manning; 19, Katherine, Mrs. Ruggles mayd; 20, John Stedman's wife; 21, John Trundle; 22, Mr. Andrews; 23, our brother Jackson's man, Richard Eagles; 24, Mrs. Green; 25, B. Jackson's mayd; 26, Golding Moore; 27, William Hamlet; 28, Brother Collins's wife; 29, B. Moore's wife; 30, B. Parrish's wife; 31, B. Crackbone's wife; 32, Hannah Brewer; 33, Robert Homes; 34, old Goodwife Cutter; 35, B. Winshop's wife; 36, Goodwife Willdoes; 37, B. Greene's wife; 38, Mr. Dunster; 39, Mr. Haynes; 40, Goodman Shepard; 41 (Jan. 8, 1640), Goodman Fessington; 42, Richard Cutter; 43, Goodwife Usher; 44, Widow Arrington; 45, Goodwife Grizzell; 46, Goodwife Champney; 47 (Jan. 7, 1644), Goodman With; 48, Sr. Jones; 49, Goodman Funnell.

Beginning at the other end of the book are some abstracts of sermons, also in Mr. Shepard's autograph. Perhaps these sermons were preached at the Thursday lecture in Boston, or they may have been preached to Mr. Shepard's own congregation when he was present. They are headed as follows:—

Mr. Cotton.	Revel. 4 : 1 : 2.	Mr. Ward.	Acts : 13 : 48.
	Revel. 5 : 12, 13.	Mr. Ward.	Nehem. 8 : 10.
Mr. Cott :	Revel. 5 : 13.	Mr. Chancy.	John 1 : 12.
Mr. Ward.	Isaj. 42 : 18 to 21.	Mr. Ward.	Hab. 3 : 16.
Mr. Cotto.	Revel. 6 : 1, 2.	Mr. Huit.	1 Cor. 12 : ult.
J. C.	Revel. 6. 1, 2.		Ezek. 47 : 11.
Scale 4 :	Revel. 7. 8.	Mr. Bur.	Isaj. 30 : 20, 21.
Revel. 6 : 9, 10, 11.	5 Seale.		

Then follows the confession of "Will : Ames."

J. W. D.

*Terra Maricæ ; or Threads of Maryland Colonial History.* By EDWARD D. NEILL, one of the Secretaries of the President of the United States. *Nec falsa dicere, nec vera reticere.* Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1867. 12mo. pp. 260.

Mr. Neill, author of the *History of Minnesota*, published in 1858, in the work whose title we have given above gathers up some "threads" of the Colonial History of Maryland, the home of his paternal ancestors. He dedicates the book to George Peabody, Esq., of Massachusetts, the well-known patron of the city of Baltimore. The volume commences with the history of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, born in 1582, who with Daniel Gookin and others became a member of the Virginia Company; had a patent granted him of Newfoundland, where he for a while resided; was converted to Romanism; a favorite of king Charles the First. Calvert wrote "a charter for a new plantation, in which he should be made sole proprietor, with little less than regal power, far above the will of the people, and at the same time containing provisions that would be attractive to settlers as well as pecuniarily profitable to himself." This met



the approval of the king. The proposed colony was named by Charles, "Terra Mariæ, in honor of his French wife, queen Mary, as Henrietta was frequently called." The proposed charter seems to have been of an arbitrary and despotic character. Lord Baltimore died soon after, on the 13th of April, 1632, before the grant was really made out to him. The patent was subsequently issued in the name of his son and successor, Cecilius, the second Lord Baltimore. In the charter as granted by the king it reads, "that We of our more special grace, have thought fit that the said region and islands be united into a PROVINCE and nominate the same MARYLAND, by which name we will that it shall henceforth be called." Two vessels, one called the "Ark," a ship of 400 tons, and the other, the "Dove," a pinnace of 50 tons, were purchased and freighted. The colony consisted of Protestants and Roman Catholics. After leaving Gravesend it was ascertained that the passengers had not taken the oath of allegiance to the government of the mother country. The vessels were accordingly pursued and the people brought back, but on taking the oath they were allowed to embark. Lord Baltimore, in a letter to his friend Wentworth, says, that he had sent "a hopeful colony into Maryland." "There are two of my brothers gone, with *very near twenty* other gentlemen of very good fashion, and *three hundred laboring men*, well provided in all things." They reached their place of destination in March, 1633-4. The two brothers mentioned were Leonard and George Calvert. The former was made the first governor of the Maryland colony. The emigrant pinnace, the "Dove," sailed from St. Mary for Boston, loaded with grain, after the plentiful harvest of the first season was over. Many vessels had previously coasted back and forth, between the southern settlements and New-England, exchanging the various products of the colonies. The first mention by Gov. Winthrop, we believe, of these commercial transactions was April 27, 1631. "There came," he says, "from Virginia into Salem a pinnace of eighteen tons, laden with corn and tobacco. She was bound to the north, and put in there by foul weather. She sold her corn at ten shillings the bushel."—(*Winthrop's Journal*, vol. i. 56.)

We do not recollect to have seen, except on page 60 of the book under notice, the title "Governor Maverick of Massachusetts," applied to the worthy citizen of Noddle's Island, who, in 1638, according to Josselyn, was "the only hospitable man in all the country, giving entertainment to all comers *gratis*."

On the 9th of June, 1647, Gov. Leonard Calvert died, and Lord Baltimore appointed William Stone, a protestant, governor of the Colony. We do not purpose following Mr. Neill further in his "threads," having now reached the formative period of the Maryland Colony. The remaining chapters are devoted to "Difficulties with Virginians, and those arising from the Civil War in England; the Advent of the Friends, and their Influence; Boundary Disputes; Revolution of 1689, the Established Church, and Presbyterianism; Society during the Eighteenth Century and Causes which led to Union with other Colonies in a Declaration of Independence; Brief Sketch of the Proprietaries." In the appendix is a poem copied from the second volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, entitled "A Journey from Patapsco in Maryland to Annapolis, April 4, 1730." With a *good index* the compiler gives a proper *finis* to his interesting production.

W. B. T.

*History of the Town of Winchendon (Worcester County, Mass.), from the Grant of Ipswich, Canada, in 1735, to the Present Time.* By A. P. MARVIN. Winchendon: Published by the Author. 1868. 8vo. pp. 528.

We gladly welcome another contribution to New-England's local history. The work opens with an "introduction" which the publisher makes answer the purpose of a preface. This is merely a matter of taste. Mr. Marvin has given the proper attention to maps. These should never be overlooked in a work of this kind. He has given us also a profusion of lithographic engravings; but these only disfigure the work, as they are merely caricatures; and we cannot be made to believe that any human being ever looked like some of them.

It appears from the publisher's introduction that his work is based upon certain lectures on the history of Winchendon, delivered in that town by the Rev. John M. Whiton, in the year 1855. Mr. Whiton is extensively known as an historical scholar, whose name adds value to any work with which it is found connected. He very naturally endeavored to ascertain why the town was named *Winchendon*, but was not able to come to any definite conclusion on that head. Our own opinion is that some one interested in the town originated in or near one of the *Winchendons* in Buckinghamshire, old England. We dissent entirely from the editor's opinion respecting the name as first proposed, which was that of *Eppsberry*, or, as he has it, *Epasberry*; thus



perpetuating the names of two gentlemen who were an honor to New-England. He thinks it fortunate that those two gentlemen were sacrificed for the sake of euphony! For this same reason the names of many places in our country seem to us perfectly ridiculous, and we doubt not time will render them more so. It may be safely asked, "What's in a name?" We answer, there is a great deal in a name. Association in conferring them should be more regarded in our cities and towns.

We do not learn that Winchendon has ever done much in the way of publication of pamphlets, having seen but very few of any kind. A few discourses and sermons delivered in the town are all that has come under our notice. There should be in every town some safe depository where, with its written (MS.) records should be placed copies of all printed tracts having reference to the town.

This collection of Mr. Marvin is, and must remain an inestimable one to all those belonging to that locality. It is just what will be sought for in future years by generations yet unborn. It is much easier to find fault with a work than to make such work. If any one is inclined to be captious of a work of this kind, we recommend such to make another and a better work if he can. S. G. D.

*The Military and Civil History of Connecticut during the War of 1861-65, comprising a detailed account of the various regiments and batteries, through march, encampment, bivouac and battle: also instances of distinguished personal gallantry, and biographical sketches of many heroic soldiers: together with a record of the patriotic action of citizens at home, and of the liberal support furnished by the State in its Executive and Legislative departments.* By W. A. CROFFUT and JOHN M. MORRIS. Illustrated. New York: Published by Ledyard Bill. 1868. 8vo. pp. 891. [With an Appendix, a "Roll of Honor," and a good Index of Names.]

In turning over the leaves of this goodly volume, our attention has been specially directed, not only to the great variety of subjects brought together in the noble war-record of the brave sons of Connecticut, but also to the succinct and impressive manner in which the details are presented. The statements are generally simple, terse and effective. We seem to have a good idea of the patriotic part taken by our sister State, through the influence and action of her worthy sons and daughters at home and in the battle-field, in putting down the rebellion, and bringing about the blessed restoration of peace to our land. Such records should be given to the world. The memory of the valiant souls who died in the great struggle, as well as those who lived to conquer, will be embalmed for the recognition and praise of the coming ages. Connecticut sent fifty thousand soldiers in her own regiments, and it is conjectured half as many more in the regiments of other states. Massachusetts is in close fellowship with her, not only in the spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic ardor she manifested, but also in the life-blood that passes through some of her children's veins. For be it remembered as a fact of history, that many of the pure and high-minded of her early colonists were the choice seed-grain from the homes and settlements of the old Bay-State. Not with a selfish enthusiasm, therefore, nor an unbecoming pride do we make this register, but present it to show our relationship, though more than two centuries have intervened since the fertile vales of Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield and other now important places were sought by a people who had left behind a name and influence sacred in Massachusetts. But not alone in Massachusetts, neither in New-England, but in the entire loyal country, from the Canadian frontier to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, East, West, North and South, does the stirring deeds of Connecticut's patriotic sons awaken heartfelt responses. Still further, the undying strains are echoed from land to land, till it has belted the entire civilized globe. The intrepid Lyon, the brave Winthrop, the esteemed Meade, the valiant Drake, the favorite Wait, the noble Griswold, the manly Eno, the accomplished and veteran Mansfield, the gallant Porter, the indomitable Merwin, the devoted Chatfield, the inspiring Ripley, the renowned Sedgwick, the energetic Warner, the honored Whipple, the prompt Converse, the refined Steadman, the illustrious Foote, and a host of others, officers and privates, in the army and navy, have their mausoleum in many hearts.

Time and space would fail us to give anything like a digest of the book with its three score steel portraits, its narratives, biographies, grouping of events, descriptive scenes, written, we should judge, in a spirit of fairness, and by those who were conversant with the detailed affairs at home and in the army of the republic—with benevo-



lence, patriotism and perseverance which attended the cause to its ultimate success. The compilers state that they have "gathered facts with diligence and care from official reports, diaries, scrap books, newspapers, private letters, personal interviews, and every available source, seeking corroboration as far as practicable." By such a gathering and publishing much that would have been irretrievably lost is made accessible to the public and preserved as long as our literature endures. Generations to come will read these records of patriotism and self-endurance, will recall the holy martyrdom of their sires, their whole-souled consecration on the altars of liberty, and it will stir them, if they read the record aright, to kindred endeavors in behalf of themselves, their children, their country and the world.

W. B. T.

*The Military Services and Public Life of Major-General John Sullivan, of the American Revolutionary Army.* By THOMAS C. AMORY. Boston: Wiggin & Lunt. Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. 320.

It is fortunate for the truthfulness of American history, and for the just fame and reputation of the distinguished men whose lives and characters form so much of it, that every new contribution to that history is subjected to the scrutiny of honest and well-informed minds, who have within reach the materials upon which to base a full and impartial statement; so that no considerable deviation from the truth, designedly or otherwise, is suffered to pass without exposure. Thus, when Mr. Bancroft, in the ninth volume of his *History of the United States*, gives impressions of the character and services of public men of the revolutionary period, differing so widely from what is conceived to be true, his allegations and judgments are quickly reviewed, criticized and tested.

It is the misfortune of Mr. Bancroft, that he often prefers sounding phrases and "glittering generalities" to plain statements of fact, and, where he dares not allege boldly, contents himself with an innuendo. His style is open to grave criticism, and his history is fast coming to be regarded as unworthy of confidence. His last volume has given him much trouble, and ought to be carefully revised.

Already vindications of the character and public services of President Reed, Generals Schuyler and Greene, have appeared; and the volume, whose title is at the head of this notice, is a vindication of another illustrious character of the revolutionary epoch.

Major-General John Sullivan, of New-Hampshire, was one of the eight brigadier-generals of the continental army, appointed in 1775. He resigned on account of ill health, in 1780. Throughout his military career he rendered great and arduous services to his country, and there is no truth whatever in the charges made by Mr. Bancroft.

Mr. Amory examines, carefully and at considerable length, all the facts bearing on these charges, and shows that they must have originated in prejudice or in ignorance. The actions and motives of Gen. Sullivan are clearly before the reader, in Sullivan's correspondence, and in the correspondence of his contemporaries, from which Mr. Amory has freely quoted. But above all this, Gen. Sullivan had the esteem and friendship of Washington, Greene, Lafayette, Hamilton, and others, from first to last. No higher testimonials of character and patriotism can be produced. The judgments of such men are not easily set aside; and the public will be slow to accept another character for Gen. Sullivan, based upon unsupported statements.

Mr. Amory has extended his volume to embrace the important public services of Sullivan in civil life. He was a member of the continental congress in 1774, and again in 1780; and president of New-Hampshire in 1786, 1787, and 1789. During the last year of his presidency he was appointed by Washington, Judge of the U. S. District Court for New-Hampshire, which office he held at the time of his death in 1795. He was for some years attorney-general of New-Hampshire. In all these important trusts he was a faithful and efficient officer.

The appendix to this volume contains, among other things, a very interesting notice of the Sullivan Family in this and the old country. The father of Gen. Sullivan came from Ireland and settled in Somersworth, N. H., nearly a century and a half ago. He was of ancient Irish lineage—of an ancestry entirely worthy of his distinguished descendants in America. Among the other sons—all distinguished—of the emigrant Sullivan was Gov. James Sullivan of Massachusetts. Mr. Amory has already recorded his life and public services in two volumes.

This life of Gen. Sullivan will find many readers, especially among persons interested in the history of New-Hampshire. Gen. Sullivan took so important a part in the events of the revolutionary period, that his life is but a recital of the history of those times. Although written by a descendant, it is alike free from bitterness and panegyric. It is characterized by a spirit of candor and fairness, and by a remarkably clear, even style;



all of which Mr. Bancroft would do well to emulate. It forms a valuable contribution to our historical literature, and to the history of New-Hampshire. We wish other worthies of that state might find as candid and able a biographer.

This volume is printed in the best style by John Wilson and Son.

C. W. T.

*Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the Annual Meeting held at the Hall of the Society in Worcester, October 21, 1868. (No. 51.)* 8vo. pp. 62.

We are indebted to our friend Mr. Nathaniel Paine, of Worcester, the Treasurer of the A. A. Society, and one of its most valuable members, for a copy of this publication. Among other interesting matter, it contains the report of the librarian, Mr. Haven, in which he enumerates fresh and important "illustrations of the manner in which unexpected facts will disclose themselves to intelligent observers of old fields of study from new points of view." He gives also an outline of the leading facts of Gosnold's expedition, in 1602, to the Massachusetts-Bay, and his brief occupancy of Cuttyhunk (now Gosnold), an event of *general interest*, and suggests that there may be a re-union of the *American Antiquarian Society* and the *Massachusetts Historical Society*, at that place, at some future time.

*The Conclusion of a Ministry in the Parish of Emmanuel Church: A Sermon preached on Palm Sunday, March 21, 1869.* By the Rector, F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D., Bishop Elect of the Diocese of Central New-York. *Not published.* Boston: Printed for the Congregation, by E. P. Dutton & Co. 1869. 8vo. pp. 24.

This sermon is deserving of notice as a brief history of the parish whose first and only rector was Dr. Huntington, from its organization in April, 1860, to Easter, 1869. On the 8th of last April, in his own church, Dr. Huntington was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Central New-York. The services were peculiarly impressive and interesting. For twenty-six years he has been a resident of this community, growing in power and influence, which were always exerted with signal success in behalf of Christian education and religion.

*Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of THADDEUS STEVENS, delivered in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1868.* Washington: Government Printing-Office, 1869. 8vo. pp. 84.

The subject of these memorial addresses was so prominently before the public during the eventful years just passed, that a brief estimate of his life and character may not be out of place here.

Mr. Stevens was born in Danville, county of Caledonia, Vt., April 4, 1792, and died in Washington, August 11, 1868. He passed about two years in the University of Vermont, but that college having suspended operations on account of the war of 1812, he entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated thence in 1814. After reading law a short time with the late Judge Mattocks, at Peacham, Vt., he engaged in teaching in York, Penn., and at the same time pursued his legal studies. In 1816, he was admitted to the bar of the county of Harford, Maryland, but settled in practice in Gettysburg, Penn. He entered into local, political life as an anti-Mason in 1828-29; was a representative in the state legislature from 1833 to 1840; in 1837-'38 was a member of the constitutional convention; in 1842, removed to Lancaster; in 1848 and 1850, was elected representative in the federal congress, and again in 1858, and for the several successive terms thereafter till his death.

The discourses delivered, of late years at least, in the federal congress, commemorative of deceased members, afford but little evidence of what, probably, will be the judgment of posterity in regard to the subjects of what generally has been indiscriminating praise; but, if the eulogists of Mr. Stevens are to be believed, he was kind-hearted and genial, lavish in his benefactions, thoroughly sincere, and totally abstinent of the use of intoxicating beverages: the last mentioned statement, if true, being all the more remarkable when we consider where it was that he passed the greater part of his public life.

He was neither a scholar nor a learned lawyer, but he had from nature certain mental powers and qualities that enabled him to become a successful advocate. In both his conspicuous professional and public career he was noted for boldness of speech and action, and a rigid adherence to what he believed to be right. In the latter part of his



life he was dogmatic, overbearing, and fierce in his manner towards all who opposed his views. His intimate acquaintances speak of his weaknesses; his political enemies charge him with private vices.

His public career was chiefly passed at a stormy period of our history, when the sway of passion was universal and omnipotent, and by reason of his natural affinity for such an epoch, he exerted a peculiar influence in public affairs; but, being a politician rather than a statesman, he failed as a legislator in times that demanded the highest exercise of the constructive faculty and the broadest patriotism. If there are those who see only failure and disappointment in his official life, they will be glad to remember that he did much valuable service for his adopted State, and that she owes her system of public schools especially to his efforts.

*The Round Table [Weekly], devoted to Home and Foreign Affairs, Society, Amusements, and Art.* New-York. Nos. from April to June, 1869.

This paper continues to be edited with great ability, but we have noticed, of late, several instances of inaccuracy of statement, and of immature and misleading notices of books.

*Sir George Calvert, created Baron of Baltimore, in the County of Longford, Ireland; and Projector of the Province of Maryland.* By EDWARD D. NEILL. *Nec falsa dicere, nec vera reticere.* Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey, 1869. 12mo. pp. 24. \*

Rev. Mr. Neill is a very intelligent and indefatigable explorer in certain interesting fields of early American history. He has now given us the first part of a work on the "Founders of Maryland," which he suggests may be published at no distant day. This brief tract contains an outline of the life of George Calvert, and seems to be a sufficient response to the florid and fanciful rhetoric of "an able and accomplished jurist of Baltimore," who recently said:—"We are proud of his [Lord Baltimore's] great charter, as one of the noblest of the works that human hands have ever reared, the most glorious proclamation ever made of the liberty of thought and worship;" for, on reading carefully the charter of Maryland, we fail to discover the faintest recognition of what, even in 1631, was called civil and religious liberty.

*Proceedings of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, Mass., on its CCXXXth Anniversary, June 1, 1868.* Sermon by RICHARD S. STORRS, JR., D.D., Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y. Boston: Wright & Potter, Printers. 1869. 8vo.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is the oldest military organization existing in this country, if not in the world.<sup>1</sup> It has had an honorable and eventful history, but was never in a more flourishing condition than at present.

The anniversary sermon in 1868, by Dr. Storrs, was an eloquent and profound discussion of the following subject:—"The contributions which the military force of the nation has made thus far to its civilization."

*Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft.* By WILLIAM FREDERIC POOLE. [Reprinted from the North American Review, for April, 1869.] Boston, 1869. 8vo. pp. 63.

We have read this able article, as we do all that comes from its author's versatile pen, with pleasure and profit; for he never comes before the public unless he has something important and valuable to say, and his style of saying it is sufficiently trenchant to arouse and fix the attention. We may not always keep pace with his argument, nor be convinced by his proofs, nor fail to see that he writes too frequently, perhaps, at a *white heat* of contempt and scorn of presumptuous ignorance and prejudice. Nevertheless we respect his zeal and ability, admire his industry in the collection of facts, and are interested in the interpretation he puts upon them.

This pamphlet is chiefly devoted to a review of Mr. Upham's "*Salem Witchcraft*," and to a brief re-statement of some parts of that melancholy drama. Our author charges Mr. Upham with misinterpreting important facts, the suppression of other facts equally well known, and ignorance of much pertinent matter, within reach, which he thinks

<sup>1</sup> See Drake's *History of Boston*, p. 236; Whitman's *History of A. and H. A. Company*, 2d Ed.



Mr. Upham ought to have consulted in the long interval between the publication of his *Lectures on Salem Witchcraft*, in 1831, and his elaborate and enlarged work on the same subject, in 1868.

The additional matter furnished by Mr. Poole bears mainly on the question of Cotton Mather's active connection with the delusion, and they tend to show that Mr. Upham, and those who have accepted his views—such as the ordinary run of lyceum-lecturers, *double-entendre* theologians, writers of school histories, and even some pretentiously brilliant but shallow writers of standard histories—have made up their decisions on this question before the whole evidence was in. Some of our reviewer's conclusions on the proofs presented, so far, are irresistible; in regard to others we need more light. And—though the truth in historical matters does not come like a sudden flood of light let into a dark room, but by degrees, like the dawning of the day—we confidently believe that we shall soon get this light. Too many are now engaged in exploring the whole field of American history, to permit its *leading facts* to remain much longer in obscurity.

The Salem delusion and its tragical results cannot be properly discussed, because it cannot be understood, if it is considered as an isolated fact. It was one of a series of similar phenomena. Therefore, when we shall have got all the facts of the delusion, as it manifested itself in that day, not only in Europe, but here—not only in Massachusetts, but in *New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and other colonies*, so complacently ignored by "our friends" in these sections, then we may hope to understand that remarkable phenomenon. To this end the contributions of Messrs. Upham, Drake, Poole and others are of great value. The subject does not admit of the indulgence of a party-spirit, and we fail to see in either of these writers any evidence of that partizanship so flippantly charged upon them by a cotemporary. The solution of so profound a spiritual mystery must be found in something deeper than the teachings or temper of any sect, or the influence of a creed or dogma.

The new matter daily brought to view, which bears directly upon this and other points, will, by and by, engage the best ability of some competent mind who will recast and rewrite the history of the political and social life of the American colonies. We have had enough of mere chronicles; we need a philosophical history. If this restatement results in placing some now dishonored images in their proper niches, in casting down a few cherished idols, and in "casting out devils," we shall not be among the first to echo the foolish cry, so often heard, against so-called iconoclasts and resurrectionists.

*The Register and Magazine of Biography, a Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths and other Genealogical and Personal Occurrences.* 1869. Westminster: Nichols & Son, 25 Parliament-street. Nos. from January to May, 1869, inclusive. pp. 80, each.

This new and handsomely printed monthly seems to fill a space hitherto vacant in cotemporary English literature. The numbers before us are edited with care and a high order of ability. Such a work as this was needed, and for that reason we doubt not it will be well sustained.

*The Bible Hand-Book. An Introduction to the Study of Sacred Scripture.* By JOSEPH ANGUS, D.D. *Second Revised Edition, with Revisions, Notes, and an Index of Scripture Texts*, by REV. FRANCIS S. HOYT, A.M. Philadelphia: James S. Claxton. 1869. Crown 8vo. pp. ix. and 781. (*With a Map of the Known World at the Christian Era, by Augustus Peterman, F. R. G. S.*)

This book is without an equal among books of its class. It has received the highest praise from biblical scholars and students in England and America, and is extensively used in the theological schools of both countries, as well as by Bible readers generally. This edition has been prepared at great labor and expense.

There have been added ten compactly-printed pages of notes, besides many valuable marginal notes in the body of the work and an Index of Scripture texts, covering forty-three pages of three columns each, thus making the Hand-Book, for practical purposes, almost a new work. Errors in the printing of Greek and Hebrew words, and their English equivalents, and several hundred errors in the Scripture references, have been corrected. The text has been revised, and such modifications made as to harmonize the book with the views of the best biblical critics. The references are made more complete, and the mode of numbering or designating paragraphs and divisions of paragraphs is much improved.

Thus it will be seen that this new edition is greatly superior to the English, or previous American Editions.

Professor Hoyt, of Delaware, Ohio, a corresponding member of this Society, has done the work of editing and revising this edition with thoroughness and in a scholarly manner.



## BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

[A copy of each publication, designed for notice in the REGISTER, should be sent direct to the Editor, independently of the copy sent to the Society.]

The Life and Times of Hon. William Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vt. By his daughter, Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk Cutts. New-York: Published by Hurd & Houghton. Cambridge: Riverside Press. 1869. Large 12mo. pp. viii. and 451 (with a Portrait). A notice of this very interesting Memoir will appear in our next number.

Seventy-Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Dispensary, January, 1869. *I was sick and ye visited me.* New-York: John W. Amerman, Printer. Pp. 34.

Supplement to the Catalogue of the Free Public Library New-Bedford, Mass. E. Anthony & Sons, Printers. 1869. Pp. 314.

The Guardian of Health and New-England Medical Journal. Edited by William M. Cornell, M.D., LL.D. Vol. viii., Nos. for April, May and June, 1869.

The Rapid Writer (Quarterly), devoted primarily to the introduction of Phonetic Short-Hand. Vol. I., No. 2. Mendon, [Mass.], April, 1869.

Proceedings of the North-Western Dairymen's Association, held in Elgin, Ill., February 9th and 10th, 1869. 8vo. pp. 90.

Annual Report of the Washington Home, for the year 1868. Boston: 1869. 8vo. pp. 23.

Colorado. The Rocky Mountain Gem. A Gazetteer and Hand-Book of Colorado. By Ned E. Farrell. Chicago: 1868. 12mo. pp. 72.

A Genealogical Memoir of the Chase Family of Chesham, Bucks, in England, and of Hampton and Newbury, in New-England, with notices of some of their Descendants. By George B. Chase. Reprinted from the Heraldic Journal. Boston: H. W. Dutton & Son. 1869. 8vo. pp. 19.

The Annals of Iowa, published quarterly by the State Historical Society, at Iowa City. April, 1869. Edited by Sanford W. Huff, M.D., Corresponding Secretary. Davenport.

Municipal Register; containing the City Charter, the Rules and Orders of the City Council, and a List of Officers of the City of Boston. 1869. Alfred Mudge & Son, City Printers. 8vo. pp. 218, with a map.

The Annexation Question. Closing Argument of B. W. Harris, Esq., for the remonstrants against the Annexation of Dorchester to Boston, before the Committee on Towns of the Massachusetts Legislature. Tuesday Evening, April 27, 1869. Boston: Rockwell & Rollins, Printers. 1869. 8vo. pp. 51.

A few Reasons in favor of the Annexation of a Part of the Town of Dorchester to the City of Boston. Boston: Wright & Potter. 1867. 8vo. pp. 12.

"A Few Reasons" why the town of Dorchester should not be annexed to the City of Boston. 8vo. pp. 3.

Closing Argument in behalf of the Petitioners for the Annexation of Dorchester to Boston, before the Committee on Towns, Wednesday Evening, April 28, 1869. By Hon. Charles R. Train. Boston: Wright & Potter. 8vo. pp. 34.

An Address to the Graduating Class of the Medical School in the University at Cambridge, on Wednesday, March 9, 1864. By John A. Andrew, LL.D., President (*ex officio*) of the Board of Overseers. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1864. 8vo. pp. 28.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Queen's County Agricultural Society. Hempstead [L. I.], 1867. 8vo. pp. 63.

Catalogue De Livres, Manuscripts, Documents, Historiques, Planches, Portraits et Cartes, sur L'Amerique, faisant partie du Catalogue d'une grande collection de Livres et Manuscripts rares et curieux, qui seront vendus le 21 Mai 1869, par le Libraire Frederik Muller à Amsterdam, Literary Agent of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Statistics, exhibiting the History, Climate and Productions of the State of Wisconsin. Prepared by the State Board of Immigration. Madison, Wis.: 1869. 8vo. pp. 59, with a Map.

Proceedings of the Wisconsin Editorial Association (Eleventh Annual Session), held at Sparta, Wis., June, 1867. Madison: 1868. Pp. 120.

Prang's Chromos, A Journal of Popular Art. Vol. i., No. 5, April, 1869.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archeology, Statistics and Natural History. Vol. iv., No. 2. Lowestoft, 1865.

Extracts from the Records of the Presbytery of Red River [La.] from 1854 to 1858. Shreveport. 8vo. pp. 30.

By-Laws of the Board of Trustees and Rules and Regulations of the Public Schools of Washington City. 1869. 8vo. pp. 23.

The Little Corporal, an Original Magazine for Boys. Chicago, May, 1869.

Senator Sherman's Fallacies; or Honesty the best Policy. By E. A. Boston: A. Williams & Co., Publishers. 1868. 8vo. pp. 39.

Life and Providence: A Sermon preached on the Lord's day in March, 1869, before the First Congregational Society in Somerville, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the gathering of that Society. By Richard Manning Hodges, of Cambridge. With an Historical Appendix. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1869. 8vo. pp. 35.

Methodist Quarterly, New-Englander, Congregational Quarterly, for January and April.









*Frances M. Cautkins*





*Calvin Fletcher Sr.*







# NEW-ENGLAND

## HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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### THE HONORABLE CALVIN FLETCHER.

#### A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

[Communicated by Mr. WILLIAM B. TRASK, of Dorchester, Mass.]

WHOEVER visits the thriving cities, towns and villages of the western country, and sees the extensive warehouses, splendid churches, cultivated farms, handsome residences, banking institutions, schools and colleges that abound in every State, will behold the fruits of industry, energy and perseverance—the concentrated efforts of man crowned by the blessing of Heaven with a noble success. Much of this is the result, directly or indirectly, of New-England skill, labor and thought. For the past thirty-five or forty years, particularly, emigration has flowed in a continuous stream, with more or less rapidity, from the eastern to the western horizon. Other elements, it is true, in conjunction with these forces, have aided in the formation of western civilization and character. But, without disparagement to such influences, native or foreign, is it not a fact that the prosperity and growth of those cities, towns and institutions are owing in an incalculable measure to the foresight and the stability of just such men as was the respected friend and citizen we are about to notice? In the space now allotted to us we have the privilege and pleasure of noting the career of one, who, as many years ago as there are weeks in the year, left his Green Mountain home, scarce knowing whither his steps were tending, and in the flush and glow of incipient manhood, ere he had reached his majority, became one of the pioneers of what is now a prosperous city and the capital of an important State in our national confederacy. That individual was an esteemed member of our Society, and a constant patron of the REGISTER; hence the appropriateness of introducing him here. We have had in these pages but few biographies of our western coadjutors, merchants and business men, and it affords us much satisfaction to be enabled to present to our readers so worthy a representative of each of those characters.

Calvin Fletcher was born in Ludlow, Vermont, Feb. 4, 1798. This town is in the county of Windsor, and is situated on the eastern slope of the Green-mountain range. His home was about ten miles west of the Connecticut river. A ridge of highlands separates the counties.



of Windsor and Rutland, and forms the boundary between the towns of Ludlow and Mount Holly, the latter being in the county of Rutland. Mr. Fletcher was a descendant, probably, of Robert Fletcher, who was of Concord, Mass., in 1635; died April 3, 1677, aged 85; had sons Francis, Luke, William and Samuel. (Shattuck's *Hist. of Concord*, page 370.) His father, Jesse Fletcher, a son of Timothy Fletcher, of Westford, Mass., was born in that town Nov. 9, 1763. He had fair advantages for an education, and was preparing for college under his elder brother, the Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H., when the difficulties of the revolution arrested his progress. He served in two campaigns of six or eight months, near the close of the war. His brother Elijah was the pastor of the church in Hopkinton from Jan. 23, 1773, until his death, April 8, 1786. Jesse, in 1781, at the age of about 18, married Lucy Keyes, of Westford, who was born in that town Nov. 15, 1765. They emigrated from Westford to Ludlow, Vt. about the year 1784, and were among the first settlers of the place. From that time till the day of his death in February, 1831, he resided on the same farm. He was the first town clerk there; was a justice of the peace, and the second representative to the general court from Ludlow, in which town all his fifteen children, excepting the oldest, were born. His widow died in 1846.

Calvin, the subject of this sketch, was the eleventh of these fifteen children, most of whom, it is remarkable, lived to receive an education and go out into the world. Under the teachings of an excellent father and a mother of more than ordinary ability, young Calvin early learned those habits of industry and self-reliance which, coupled with upright principles, uniformly characterized his manhood-life. While performing all the duties exacted from a boy on a New-England farm, he very soon manifested a great desire for a classical education. This desire was stimulated by the concurring advice of his mother and the witnessed success of his brother Elijah, who had, a few years before, completed his college-course. Depending on his own earnings for the means of obtaining an education, he set about preparing himself for college through the instrumentalities afforded him by brief periods of instruction in the academies of Randolph and Royalton in Vermont. He had proceeded in his studies as far as Virgil, when pecuniary troubles and discouragements weighed upon his spirits. The father became financially embarrassed. The older sons and daughters had left their native State, and, at the request of Calvin, his father "gave him his time," and he went from home. He made an effort at Boston to ship as a sailor before the mast, but did not succeed in the attempt. We next find him in Pennsylvania, where he engaged himself, for a short time, as a laborer in a brick-yard. To show that his literary tastes were not impaired by his new and humble employment, it may be mentioned that he always carried with him a small edition of Pope's poems, which he read at each moment of leisure. But his brick-making came shortly to an end. His intelligence soon attracted the attention of a gentleman named Foot, by whom he was induced to go to the State of Ohio. There he first taught school at Urbana, county of Champaign; was subsequently private tutor in the family of a Mr. Gwin, whose fine library gave him a capital opportunity for reading; and he finally studied law at Urbana with Hon. James Cooley, afterwards *U. S. Chargé d'Affaires* in Peru.



In 1819 he went to Richmond, Virginia, and was licensed to practise by the supreme court of the Old Dominion. At one time he thought of settling in Virginia, but even then his strong love of freedom and the rights of man made him renounce his intention, and caused him to return to Urbana, where he became the law partner of Mr. Cooley. Indianapolis was set apart for the capital of Indiana, by the legislature of that State, Jan. 6, 1821, and the same year Mr. Fletcher settled there with his family. He was the first lawyer in the city, and no one, certainly, was more successful. Poor at the time of his location, his business, carefully attended to, became lucrative. For several years he was prosecuting attorney. He took in, as a partner, Ovid Butler, Esq., and subsequently, Simon Yandes, Esq. At his death, he had become wealthy, both of his partners having previously retired, as had also Mr. Fletcher, from the practice of the law.

Says a contributor to the *Indiana Weekly Herald* of June 2, 1866, to which paper we have been indebted for much of the materials for this portion of our sketch—"We had the gratification of hearing Mr. Fletcher argue one case, and but one, to a jury, that of J. B. Otey, who was tried in the United States court, in 1841, for robbing the mail. The case was prosecuted by district-attorney Cushing, of Madison, and Hon. John Pettit, of Lafayette. Associated with Mr. Fletcher in the defence, was Hon. Tilghman A. Howard. Mr. Fletcher's effort was able and successful. We remember, also, of one case being argued in the supreme court by the firm of Fletcher, Butler & Yandes, while we were on the bench; there may have been others. On making the city his home, Mr. Fletcher actively interested himself in its prosperity; he was a member of the first fire company organized in it—the Old Marion; he won the confidence and respect of the people. In 1827, he was elected a State senator, in which office he was continued till 1832, when he abandoned politics, though a successful career was open to him in that path, had he chosen to follow it. In 1836, after the lamented death of Colonel Kinnaid, he replied to those soliciting him to become a candidate for congress, that he preferred to adhere to his profession and educate his children."

Mr. Fletcher was married to Sarah Hill, by Rev. Samuel Hill, May 1, 1821, in the county of Champaign, Ohio, about four miles from Urbana, the county-seat. She was born in the county of Fleming, Ky., to which State her parents removed from Virginia nearly a century ago, or about the time of the Daniel Boone immigration.

The children of Calvin and Sarah (Hill) Fletcher were:—James Cooley, born April 15, 1823; Elijah Timothy, b. Aug. 21, 1824; Calvin, b. Sept. 30, 1826; Miles Johnson, b. June 19, 1828, d. May 10, 1862 (*ante*, vol. xvi. 371); Stoughton Alonzo, b. Oct. 25, 1831; Maria Antoinette Crawford, b. Oct. 29, 1833, d. April, 1860; Ingram, b. June 22, 1835; William Baldwin, b. Aug. 18, 1837; Stephen Keyes, b. May 30, 1840; Lucy Keyes, b. Sept. 4, 1842; Albert Eliot, b. Oct. 19, 1846.

He became a corresponding member of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1860, and made himself a life-member in 1861.

Mrs. Fletcher died in the autumn of 1854. On the 5th of November, 1855, he married Mrs. Keziah Price Lister, *née* Backhurst, who survives him.

We have the gratification of introducing into this part of our



memoir, a short autobiography of Mr. Fletcher. In a letter dated March 25, 1861, to Mr. John Ward Dean, then the corresponding secretary of the New-England Hist. Gen. Society, he writes thus concerning himself:—“ At that period [1815], I had only had the advantages of two months each year at the school in the district where my father lived. For two years I labored for others, at wages a portion of the time, and the residue I spent at the academies of Randolph and Royalton in my native State. In 1817, I determined on a seaman's life, and in April of the same year went to Boston, a total stranger, and tried my best to obtain a berth on board an East-Indiaman; but failed. I then turned my face towards the country west of the Alleghanies. In two months I worked my way, mostly on foot, to the western part of Ohio and stopped at Urbana, then the frontier settlement of the northwestern part of that State. I knew not an individual in the State—had no letter of introduction. I obtained labor as a hired hand for a short time, and then a school. In the fall of 1817, I obtained a situation in the law office of the honorable James Cooley, a gentleman of talents and fine education; one of a large class which graduated at Yale, under Dr. Dwight. He was sent to Peru under John Quincy Adams's administration, and died there. In the fall of 1820, I was admitted to the bar, and became the law-partner of my worthy friend and patron, Mr. Cooley. In the summer of 1821, the Delaware Indians left the central part of Indiana, then a total wilderness, and the new State selected and laid off Indianapolis as its future capital, but did not make it such for four or five years thereafter. I had married, and, on my request, my worthy partner permitted me to leave him to take up my residence at the place designated as the seat of government of Indiana. In September of that year (1821), I left Urbana with a wagon, entered the wilderness, and after travelling fourteen days and camping out the same number of nights, reached Indianapolis, where there were a few newly erected cabins. No counties had been laid off in the newly acquired territory; but in a few years civil divisions were made. I commenced the practice of law, and for about 22 years travelled over twice, annually, nearly one third of the north-western part of the State; at first without roads, bridges or ferries. In 1825, I was appointed States-Attorney for the 5th judicial circuit, embracing some 12 or 15 counties. This office I held about one year, when I was elected to the State-Senate—served seven years; resigned, and gave up official positions, as I then supposed, for life. But in 1834, I was appointed by the legislature one of four to organize a State-bank, and to act as sinking-fund commissioner. I held this place also seven years. From 1843 till 1859, I acted as president of the branch of the State-bank at Indianapolis, until the charter expired. During the 40 years I have resided in Indiana, I have devoted much of my time to agriculture and societies for its promotion; and served seven years as trustee of our city-schools. I have been favored with a large family; nine sons and two daughters. Three of the former have taken a regular course and graduated at Brown-University, Providence, R. I., and two a partial course at the same institution. I have written no books, but have assisted in compiling a law book. I have kept a journal of daily events, confined mainly to my own routine of business.”



Mr. Fletcher died in Indianapolis, May 26, 1866, aged 68. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse a few weeks previous.

A meeting of the bankers was held in that city on the 28th, and a committee, consisting of J. C. S. Harrison, David Snyder and Mr. Mansur, was appointed, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted :

“ One of the most distinguished and successful of our number, Calvin Fletcher, Esq., his measure of years and honors full, having been removed by the hand of death, we, the bankers of Indianapolis, knowing the many excellent qualities of the deceased, and desiring to express our estimate of his value, and our sense of the loss to the community occasioned by his death, do resolve :

“ That in the career of Mr. Fletcher are presented very striking evidences of what great and good things may be accomplished under our free institutions by sound sense and unfailing energy, no matter how unpromising the circumstances of their possessor may be at his outset in life.

“ That his success in business is the history of a life of hopeful labor, pure integrity, genial benevolence, steady caution and active usefulness ; in which great results have been attained, not by brilliant strokes of adventure, or any dependence upon fortune, but by those plainer and less obtrusive methods, which are within the reach of the great majority of men, and affords a lesson of hope and warning—hope to the upright, diligent and frugal ; warning to the reckless and idle who wait upon fortune.

“ That we do not believe mere success in worldly aims was the controlling inspiration of his career : his devotion to every patriotic impulse ; his vigilant and generous attention to every call of benevolence ; his patient care of all wholesome means of public improvements ; his interest in the imperial claims of religion, morals and education ; and his admirable success in securing the happiness and promoting the culture of a large family, show conclusively that whatever importance he attached to the acquisition of wealth, he never lost sight of his responsibility to that Great Being who smiled so graciously on his life, and whose approbation made his closing hours serene and hopeful.

“ That we offer his family our cordial sympathies in their affliction over the loss of a friend whose wisdom and affection have guided and blessed their lives, and whose example is the richest inheritance which he could have left them.”

Mr. Fletcher left a will, dated August 23, 1865. According to the *Indiana Weekly State Gazette*, the principal bequests were as follows :—He bequeaths all his personal and real estate to his sons Elijah T., Stoughton A., Ingram, Stephen K. and Albert E. Fletcher, subject to the following special bequests to his wife and his youngest son Albert, and others. To his eldest son James C. Fletcher, \$25,000 ; to the wife and children of his son, Miles J. Fletcher, \$25,000 ; to Dr. Wm. B. Fletcher and his legal representatives, \$25,000 ; to his daughter Lucy Hines, and his grandson Fletcher Hines and their legal representatives, \$25,000 ; \$25,000 to his wife K. P. Fletcher, all to be paid out of said bequest above mentioned, except that his son S. A. Fletcher, to whom full advancement has been made, shall pay



\$50,000 to become equal to his four brothers mentioned above. These bequests are to be paid at the personal option of the legatees. His house and lot on Pennsylvania street, and the lot immediately adjoining, on the south, he leaves to his wife; also the furniture and all property attached to the two lots above named, and the furniture in the house, excepting the silver ware unmarked in her name, which is to be distributed as nearly equal as possible among all the children. To Albert E. Fletcher, the lot and fractional lot on which the family once resided, upon Alabama street, provided it be not sold before decease, in which case he is to receive an equivalent in money, or other property, if needed to procure his education. He leaves, besides, to the Orphan Asylum and the poor of Indianapolis, two hundred dollars a year for ten years, and one thousand dollars to Miss Mary Rariden, daughter of James Rariden, deceased. The will covers five pages of closely written legal cap. The chief heirs are also executors.

Mr. Fletcher was a strong man, physically, morally and intellectually. In the early stages of his pioneer life he had to withstand to the face, and at times with bodily force resist those who attempted to deprive him of his rights. There were no courts there, at first, in the infant settlement, to take cognizance of breaches of the peace and of ill behavior; but each man had to be, as it were, "a law unto himself"—his own judge and executor. He was equal to the emergency, and when the trial of strength came could do justice to himself. In the same spirit he stood ready also to befriend those who might otherwise have been injured.

He was a great lover of nature. He took much interest in the study of ornithology, and made himself familiar with the habits of birds, their instincts and characteristics. The domestic animals found in him a sympathizing friend. He was kind to them; ever ready to learn in regard to their particular dispositions and qualities, using such knowledge, when obtained, to their advantage.

He was fond of the science of astronomy, and in fact of almost every thing that was elevating and ennobling. In his well-selected library of general literature, in addition to law books might be seen, in close proximity, local histories, periodicals, the works of Audubon, school journals, and miscellaneous works. He availed himself of the opportunities afforded him, as one of the pioneers, and a continued resident of Indianapolis, to collect and preserve local newspapers, books and magazines. At his death these accumulated volumes of western literature were deposited in one of the institutions of the city.

He was a man of method. Usually he would rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, and attend to his correspondence till breakfast; then, be off to give directions in regard to his farm of 1600 acres, situated about 2 miles from his residence. On his return he would engage in his duties at the bank or other employments—always on the move, ever active, ever accomplishing important results.

We copy from the *Indiana Weekly State Gazette*, of June 6, 1866, the following communication which was sent from St. Louis on the 29th of May. It was written by an old and valued friend of Mr. Fletcher, who was prevented from being present at the funeral obsequies.

"The record on earth of a most useful and valued pioneer of the city of Indianapolis is closed in the decease of Calvin Fletcher, on



Saturday, the 26th of May, instant. How exceedingly trying and painful this sad breaking up is, of the companionship of those who have been tenderly endeared in the trials and joys, the fears and hopes of the earliest forest days of this then prospective seat of State government, *none can feel*, as do those few who yet survive. This sadness is only alleviated by the humble but undying assurance that the links of these attachments, of nearly fifty years, are only being opened, that they may be eternally rebound by the kind hand which has mercifully kept us in all the past.

“The multitudes, in this community and in the West, who have for many years felt it to be their highest honor to be known as the friends of Calvin Fletcher, will only need to be assured by his early associates that the bright and mature development of his character is only what might have been expected in the ripened shock in the ear, from its promise in the grain-seed. His benevolence and kind regard for the needy were always effectual but quiet—his fidelity to every trust marked and reliable—his efficiency and decision in standing for the right at all hazards always sure.

“When a young lawyer, and with his gentle wife from Ohio, in the first week of October of 1821, he unloaded his wagon of householdings and books at a cabin he had purchased, standing in the centre of the future Washington street, near the State House, in this city, how little was anticipated by the passing settlers the influence the new-comer would exert on the future of our prospective city and the region surrounding!

“Mr. Fletcher was so untiring in his energy, both in his legal study and practice, so faithful to his undertakings and reliable in his counsels, that the confidence early placed in him by the community and the citizens of the adjoining counties, continued unabated to the end.

“Although unassuming as to seeking official position, and reluctant to be prominent in public leading, yet when yielding to the urgency of friends, as in the discharge of Senatorial duties in our State legislature, and in giving valuable direction in the establishment and conducting of the State bank of Indiana, the reliance placed in the judgment, integrity and efficiency of Mr. Fletcher, ever proved to have been well founded.

“In one leading trait, his course was marked and earnest. No poor man ever applied to Calvin Fletcher, in his need, either for counsel or assistance, and was sent empty away; and when the friends of the colored man, fleeing from bondage, were few and unpopular in this community, his sympathy and assistance were never withheld.

“Since its organization, for thirty years, Mr. Fletcher has been the faithful secretary of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, loving and working in it, as a channel of reaching the wants of the truly needy of our city. By his being called from this and other kindred labors, his early associates are left, as the crippled soldiers around us are, with a lost arm, for which, for a brief remaining time, a limb in form may be substituted; but the warm hand of vigor is never again to be grasped, nor our broken, cherished intercourse renewed until we all gather again in the eternal city.

“The prudent, excellent judgment and unwearied industry of Mr. Fletcher, were crowned with abundant success in his constantly increasing wealth, from his legal pursuits in his early days, which were



succeeded by extensive agricultural investments in later times, and with large banking engagements, in connection with his efficient and judicious co-partner, Thomas H. Sharpe, Esq.

"In the year 1829, Mr. Fletcher made a profession of Christian faith, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he remained a prominent, valued and liberal member during life. His hand, however, was open for the assistance of other evangelical churches of the growing city, in none of which, it is believed, were his contributions wanting toward the erection of their houses of worship, and the support of their ministers.

"This large-heartedness was manifested in his cordial acquiescence in his children uniting with no less than four different evangelical bodies. And of his large family, reared by example and faithful counsel, in earnest diligence and integrity, our lamented friend might justly have repeated the response of the Roman matron to the inquiry for her treasures, when she presented her sons as her jewels."

Says the *Indiana Weekly Herald*, in continuation:—"As a citizen, he gave his liberal and great influence in behalf of our noble public charities, and as one of the commissioners he assisted in organizing our asylums. His liberal hand contributed to every moral undertaking. On retiring from the practice of the law, he became a banker, which business he continued till his decease, though all the time extensively engaged in farming. He was president of the Indianapolis branch of the old State bank. At his death, he was the leading member of the wealthy banking-house known as the Indianapolis Banking-Company, and sometimes as that of Fletcher & Sharpe."

The character of Mr. Fletcher is thus portrayed by Hon. Oliver H. Smith, in his *Early Indiana Trials and Sketches*, page 582:—

"He was a remarkable man. He combined all the elements of an effective pioneer in a new country—an iron constitution, clear and vigorous common sense mind, an energy that never slumbered, integrity never questioned, a high conception of morality and religion, social qualities of the first order, a devoted friend to the cause of education, a good lawyer, and a forcible speaker. It was not strange that he should have occupied a prominent position. Whether at the bar, in the senate of the State, president of the bank, in the Sabbath school, or the free common schools, in the church, or in the extended field of agriculture, he had no compeer. It may be said truly, that Calvin Fletcher has done more to stamp society at Indianapolis with the true principles of civilization and christianity than any other man, living or dead."

Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, senator from Indiana, in the present congress of the United States, studied law with Mr. Fletcher at Indianapolis. Mr. P. has long been known as an able lawyer and eloquent orator. In response to a letter of inquiry relative to Mr. Fletcher, we received the following communication:—

"WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq.                      *Logansport, Ind., May 13, 1869.*

"Dear Sir,—I am in the receipt of your letter, and greatly respecting Mr. Fletcher in his life time, and revering his memory, I am happy of the opportunity to add my testimony of his worth to what others will say.

"Of late years my acquaintance with him has been fragmentary. I



can only speak of him with confidence as I knew him while a student in his office, and for the few years afterwards while he continued in the practice of the law, during which time I maintained close professional relations with him. In the fall of 1833, I entered his office. He was then about 35 years of age, possessed of a large practice on the circuit and in the supreme court, standing by common consent at the head of the profession in central Indiana, and commanding the unqualified confidence of the community. He fully deserved that confidence. Scrupulously honest, fair in his dealings with his clients, untiring in their interests, I do not think I have ever met a man in the legal profession of greater activity, energy, earnestness, and application to business. He forgot nothing, neglected nothing necessary to be done. This was the great secret of his professional success.

“He was a very simple man in his tastes. Though possessed of ample means, no one could have inferred it from his manner of life. His family lived and dressed plainly. He was himself without a particle of ostentation; republican simplicity characterized every phase of his life, at home and abroad, in his dress, furniture, table and associations. He was fond of the society of plain, unpretending people. The humblest man entered his house unabashed.

“He took pleasure in the society of aspiring young men and in aiding them by his counsel. He never tired in advising them; in setting before them motives for diligence and good conduct, and examples of excellence. He was fond of pointing to eminent men in the different walks of life, of tracing their history, and pointing out that the secret of their success lay in the virtues of diligence, continuous application to a specialty, strict integrity and temperance. Many young men of that period owe the formation of their characters to these teachings of Mr. Fletcher. He taught them to be honest and honorable, to be just, exact, prompt, diligent and temperate. He was himself a shining example of all these virtues. They formed the granite base of his character.

“Others will speak of the religious phase of his life. It was not common in those days to find men of the legal profession of deep religious convictions, and illustrating those convictions in their every day life and conversation. But Mr. Fletcher belonged to this exceptional class. Religious exercises in his family were habitual. He was a constant attendant at church, and gave liberally to the support of the ministry. The success of his Master's Kingdom upon the earth lay very near his heart. He regarded religion as forming the only reliable basis for successful private and national life.

“My space will not allow me to touch upon other points in the character of him whose friendship it was my good fortune to enjoy. In his death, the world has lost a good man, who contributed largely in laying the foundations not only of the city where he dwelt, but of the State itself. He was one of its pioneers and leading men. His voice and example were ever on the side of virtue, and he contributed largely in moulding the public character. I am pleased to learn that you are about publishing a memoir of him in the Register, and keeping his memory green upon the earth.

“Very respectfully yours,

“D. D. PRATT.”



The Rev. Edmund Squire, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who was an intimate friend and admirer of Mr. F., and for a time located in Indianapolis, thus writes :—

“Dorchester, June 29.

“Sir, — You ask me to say a few words concerning our friend Mr. Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis. He was a man made by God to be the pioneer of generations : a Joshua in the wilderness to lead them into the promised land. Such men are the prophets of peoples yet to come.

“He was eminently a practical man, that is a man who prophesies and accomplishes difficult things. He was a seer, a man who sees things afar off, through all mists and labyrinths, who looks also into men's hearts, and through all disguises penetrates to the truth ; his eye revealed this—no keener, more telescopic, ever looked ahead. He was a man of strong will (that backbone of a man) ; once seeing the truth, he advanced towards it, with a perseverance that never relinquished the prize, but pressed on till it was gained. He was a hard worker, he believed in the omnipotence of labor, and was himself an incarnation of his faith ; he utterly despised the present contempt of labor. He was accordingly a successful man ; originally poor, he amassed great wealth.

“Independence of mind was one of his attributes ; not what was the fashion, but what was the truth, was his final question. An original thinker, all other men's thoughts he seemed to take as tools wherewith to fashion his own. He was accordingly a true judge, from whose verdict there was small appeal. This attribute he carried into religion ; amid all the battle of the sects he fastened his eye on the great Captain alone, and followed Him. He was mighty in the scriptures, especially of the old testament : no clergyman that I ever knew so wonderfully applied them to the present time ; he raised their heroes from the dead, and made them walk among the men and women of to-day.

“He was a man of courage : when to be a friend of the slave was not only unfashionable but dangerous, he, at the risk of his life, forced his way into a so-called court of justice, where a mob thirsted for a slave's blood, and fastening his eye on the judge, by a few strong words of truth changed the coming doom, and gave the man his life.

“Lastly, he was like all men of power in this age, exceedingly rapid in thought and action : before others had begun the argument he had concluded it, and was off. I think I never saw him sit entirely still : repose was not his dominant characteristic : he was like a bird in the bush. Calvin Fletcher was not a perfect, but he was a very remarkable man, one of the fathers of his city, and of the West. Such another man I have never seen, and never expect to see again.

“Yours,

E. SQUIRE.”

The original photograph of Mr. Fletcher, from which our artist has copied, represents him with his hat in his hand. As only the upper portion of the portrait is engraved, this part of the picture is not reproduced here. His son, Rev. Elijah T. Fletcher, in a note to us says :

“Enclosed I send you the photograph which is most characteristic of my father. He was so constitutionally in the brow, that it was hard to persuade him to sit long enough for an impression. I cannot ex-



pect to see him rise up from the chair, don his hat, and plunge again into the activities of life."

It is hoped that a more extended memoir of our friend will ere long appear from one of the members of the family competent to the undertaking.

Our notice will close with an insertion of the funeral sermon delivered May 29, 1866, by his pastor, the Rev. A. S. Kinnan, which we copy from the *Indiana Weekly State-Gazette*.

#### FUNERAL DISCOURSE.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.—23d Psalm.

Calvin Fletcher is dead. He closed his eventful life on the 26th inst., being in the sixty-ninth year of his natural life. Few men in the State were more extensively known; and thousands of citizens have felt a shadow fall upon their hearts as they have learned of his departure. As a citizen, a statesman, a business man, a christian and a father, the state and family have lost a model man and parent, and have nothing left but the memory of a name which though precious as the ointment poured forth, can never be a substitute for his living presence. Calvin Fletcher was born at Ludlow, Vermont, February 4, 1798. From his private journal of April 7, 1865, I am permitted to extract the following respecting his early life, which foreshadowed peculiarly his diligence and appreciation of his time.

"April 11, 1815, when I was seventeen, I left my dear home with reluctance, and walked some forty miles and obtained work for six months. I labored the ensuing half year, and did not lose a single day; indeed I gained three days by the tasks I took. I committed many chapters in the Bible and hymns in Watts. I travelled eight miles and back to church each Sunday.

"In September of that year, an elephant, the first live one that I ever heard of, came through New-England and exhibited at Woodstock. Scarcely a man, woman, or child but went. I could not spare the time and would not go. On the 10th of Nov., went to school at the academy at Royalton, Vt. I had no time to lose—a day was precious. I felt that I had to prepare to meet the battle of life. Education I had learned, especially from my mother, was *power*—was the lever that would raise me to respectability and honor. In my last days I am pleased to remember that I lost no time, wasted no means, but did the best my ability and opportunity afforded."

Let us consider Mr. Fletcher as a man, a citizen, and a Christian. In many respects he was a remarkable man. Few men, as men, have ever given more continuous evidence to the world of being *equally poised* than he. He was no strong man in one direction and correspondingly weak in the opposite; but strong on all sides. In his private life, few men have ever lived more fully without reproach. His habits and dispositions were all in harmony with the highest morality, and intelligent manhood. In the family he was a model of patience, affection, diligence and control. I need but allude to the fact that his sons and daughters—dead and living—have all made, and are now making, human life a success, to prove the strength of this assertion. I dare speak of Miles J. Fletcher in this connection—the only son who has preceded him to the spirit world—having personally known him



to be one of the purest-minded, high-toned Christian gentlemen found among men. Calvin Fletcher ever esteemed the father the priest of the household; and responsible for the religious culture of his family. He was accustomed, on returning from church, to rehearse the sermon before the family, and enforce its teachings upon his children. Not a month before his death he told me he had every sermon he had heard for the past year in his church. He maintained family prayer in his house for thirty-six years past.

When in the midst of his success as a lawyer, he laid down his profession that he might more fully meet his responsibility as a parent, and by good government and rendering his home attractive, secure the wellbeing of his children.

As a business man, he was before you an *epistle*, known and read of all men. His business life was a remarkable success. The secret of his success lay in the following characteristics: 1, honest labor; 2, careful calculation; 3, frugality; 4, promptitude; 5, never going in debt; 6, doing one thing at a time; and 7, perseverance. This will indicate to you at once that he had a *plan of life*, and being humble, God blessed his endeavors. No man meeting Mr. Fletcher would have seen any display of wealth and position. Who ever saw him drive a fast horse down street, with a cigar in his mouth, smoking under a heavy moustache, as if the woods were on fire? Enter the house of God, and there you see him displaying no more show of wealth and position than the little children among whom he might chance to sit, as he did in the gallery the last time he ever entered the sanctuary, all the while making notes of the sermon. Of him it can never be said, "he was puffed up;" or that he drowsed or slumbered where known duty waited. He was deeply impressed with the importance of his time, and even before his conversion felt the very great responsibility of rigidly improving it.

He was always an early riser, and, when in the full career of law, usually performed as much professional labor before 8 o'clock in the morning as most men would do all day. The early annals of Indianapolis will show how great an interest he took in the welfare of his adopted home.

The early pioneers of this city who still survive, will bear witness to the fact that scarcely a meeting to promote education, religion, or city or state improvement, but found Mr. Fletcher present. His journal of January 1, 1833, contains the following, in which Mr. Fletcher's spirit and character are further illustrated:

"I should return, with gratitude, praise and thanksgiving on this day to Him who has watched over me and mine for the last year. None are missing!

"How little do I deserve such mercies! Once my professional cares were the bane of all enjoyment. My fears made me miserable. I do not look on defeat as so ruinous as I once did. I have learned, thank God, some lessons of patience. I feel it my duty to double my diligence—to *suffer no man's business* to receive an injury by my negligence. No, I will try to render unto every one his just due." As a citizen he was ever interested in the politics of his country; and in his last hours he expressed his entire confidence in the ultimate success of the principle of freedom, in spite of all opposition. In 1827 he was elected state senator, to which place he was afterwards re-elected, but.



in 1833 he resigned his position, and never afterwards entered the political arena. His interest in, and support of his country in her recent trial is known to all, and needs but to be mentioned to be appreciated.

He said to a friend at one time, "I have resolved, if need be, to lay the whole of my property on the altar of my country, so that I may do all that I can to leave my grandchildren liberty, if I do not leave my children a fortune."

Early in the history of his life, he washed his hands from the guilt of that sum of national villainies, American slavery. He was an abolitionist when it cost something to be one. He once said to one of his sons, "When I am in the court house engaged in an important suit, if the Governor of the State should send in word that he wished to speak with me, I would reply that I could not go; but if a Quaker should touch me on the shoulder and say, 'A colored man is out here in distress and fear,' I would leave the court-house in a minute to see the man; for I feel that I would have to account at that last day when He shall ask me if 'I have visited the sick and in prison or bondage, and fed the poor.' The great of this world can take care of themselves, but God has made us stewards for the downtrodden and we must account to him."

These old anti-slavery men are now being gathered to their fathers, but the nation owes them a debt of gratitude never yet paid. Thank God, that Mr. Fletcher lived to see the bond go free. Like Simeon of old, he and his co-laborers are now permitted to say for themselves, "Let thy servants depart in peace, for our eyes have beheld thy salvation." But I point you to him as a *Christian*. If the sentiment, "By their fruits ye shall know them," be the criterion of Christian character, then I would point you to every protestant church of this city, and nearly all of this county; I would point you to the school-houses and seminaries; I would point you to our houses of charity and asylums; I would point you to hundreds of ministers' wives and hungry children; I would point you to all the benevolent societies for the poor, and the maimed and oppressed; sixteen persons that he educated during his life out of his own funds, and say, Calvin Fletcher has stock in them all; and thus "he being dead yet speaketh." No man could love and respect the Bible and the minister, more than he. He was a constant student of the one, and hearer of the other. Among the very last things he said, was to speak of his love and respect for his pastor, and the last rational recognition was to recognize the Bible under the most touching circumstances. The oldest and youngest son had arisen to take their turn in watching with him. He had been unconscious for many hours. His oldest son had brought in the large family Bible for personal use, and while sitting by his side he opened his eyes, and, recognizing the Book of God, he nodded his head and smiled in the most grateful and pleasing manner.

Permit me to quote from his private journal, some facts relating to his inner life of religion.

"January 1, 1829.—For two or three months past, I have felt strongly impressed with the great importance of religion, and the vanity and uncertainty of the things of this world. And further, feeling I am approaching what is certainly the meridian of life (thirty-five), I have been led to inquire into the truth of the scriptures in.



relation to that intelligent, immortal part called the *soul*, in order to satisfy myself on this subject, on which at first I had some doubts. Yes, I even found myself to be almost an infidel. I applied to a number of my friends who had professed religion (I feel thankful that I had such friends, for they have been a consolation and light which I little expected), and found on inquiry they were enjoying treasures of which I was entirely ignorant. I attended several class-meetings of the Methodists, in which I found further evidence of the good things which religious and pious people enjoy. On Tuesday night before New Year, I resolved to go forward at the watch-night meeting of the Methodists. It would take volumes to tell the doubts I had in coming to a conclusion on this great undertaking. I had for a long time clung to the world, and my affections were strongly rooted there. I was a representative of a district in the senate, a lawyer, the legislature was in session, &c. &c., which all tended to frighten me. However, I tremblingly advanced this morning and gave my hand, and there, openly to the world, and more strongly confessed on my part, the covenant I had made to serve God, as earnestly as in me lay. Rev. Mr. Wiley and Edwin Ray, a local preacher of Madison, Ind., preached two sermons, beginning at 9 o'clock of the old year, and preached till 12, when Mr. Armstrong, our local preacher, gave an exhortation and opened the door to receive members, and I went forward. Sensible am I now that I was too unworthy to make such a profession. I returned home, and went to bed at 2 A.M., and rose about one half hour before sunrise. I determined to set my house in better order than before. Brother James Hill, also a member of the Methodist church, performed a duty which I had always neglected—to have family prayer in my house. In the evening I went to see my friend James M. Ray. He was just going to the Presbyterian meeting-house, to attend a Sunday School. None of the members came. He went in. All was dark. He very affectionately expressed his joy that I had on the new year commenced the service of the Lord. We reviewed our whole life, and covenanted with each other to watch, pray for, and admonish each other; to suppress all heart-burnings in and against the respective churches to which we belonged. As a friend well tried, I have found none better than Mr. Ray, and Mr. James Blake, our absent friend, who both have within the past year become members of the Presbyterian church, the latter of whom, in his conversation after I had revealed my first convictions to him, gave me good counsel and consolation and strength in the steps I was desirous to take. While at the meeting-house my friend Ray, at my request, made a most pathetic and feeling prayer, which, to me, was as the refreshing dews to the parched earth. We parted, pledging to each other to be friends, not only in the world, but in the cause of Christ.

“ January 3.—This evening I have made some very slight examination of myself, in relation to my fitness to go forward on to-morrow and partake in the solemn ordinances of the Lord's Supper. In this, I feel greatly and awfully deficient and doubtful.

“ Sunday, January 4, 1829.—I this day went to brother Phipps's in the morning to class meeting. Rev. Williams, class leader. Old Mrs. Hanson and daughter both there, and a number of others. I then went to hear the Rev. Mr. Ray preach, who did himself much credit. I returned home and Mr. C. Test and Morris Morris called and spent



some time with me. In the evening, Mr. Armstrong preached a powerful sermon from Ezekiel xxxiii. 11. After meeting the door was opened for those who desired to come forward, when old Mr. R. Patterson, with his gray hairs, advanced. On this day, for the first time, I went forward and partook of the Lord's Supper. I had many doubts and many difficulties in coming to a conclusion as to my fitness in so important a step. I felt truly unworthy, yet from prayer, I satisfied myself that it was my duty to advance; that I was unworthy to be called his follower, until I could fully confess Jesus Christ before men."

He afterwards writes: "I have experienced and do now experience and rejoice in the goodness of God in the plan of salvation—yet when I see my unworthiness, and the wickedness of the human heart, I feel that this great sacrifice made for me is too much—more—*far more* than I desire; and when I bring myself back to the thought that *I have children*, and what *that* tender relation *obtains* and demands from the affectionate parent, I arouse myself and rejoice that I am his child, and that he has made me capable of being his joint heir with Christ. But my unworthiness continually arises to notify me how little I desire by my walk and conversation to make claim to such a provision."

"February 4, 1865.—My birth-day. I am 67 years old. I have not been indifferent and without concern in relation to the better life beyond this present state. This has been a subject before me night and day. I feel that I am fast approaching the end of this world's labors. I have no labor so great and so important as that of a sure preparation to the entrance on another state of existence. My desire is to be more studious, more devoted, and prayerful. I ask God daily, and continually, to give me his grace and pardon; to send his holy Spirit to enlighten and instruct me in this vital preparation for a better life. I enter on another year, feeling its importance more sensibly than ever before. I have comfortable seasons mingled with times of depression, and sense of great unworthiness.

"Sunday, February 4th, 1866.—Sixty-eight years old. Born on Sunday; a happy day to me. What makes this day more dear to me, is that I was born on it. May God sanctify this holy day—the Sabbath—to my use and salvation. It has always been a dear and blessed day to me. May God strengthen and go with me as he permits me to walk into a new year of my life—*perhaps* the *last*. May I live in readiness to meet his last call on earth with lamp trimmed and ready to enter into the morning feast. He has been present thus far to sustain me, and like a kind father, forgiving and merciful. May I have the spirit with me to teach and instruct me—*that old age will not be marked with mental imbecility, impatience and want of faith*, but may I be constantly in the spirit, in love and in union with Christ."

This was the last entry in his journal—the closing paragraph of a great and good man's life. It needs no comment further than to say, as a prayer it was answered in a remarkable manner. He was full of gratitude to God, and said that while he was in the valley of the shadow of death, he realized more fully than ever his own unworthiness and that Christ was his only righteousness. But to-day he sleeps in Jesus, and though we bury him at Crown Hill we will not look toward the cemetery for Calvin Fletcher, but on high, believing him this day with the Lord and the Saints. May his mantle fall on us all, and may his grace sustain the family in this trial.



A RECORD<sup>1</sup> OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FROM 1706 to 1742.

[Communicated by Col. JOSHUA W. PEIRCE, of Portsmouth.]

Continued from page 272.

John Abbitt jun<sup>r</sup> and Elizabeth Darling both of the Town of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 11 Dec. 1715.

W<sup>m</sup>. Cross of Bidiford in Great brittain and Abigail Briard of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 2 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1715.

John Hamm of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Judith Pittman of Oyster river were marry<sup>d</sup> 8 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1715.

W<sup>m</sup>. Warin of Devonsh<sup>r</sup> in Great brittain and Mary Brittain of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mari<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 8 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1715-6.

Charles Banfield of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Rice of Kittery w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1715-6.

Nathan<sup>1</sup> ye son Nathan<sup>1</sup> Shañun and Abigail his wife was Born 17 feb<sup>y</sup> 1715.

Sam<sup>1</sup> Rimes and Mary Weymouth both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were mary<sup>d</sup> May 1716.

Sam<sup>1</sup> Shackford of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and ffrancis Pebody of Topsfield w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 10 May 1716.

Nath<sup>1</sup> Robinson born at New York now resident att Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Sarah Broughton of this town w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> of May 1716.

W<sup>m</sup>. Broughton and Ann Abbitt both of this Town were mary<sup>d</sup> 31 May 1716.

W<sup>m</sup>. floss formerly of Nichowanuck now of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Snell of this Town were mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 1 June 1716.

Dorothy y<sup>e</sup> Daught<sup>r</sup> of John and Mary Emorson was born y<sup>e</sup> 17 June 1715.

Ralph Burne of Shadwel in y<sup>e</sup> county of Middlesex in great Brittain and Martha Beal of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 4 June 1716.

John Wescom of Tiverton in Devonsh<sup>r</sup> in great Brittain and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Lang of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 28 July 1716.

Joseph Downing of Dover and Sarah Spinney of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 21 June 1716.

Will<sup>m</sup> fairweather and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Welch both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 28 June 1716.

Edw. Sherbun and Agnis Hunting both of this Town w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 5 July 1716.

Tho<sup>o</sup> Reed of In London Great Brittain and Elis<sup>th</sup> Brooks of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 4 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1716.

Axill Roberds now Resident in Portsm<sup>o</sup> formerly of and Joa<sup>na</sup> Low widow in s<sup>d</sup> Town having obtain'd licence for marriage from the Hon<sup>o</sup> Ltt Govern<sup>r</sup> were accordingly married y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> Aug 1716.

Michaell Brooks and Mary Thomas both Resident in Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 30 Aug: 1716.

<sup>1</sup> This record was kept by the Hon. Joshua Peirce, who at different times held the office of Town Clerk, and Recorder of Deeds for the Province. He was for many years one of his Majesty's Council, and died in 1743. After his death, a few entries were made in the record by his descendants. (Vide *Rambles about Portsmouth*. 1st series.)



Sam<sup>l</sup> Brown and Bethiah Libby both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Sept 1716.

Walter Stewart and Sarah Moss Residents in Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 13 Sept: 1716.

jun<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Elliot of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Abigail Wilson of Hampton w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 24 Sept: 1716.

Josh Remick of Kittery and Mary Hepworth of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> Sept. 1716.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Allixander of Durham in great Brittain and Jemima Benson of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 7 Oct. 1716.

Abr<sup>m</sup> Ayers and Mary Jackson both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 18 Oct. 1716.

James Berry of Dublin in Ireland and Mehittable Leach w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 18 Oct. 1716.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Elliott sen<sup>r</sup>: and Mary Moore both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were marry<sup>d</sup>

John Parkes of Dublin in Ireland and Susanna Preston w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 14 Oct. 1716.

Benj ffoster born in Ipswitch in y<sup>e</sup> Province of y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts and Wilmot Griffith of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 1 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1716.

Ed<sup>m</sup> Woollet born in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Etham in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kentt in Great Brittain and Mary Polloy of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 1 Nō 1716.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Wright of London in Great Brittain and Hepsibar Seavey of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 4 No<sup>r</sup> 1716.

John Lobden of y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Harly in Devonsh<sup>r</sup> and Ann Hetton of London both in greatt Brittain w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 8 Nō 1716.

John Wentworth the son of John Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup> was born 19<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1703.

John Kenard and Eliza<sup>th</sup> Atkins y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of Rob<sup>t</sup> Atkins were marry<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> Aug: 1706.

Josh Cate y<sup>e</sup> son of Edw<sup>d</sup> and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Cate was Born 12<sup>th</sup> May 1702.

Joseph y<sup>e</sup> son of Joseph and Keturah Alcock was born y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1716-7.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Snow of Devonsh<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> parish of Eallfaire Coome in great Brittain and Elizabeth Clark of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were marry<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 13 Oct. 1716.

Robert Almary and Mary Hart both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 15 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1716.

W<sup>m</sup>. White and Mary Jackson both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 15 Nov. 1716.

Eliz<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Rob<sup>t</sup> and Ptience Atkins was born 10 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1687.

Eliz<sup>th</sup> Kenard y<sup>e</sup> Daught<sup>r</sup> of Jn<sup>o</sup> and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Knard was born 7 Nov. 1707.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Wacomb Kenard y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 11 feb<sup>y</sup> 1710.

Atkins Kenard y<sup>e</sup> son of the Parents above was born 11 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1713.

Nathan<sup>l</sup> Ellethoup born at Manchester now Resident in Rowley and Susana Elliott of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 30 No: 1711.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Hooper of Apsum in Great Brittain and Mary Waldin of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 13 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1716.

Henry Nicholson of Williamsburg in Virginia and Sarah Cotton of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were marry<sup>d</sup> 13 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1716.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Waldin and Sarah Cotton both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 20 Dec. 1716.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hamitt of Shadwell in Middlesex in Greatt Brittain and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Deneford of Kittery in y<sup>e</sup> County of York w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 1 Jan. 1716-7.



Steph<sup>n</sup> Nole of Lalant in y<sup>e</sup> County of Cornwell in Great Brittain and Joanna Boarn of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 25 feb: 1716-7.

Clem<sup>n</sup> Jackson and Sarah Hall both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 17 Oct. 1700.

Mary y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Clem<sup>n</sup> and Sarah Jackson was born y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> May 1703 and dyed y<sup>e</sup> 17 Aug<sup>st</sup> 1704.

John y<sup>e</sup> son of Clem<sup>n</sup> and Sarah Jackson was born y<sup>e</sup> 20 Aug: 1704 and dyed y<sup>e</sup> 30 June 1713.

Clem<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> son of Clem<sup>n</sup> and Sarah Jackson was born y<sup>e</sup> 24 Mar: 1705.

Joseph y<sup>e</sup> son of Clem<sup>n</sup> and Sarah Jackson was born y<sup>e</sup> 13 Dec: 1707.

Jonathan Crocket y<sup>e</sup> son of Thomas and Dorothy Crocket was born y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of Aug<sup>st</sup> 1717.

Phillis y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of Elisha Webb was born June y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1737.

Jane y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of Elisha Webb was born Jan<sup>y</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 1741-2.

John Jackson and Abigail Beck both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were mary<sup>d</sup> 10 Mar: 1716-7.

Joseph Holmes and Mary y<sup>e</sup> widow of James Hall were mary<sup>d</sup> 14 Mar. 1716-7 both belonging to the Town.

Ezek<sup>l</sup> Pittman born at Oyster River and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Shackford of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 23 May 1717.

Catherine y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of Eph<sup>m</sup> and Catherine Denett was born 15 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1714-15.

John Denett y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 15 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1716.

Joseph Moulten and Abigail Ayers of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 25 Nov. 1709.

Joseph Moulten y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> above Parents was born 29<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1711.

Jno. Moulten y<sup>e</sup> son of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 15 Decem<sup>r</sup> 1713.

Allice Moulten y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Parents above was born 4 June 1715.

Trustram Heard of Cochecho and Jane Snell of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 4 May 1717.

Robert Pickren of Bastable in Devonshire in Great Brittain and Sarah Abott of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 13 June 1717.

Roger Thomas of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Mary Allard of Newcastle w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 6 July 1717.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Plaisted and Hanah Wentworth both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 4 Aug. 1717.

W<sup>m</sup> Gamon of Kittery and Mary Hepworth of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 31 Oct. 1717.

Noah Dodge formerly of Beverly now resident in Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Margery Crockett of Kittery w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 15 Nō: 1717.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Hatch dyed 22 Aug<sup>st</sup> 1716.

Sarah y<sup>e</sup> Daught<sup>r</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Hatch was Born 26 March 1717.

John Gowell and Elizabeth Polloy both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were mary<sup>d</sup> 24 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1717.

Jo<sup>s</sup> Chisly of Oysteriver and Sarah Cutt of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 18 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1717.

Elbert Elborton born at New York and Lydia Meder of Oysteriver w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 22 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1717.

Alis y<sup>e</sup> wife of Edw<sup>d</sup> Ayers dyed 9 feb. 1717-8.

John Savage and Anne Lang were mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1717-8.

Eliz<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> wife of Josh: Peirce Deceas<sup>d</sup> 13 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1717-18.

Ed<sup>w</sup> Cate and Jane Vose both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1717-8.

Antony Libby of Hampton and Jane Rackley of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1717-8.

James Wales of Dublin in Ireland in Great Brittain and Mary Sanders of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 16 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1717-8.



Cutt y<sup>e</sup> son of Nath<sup>l</sup> and Abigail Shannon was Born 17 Aug: 1717.

Abr<sup>m</sup> Boule and Hannah Gwin of Boston w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup>

Abr: Senter formerly of Ipswitch and Mehitable Ayres of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 29 Ap. 1718.

W<sup>m</sup> Nason of Nechowauuck and Mary fletcher of Portsm<sup>o</sup> were mary<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 11 May 1718.

Jo<sup>s</sup> Tomas of Jersye and Hanah Tomas of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 3 June 1718.

Rob<sup>t</sup> Lang and Catherine Cowel both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 4 July 1718.

John Churchill and Mary Jackson both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 10 July 1718.

John Abbott Sen<sup>r</sup> of Ports<sup>m</sup>: and Mary Hepworth formerly of Ireland now of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 30 July 1718.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Beck and Mary Partridge both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 30 July 1718.

Peter Mow of Rochel in ffrance and Sarah Lewis of Kittery were mary<sup>d</sup> 10 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1718.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Sempson of Borough<sup>s</sup> senes in Scotland and Susan Seuer of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 17 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1718.

Edward Ayers and Hanah Jose both Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 2 Oct. 1718.

Jonath Barlow of liverpool in Lanchashire in Great Brittain and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Libby of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 23 Oct. 1718.

Eliz<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Thomas and Mary Rice of Kittery in y<sup>e</sup> county of York was born Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1718.

Johannah y<sup>e</sup> wife of Edw. Ayers Deceas<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> 1718-19.

Josh: Peirce of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Wade of Dover w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 5 March 1718-19 (2d wife).

John Symes of Exborn in Devonshire in Great Brittain and Hannah Jackson of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 22 Oct. 1718.

Jo<sup>n</sup> Davis of Bristol in Great Brittain and Mary Gooding of Necho-  
wanuck w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 23 Oct. 1718.

W<sup>m</sup> Adams and Mary Lang both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 23 Oct. 1718.

John Bly and Grace Lewis both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 28 Oct. 1718.

Edw: Sadler of Swansey and Mary Samson of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 6 No: 1718.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Kincade of Waterford in Ireland in Great Brittain and Martha Churchill of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 13 No: 1718.

Abr: Bartlett and Deborah Savage both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 13 No: 1718.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Janins of Hamptom and Mary Mason of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 27 No: 1718.

Nich<sup>s</sup> Hilliard of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Hoitt of Newingtone w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 11 Dec: 1718.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Bradford of London in y<sup>e</sup> County of Middlesex in Great Britain and Dorcas Hudson of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 10 Dec: 1718.

Henry Beck and Hannah Waldin both of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> mary<sup>d</sup> 18 Dec. 1718.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Hewey of Coldrain in y<sup>e</sup> County of Derry in Ireland in Great Brittain and Elizabeth DenettWid<sup>o</sup> of Portsm<sup>o</sup> w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 23 Dec. 1718.

Nehemiah Partridge of Portsm<sup>o</sup> and Mary filbick of Boston, w<sup>r</sup> marry<sup>d</sup> 26 Dec: 1718.

[To be continued.]



## MISS FRANCES MANWARING CAULKINS.

## A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

[Communicated by HENRY P. HAVEN, of New-London, Ct.]

FRANCES MANWARING, daughter of Joshua and Fanny (Manwaring) Caulkins, was born in New-London, Conn., April 26, 1795, and died there February 3, 1869. Her ancestry, on the paternal side, can be traced to the early settlers of the vicinity of Plymouth.

Mr. Richard Blinman, minister in Chepstow, Monmouthshire, England, having been silenced for non-conformity to the established church, immigrated to this country, and is supposed to have arrived at Plymouth in the autumn of 1640. He was accompanied in his voluntary exile by several members of his church, with their families, and all taken together were styled the "Welch party." Monmouthshire borders upon Wales, and probably most of them were of Welch origin, but English appears to have been their native language. The exact time of their arrival is not known, but a part of them, including Mr. Blinman and Hugh Cauken, were propounded for freemanship at Plymouth, March 2, 1640; which was too early for any immigrant vessel to have arrived that year.<sup>1</sup>

In the first New-England record the family name is written as above, Cauken, and it may be interesting to notice here the changes which have taken place in the spelling of this surname, since it first appears in the old country. It has been heretofore stated by a writer in the pages of the REGISTER,<sup>2</sup> that the original name was probably Colkin. William Colkin lived in King John's reign, 1199-1216, and founded a hospital in Canterbury, which bore his name. The Caulkins and Gookings, with the different variations and changes, in the spelling and pronunciation of the names, are all supposed by the writer referred to, to have descended from a Colkin. At the present time, there is great diversity, even among acknowledged relatives of the same stock, in spelling the name; some using *u* and *s*, and others rejecting one or both of these letters.

The "Welch party" located first at Green's Harbor, near Marshfield, Mass., but the previous settlers not harmonizing with the new comers, the latter removed the next year to Gloucester, near Cape Ann, in the "Massachusetts colony."<sup>3</sup> Hugh Caukin is on the list of persons nominated as freemen of Massachusetts, at Salem, Dec. 27, 1642. He was deputy to the general court from Gloucester in 1650-1, and served as one of the selectmen in that town from 1643 to 1651. In 1645 "Hugh Cawking appointed to end small causes for ye towne of Gloucester for this yeere ensuing." May 23, 1652, Hugh Calkin, deputy from Gloucester, having moved out of the colony, is to have the place supplied.<sup>4</sup>

The Rev. Mr. Blinman removed from Gloucester, where he had been a minister for eight years, to New-London, then called Pequot

<sup>1</sup> *Records of the county of Plymouth.*

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii. page 167—Art. *Gookin Family.*

<sup>3</sup> Savage's *Winthrop* (edit. 1853), vol. ii. page 77.

<sup>4</sup> *Records of the general court of Massachusetts.*



Harbor, in the fall of 1650. He seems to have been accompanied on his first visit by Obadiah Bruen, a man of unusual intelligence and education, and sound mind and judgment. He was clerk or recorder of Gloucester for several years, and held the same office in New-London during his entire residence in that town, which was sixteen years. Hugh Calkin and several others, who came from the old world with Mr. Blinman in 1640, followed him to New-London, and strengthened the little colony there by the addition of about twenty families. Oct. 19, 1650, the records show grants of land to Mr. Blinman, "Hughe Caukin," and six others, and, under the same date, six house lots were pledged to them, which were laid out in March of the following year, mostly in "New Street," a narrow road on the west side of the town which was opened to accommodate the Gloucester immigrants, and acquired from them the familiar name of "Cape-Ann Lane," by which it is still quite generally known, though now designated on the city map as Ann street. Hugh Calken had the first lot on the south and east end of this street set off to him. It consisted of six acres, and the precise spot can easily be identified at the present time.

He was chosen a deputy to the general court at Hartford in September, 1651, and was at that time the deputy to the general court of Massachusetts from Gloucester. He does not appear, however, to have been present at the session in Hartford. He was also selectman in 1651 in both towns. It is evident from these facts that he was esteemed a man of unusual good judgment and capacity, whose services New-London, then called Pequot, was anxious to secure, and Gloucester unwilling to lose. While residing in New-London he held the office of selectman, or townsman as it was then generally called, without interruption; being chosen annually for ten or eleven successive years. He was also their representative to the general court for twelve sessions, from 1652 to 1660.

It cannot positively be stated that he was a member of the church in New-London; for the records preserved do not commence until 1670, or ten years after his removal. The business of hiring a minister and providing for the worship of God was all done by the town in its corporate capacity in those days, consequently church records were of less importance. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, that with the arrival of a minister and many of his faithful flock, who seem to have followed him not only from the old country but also in all his removals in New-England, a church was regularly formed and all the ordinances administered. Indeed, it is hardly possible that it could have been otherwise, as Mr. Blinman is uniformly styled "Pastor of the church." When he removed to New-London, the town had been on the lookout for some time for a minister, and in 1648 the Rev. Sam'l Dudley, son of Gov. Dudley, and son-in-law of Gov. Winthrop, had some thoughts of settling there.<sup>1</sup> It is likely that the little community felt themselves too feeble to undertake the support of a minister until after the accession of the colony from Gloucester.

Mr. Blinman was a man of good repute in New-England, and is spoken of by Gov. Winthrop as "godly and able." The town pledged him a salary of £60 per annum, to be increased with their ability,

<sup>1</sup> *Winthrop's letter to his son.* Savage's *Winthrop*, vol. ii. page 355.



and liberal donations of land. The records show that they abundantly fulfilled the last pledge, and he was probably quite acceptable to the people, as they built him a house on a high, pleasant lot, now Granite street, west of the first burial ground. The reasons for relinquishing his charge are not given, but he left New-London early in 1658, and removed to New-Haven, where he resided about a year. He embarked from New-London in 1659, for England, *via* Newfoundland, and was living in "the castle," city of Bristol, January, 1670-1.<sup>1</sup>

Soon after his pastor removed, Hugh Calkin joined a Saybrook company, who had associated themselves for the purchase and settlement of Norwich, and a church being organized at Saybrook for the new town, he was made a deacon. He seems not to have removed immediately, but to have alternated in his business enterprises between the two towns for a couple of years. He owned some large tracts of land in the vicinity of New-London which he retained for several years, but sold his house, barn and home-lot on "New street" to William Douglass, in February, 1661. An incident which gives us some insight into the habits and customs of the people of that day may here be mentioned. In February, 1672-3, Deacon Caulkins, of Norwich, was served with a writ from Mr. Leake, of Boston, for £3 10s., the amount of debt due to William Rogers from the town of New-London, for the rent of a building that had been used for a meeting-house, some fifteen years before, and for which Mr. Caulkins was the surety. The endorser satisfied the debt and applied to the town for repayment. The obligation was acknowledged, but hardly with the promptitude which would be expected at the present time; as appears from the following note on the town records: "Upon demand, by Hugh Calkin, for money due to Mr. Leake, of Boston, for improvement of a barn of Goodman Rogers, which said Calkin stood engaged for to pay, this town doth promise to pay one Barrel of Pork to said Calkin some time next winter." Hugh Calkin took a prominent part in the town and church affairs of Norwich, and died there about the year 1690, and as he was by his own deposition 72 years old in 1672, he must have been about 90 at his death. He was doubtless interred in the old burial ground in that town.

Of his wife we only know that her name was Ann. Hugh and Ann Calkins are believed to have been the common ancestors of all persons bearing the name in the United States. They had six children: Sarah, Mary, John, Rebecca, Deborah and David.<sup>2</sup>

Deborah was born at Gloucester, March 18, 1644, and probably David<sup>2</sup> was also born there. It is likely that all the others were born in England. David's birth is not recorded, but he was the youngest child. The older son, John, removed with his father to Norwich, and settled and died there.

DAVID<sup>2</sup> located in the Nahantick grant of his father, near the Niantic river, or Rope ferry bar, in what was then New-London, now Waterford, and the farm remained in the possession of the descendants, in direct line, until 1855. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bliss, of Norwich, and had eight children. The second was Ann, and at her baptism, Feb. 4, 1676-7, Mr. Bradstreet, minister at New-London,

<sup>1</sup> The *Journal of Thomas Minor*, of Stonington, says—Mr. Blinman "taught" in New-London, July 27, 1659; probably a farewell service.



makes this record :—" Child of David Caulkins baptized on account of his wife, a member in full communion of the church in Norwich."

JONATHAN<sup>3</sup> was the third child of David<sup>2</sup> and Mary. He was born Jan. 9, 1678-9, and married Sarah Turner, daughter of Ezekiel and Susannah, Dec. 11, 1700. He was a lieutenant in the frontier wars with the French. He had six children. His will, dated Aug. 7, 1738, is in the possession of D. O. Caulkins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of his descendants. He died July 17, 1750, and was interred in the old burial-ground at New-London, where his grave-stone is still preserved. His wife died Aug. 15, 1718.

THOMAS<sup>4</sup> was the youngest child of Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> and was born July 29, 1713. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Rogers. The date of marriage has not been ascertained. They were published as intending marriage, Feb. 21, 1734-5. They had, from the best information obtained, six children, of whom the two oldest, bearing the names of his parents, Jonathan and Sarah, were twins and born in 1736. Thomas Caulkins died July 2, 1750, thirteen days before his father, aged 39.

JONATHAN<sup>5</sup> married Lydia, daughter of Nehemiah Smith, April 24, 1764, by whom he had 13 children. He was a captain in the war of the revolution: a brave soldier, resolute and independent in thought and action. He served under Benedict Arnold, and on one occasion, in consequence of additional information obtained after receiving his orders, changed his whole route and captured and brought into camp a party of stragglers. Gen. Arnold was so exasperated with him for violating his orders that he struck him with his sword. Capt. Caulkins restrained his anger and retired, expecting the next morning to be arrested. Instead of that, Arnold made him a handsome apology. He commanded a company in Col. Ely's regiment, raised by voluntary enlistment in November, 1776, and was stationed that winter in Providence; and though a wife and large family of small children were to be cared for at home, he was out more or less every year of the war, and performed six or seven tours of arduous military duty. He died September 21, 1787, aged 51, and all his children survived him, excepting the youngest, who died two days before, Sept. 19th.

His wife Lydia was a woman of great energy and discretion. She was tall, erect and fair; of handsome features and commanding presence. She survived her husband many years, managed the farm with good judgment, and left it unimpaired to her numerous children. Being a faithful Christian of the Baptist denomination, she often took part in religious meetings, after their custom, and her gifts and graces led to the frequent remark :—" She talked like a minister." Mrs. C. died in 1813, aged 70. One of their children, Sarah, wife of Gurdon Crocker, is still living in New-London with her husband. They celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage Nov. 19, 1867.

JOSHUA,<sup>6</sup> the fifth child of Jonathan and Lydia, was born Jan. 19, 1772. He married Fanny Manwaring in 1792, by whom he had two children, and died of yellow fever at Port au Prince, early in 1795, while on a trading voyage to the island of St. Domingo.

FRANCES<sup>7</sup> Manwaring Caulkins, second child of Joshua and Fanny, was born in New-London, April 26, 1795.

On the maternal side, the ancestry of Miss Caulkins can also be traced back to the first settlers of the country. In England the family



have long been prominent, with many titles and large landed estates. Sir Ranulphus de Mainwaring, or, as the name was then spelt, Mesnilwarin, was justice of Chester in the reign of Richard I. (1189-1199). Sir William Mainwaring was killed in the streets of Chester, defending it for the king, Oct. 9, 1644. Sir Henry Mainwaring, who died in 1797, among other large estates possessed the manor of Peover, the seat of his ancestors; which is one of the estates described in the Domesday survey, as belonging to Ranulphus. In the church at Over Peover are several monuments, with arms and numerous implements of the Mainwarings; among them an altar tomb to Randal Mainwaring, who died in 1456, and to Margery his wife. Over Peover was the residence of the family for thirty generations. In 1615, "Sir Henry Mainwaring was at Newfoundland with five good ships."

The first record relating to the Manwarings in this country of which we have knowledge, bears date Nov. 3, 1664, when Joshua Raymond purchased house, home-lot and other land in New-London belonging to "Mr. William Thomson, missionary to the Indians near New-London," for Oliver Manwaring his brother-in-law. A part of this purchase still remains in the name, being owned by R. A. Manwaring, M.D., a lineal descendant, and has never been alienated. It is one of the finest situations in the city, commanding a beautiful view of the harbor and Long-Island sound.

Whether OLIVER<sup>1</sup> Manwaring had then just arrived, or had previously been an inhabitant of the colony, is unknown. His wife was Hannah, the daughter of Richard Raymond, who was made a freeman at Salem, Mass., 1634, afterwards removed to Norwalk, and thence, in 1664, to Saybrook. Hannah was baptized at Salem, February, 1643. The date of their marriage is unknown. She united with Mr. Bradstreet's church in New-London in 1671, and four of their children, all daughters, were baptized Sept. 10, in that year. They had ten children. OLIVER<sup>1</sup> Manwaring died November 3, 1723, nearly 90 years of age. Hannah died Dec. 18, 1717, aged 74. His will was dated March 15, 1721, and all his children were living at that time. He bequeathed to his grandson, John Richards, among other things, "that bond which I had from my nephew Oliver Manwaring in England." The Manwarings who settled in the vicinity of New-London, are said to have been noted for a sanguine temperament, resolution, impetuosity, and a certain degree of obstinacy. They were lovers of discussion and good cheer. A florid complexion, piercing black eyes and dark hair are described as personal traits, which are still represented in their descendants.

RICHARD,<sup>2</sup> the fifth child and oldest son, was baptized July 13, 1673. He married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Jennings, May 25, 1710. They had seven children. No record is preserved of the death of either of them, but the inventory of his estate was taken May 10, 1763, and probably indicates the correctness of the tradition, that he lived to the age of 90.

CHRISTOPHER,<sup>3</sup> the sixth child and youngest son, was born Sept. 1, 1722, and married Deborah—born Dec. 9, 1722—daughter of Robert Denison, Jan. 31, 1745. They had thirteen children. He died in 1801, aged 79, and his will was proved May 8, of that year. His wife survived him, and died March 22, 1816, in her 94th year.

ROBERT,<sup>4</sup> the oldest child of Christopher and Deborah, was born Dec. 16, 1745, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James Rogers,



Oct. 8, 1772, and by her had seven children. His wife died Aug. 31, 1798, aged 57, and was buried in New-London. He was twice married afterwards, having one child by each wife. Robert Manwaring was a man of good information, and strong character. He was for many years a deacon of the church in New-London, and removed to North Parish, now Montville, in 1799, and to Norwich, Conn., in 1800, where he died March 24, 1807, aged 61 years. He was buried in the old yard in Norwich-town.

FANNY,\* the third child of Robert and Elizabeth, was born Nov. 6, 1776, and married, first, Joshua Caulkins, 1792; second, Philemon Haven, Sept. 18, 1807. The news of the death of her young husband came to Mrs. Caulkins before the birth of her daughter Frances, and at 19 years of age she found herself a widow with two children. She had never left the paternal roof, and most of the time of her widowhood was spent in the family of her father, Robert Manwaring.

Having thus briefly traced the ancestry of Miss Caulkins in both branches, from their first settlement in New-England, the further object of this sketch will be to note briefly some of the more interesting events of her life, and the striking beauties and excellencies of her character.

During the year 1806, she became the pupil of Rev. Joshua Williams, who taught a select school for young ladies on the green in Norwich-town, and though only eleven years of age, she appreciated and improved the advantages enjoyed under this excellent teacher. He was an accomplished, Christian gentleman, of fine taste and literary culture, and she always retained the pleasantest recollections of him, and, indeed, revered his memory. As an illustration of that untiring industry and love for valuable information which characterized her entire life, we may mention that while attending this school, and before she had entered her twelfth year, she patiently wrote out from memory a volume of educational lectures as they were delivered, from week to week. The elements of science which she acquired at this time were the foundation of all her future knowledge and attainments in literature; for, with occasional opportunities of instruction from the best teachers, she was yet in a great measure self-taught; and when once aided in the rudiments of a study or language would, herself, make all the progress she desired. She was an insatiable reader, and it might almost be said that when very young she devoured every book that came within her reach. While she enjoyed fiction and works of a lighter character, her taste for solid reading was early developed, and at eleven years of age she was familiar with the English translation of the Iliad and Odyssey, and the thoughts of the standard English writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries entered into and gave a cast to her expanding mind. The germ of the strong love for historical literature which characterized her later life was seen occasionally in her early years. At one time, when only about ten years old, she was missed while visiting at the house of a relative, and after much search was found seated on an unused loom in the garret, deeply absorbed in reading the history of Connecticut. As might be expected, such a young person was a great favorite, not only among her juvenile acquaintances, but with older persons who could appreciate her talents and maturity of mind.



Often would her young friends gather around her and beg her to tell them a story; and then, with a sweet and animated countenance, she would commence the recital of some tale of romantic interest, reproduced perhaps from her reading, or, not unfrequently, drawn from her own imagination. These recitals carried captive her youthful audience, and invariably won their admiration and frequently their boisterous applause.

In 1811 and '12, Miss Nancy M. Hyde, and Miss Lydia Huntley, afterwards Mrs. Sigourney, were teaching a young ladies' school in Norwich, and she enjoyed the superior advantages thus afforded for a time, entering their school September, 1811. A book written in that school and preserved by her, contains her first composition; the subject was "Antiquities." These ladies were both persons of superior literary taste and culture, and doubtless exercised a very favorable influence on her mind. Miss Huntley removed to Hartford in 1815, and married Mr. Charles Sigourney, June 16, 1819, and until her death, June 10, 1865, remained a very warm friend and frequent correspondent of Miss Caulkins. Miss Hyde died March 26, 1816. A volume of her letters, &c., published after her death, contains a poetical tribute to her memory from her former pupil.

Frances evinced a remarkable aptitude for the acquisition of languages, and with some advantages enjoyed under different teachers, she added patient, private study, and acquired a thorough knowledge of Latin, and was able to read and teach both that language and the French with facility and acceptance. She spent some time in the family of Rev. Levi Nelson, of Lisbon, in 1825, for the special purpose of advancing her knowledge of Latin, and took lessons in the French language, of M. Roux, a native and accomplished teacher of that tongue, who then resided in Norwich. Later in life, while living in New-York, she pursued the study of German, and under the instructions of Maroncelli, an eminent political exile, gained such a knowledge of Italian, as enabled her to read Dante and Tasso in the originals.

Never having been permitted to look upon the face of her own father, her knowledge of parental affection came only through her step-father, and to him she was tenderly and deservedly attached; and her affection was thoroughly reciprocated. His death, which took place Nov. 12, 1819, left her mother again a widow, with three young children and limited means. Having before this been occasionally employed in teaching small schools, Frances now determined to support herself, and if necessary aid her mother. On the 4th of January, 1820, she opened a select school for young ladies in Norwich-town. As her talent for teaching was developed, her scholars increased, and the school acquired an excellent reputation and was well sustained for nine years. In 1829, she accepted an invitation from the trustees of the female academy at New-London, to take charge of that institution. She was invited back to Norwich-city—or Chelsea, as it was then called—in 1832, and was principal of the academy there, with a large number of pupils, until the close of the year 1834, when she relinquished finally the duties of a teacher.

During these fifteen years she had under her charge nearly 400 different young ladies; many of whom are still living and retain a very pleasant remembrance of their school-days and a strong personal



attachment to their instructor. Among her pupils were the lamented wives of Senators Jabez Huntington and William A. Buckingham; and three daughters of Charles Lathrop, afterwards missionaries to India. Very many of her pupils became themselves teachers, and others, as wives of clergymen and laymen in positions of respectability and honor, have so conducted themselves, that, as a teacher, we may say of her, in the words of Scripture: "Let her own works praise her."

The year following the close of her school she spent in visiting her friends and in recreation. In the spring of 1836 she went to New-York and resided in the family of her cousin, D. H. Nevins, until May, 1842, when she removed to New-London and found a home in the family of the writer until the day of her death.

She early manifested an unusual talent for versification as well as for prose writing, but was not encouraged by the advice or approbation of friends to thrust herself forward into notice by offering the productions of her pen to the public prints. Among her manuscripts are many fugitive pieces of poetry without date, but evidently written in early life. The first, in apparently the oldest book, is entitled the "Indian Harp," and would do credit to her later years. The fourth in order, in this book, is a long poem on "Thanksgiving," and the only one dated. This is stated to have been written in 1814. One earlier piece only has been found, and that is on a loose sheet, dated Oct. 26, 1813, and entitled "The Geranium's Complaint."

A considerable portion of her time, from 1812 to 1819, while her mother resided in Norwich, was spent by her in the family of her uncle Christopher Manwaring, Esq., at New-London. He had recently erected a fine mansion, on the beautiful grounds which he had inherited from his ancestors, and was a gentleman of literary taste and cultivation. He was a great admirer of Pope, Johnson and the old English authors. He had a good library, and being of kind and winning manners, it is not strange that a strong mutual attachment grew up between them, and that he became very fond of the society of his niece, and proud of her talents. He was a great friend of Madison, and an early admirer of General Jackson. The first of her writings, now known to have been printed, appeared in the *Connecticut Gazette*, April 17, 1816, addressed to the hero of New-Orleans. The contributor acknowledges that he stole it from the "fair tyro," and no author's name is attached.

Her contributions to the local papers of New-London have been very numerous, and with any striking event in the domestic history of the place, or with the decease of any aged or distinguished person, its citizens were sure to be favored with an interesting article, in which passing events were so interwoven with previous history as to command the attention of all classes of readers. During the past few years quite a number of inhabitants of that city have been able to notice the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. She was sure to be a welcome guest at all such gatherings, and her congratulatory lines were ever regarded as a golden present. Holding the pen of a ready writer, her choice thoughts flowed in chaste and beautiful words, whether in prose or poetry, and it is not too much to say, that only her own modesty and humility prevented her from coming before the world and claiming a position among the distinguished writers of the day.



It will be proper, in this connection, to speak of her published works and contributions to the religious and historical literature of the country. During her residence in New-York, she was intimately acquainted with Rev. Messrs. Hallock and Cook, secretaries of the American Tract Society. In 1835, that society published a premium tract entitled, "Do your Children reverence the Sabbath?" and the following year, "The Pequot of a Hundred Years," both from her pen, and of which they have issued 1,058,000 copies. She next prepared for them, in 1841, "Children of the Bible," all in verse and original; and in 1846, "Child's Hymn-Book," partly a compilation. In 1847, she furnished the "Tract Primer," one of the most popular and useful books ever published by that society. They have printed 950,000 copies of it in English, and tens of thousands have been published in Armenian, and other foreign languages. The society, at a meeting of their publishing committee, April 23, 1849, by vote invited her to prepare a suitable series of books for children and youth, to follow the Primer. In compliance with this request, she furnished six volumes of "Bible-Studies," forming an illustrative commentary on the whole Scriptures, and showing accurate scholarship and biblical research, interesting to the young, but full of valuable information for all who love the word of God. She was five years (from 1854 to 1859) in preparing this series, and contributed to the society, in 1861, one more work, entitled "Eve and her Daughters," being sketches of the distinguished women of the Bible in verse. She was also, up to the close of her life, a frequent contributor to their "American Messenger," furnishing them, but one week before her death, "The Aged Emigrant"—a few verses of poetry—the last line being "A Stepping-stone to Heaven."

A deep sense of her religious obligation pervaded her life, and was never lost sight of in her literary labors. An ardent thirst for knowledge, so deep as to amount to an almost insatiable craving, early took possession of her soul, and she could only be satisfied as she gathered and stored up the wisdom of the past. With a deep veneration for the piety and principles of our Puritan forefathers, she loved to linger among the graves and written records of their lives and deeds; and, like "Old Mortality," she recovered many an almost obliterated tomb-stone, and preserved its story from oblivion. Nearly every burial-place in the county was personally examined, and any stone of great age or special interest was faithfully transcribed. Doubtless all these researches into the records of the past, whether town or church-books, or on tomb-stones, were in accordance with her natural tastes; still we believe that something of the feeling which animated Walter Scott's hero was ever present with her. She would not let the worthy and pious dead pass out of mind, nor allow the good deeds of our ancestors to be forgotten.

Something from the mass of historical and genealogical information which she had accumulated, was first given to the public in the form of a history of the town of Norwich, in 1845. It was a book of 360 pages, with some local illustrations, and was well received and appreciated by the public. In 1852, she published a larger work, The History of New-London, of 672 pages. This was very carefully and thoroughly prepared, and won many commendations from distinguished scholars and antiquaries. In 1860, some of the volumes of this



history being still in sheets, twenty pages were added and bound up with the original book, thus giving eight years additional records. Her materials having greatly increased since the issue of the first history of Norwich, and the edition being out of print, she re-wrote the entire work, and a new volume of 700 pages was given to the public in 1866.

Miss Caulkins had now become widely known to many of the leading writers, particularly of antiquarian tastes, in different parts of the country. Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, George Bancroft and others frequently corresponded with her, and acknowledged her ability and accuracy. The late Sylvester Judd, of Northampton, and the Hon. James Savage, of Boston, fully appreciated her historical knowledge, and frequently availed themselves of her stores of information respecting the early colonists of New-England. Roger S. Baldwin and Henry White of New-Haven were among those who highly esteemed her works; and the latter, in a letter under date of June 3, 1864, of the history of New-London, writes:—"I have met with no town history which, in my judgment, is quite equal to it." Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, in very complimentary terms, says:—"I imagine there are few in our country, of either sex, whose opinion or accuracy in respect to the past is as good as yours." She was elected to honorary and corresponding membership by several historical societies, which appreciated her historical researches and her accumulated antiquarian lore. She was the only woman upon whom the Massachusetts Historical Society conferred that honor.

Justice to the religious element in her character requires some more particular notice of her views and feelings on the great question of immortality, and fitness for the life which is to come. It is very evident from her early writings that she fully accepted and believed the main doctrines of the Scriptures as they were received and held by her Puritan ancestors. She was profoundly impressed with a sense of her accountability to God, and the responsibility which ever rested upon her to use the talents which He had given her to his own honor and glory. Amidst her highest aspirations, she retained a prevailing sense of subjection to the Divine Will. The great doctrines of religion were especially the subject of anxious thought and solemn reflection, from 1826 to 1831. During the latter year the deep yearnings of her soul for a knowledge of God were satisfied. Under the preaching of Rev. Dr. McEwen, for 54 years pastor of the First Church in New-London, her heart became deeply touched with a sense of personal sinfulness and need of a divine saviour; and she publicly acknowledged her deliverance from doubts and fears, and her confidence in Jesus as her Redeemer, by a public profession of her faith and union with the First Church, July 5, 1831. The exercises of her mind were of a peculiarly interesting character, and from a state of gloom and doubt she emerged into a hopeful light, and laid hold on truth with a calm and cheerful faith which abided with her to the end. She immediately engaged in Sunday-School work, and gave some time each week to regular Biblical study with her own school. In removing to Norwich she became connected with the Second Congregational Church there, and, while in New-York, united with the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. After taking up her permanent abode at New-London, she transferred her connection to the Second Congregational Church in that city, in February, 1843. Ever ready for good words and



works, cheerfully coöperating with fellow Christians (especially as secretary of the Ladies' Seamen's Friend Society for more than twenty years), she will ever be remembered in the community in which she spent the last years of her life, as worthy of the commendation which her Master bestowed upon one of whom he said, "She hath done what she could;" words which her pastor appropriately used as the text of a memorial sermon, Feb. 14, 1869.

In the summer of 1866, she was brought by a long and slow fever very near the gates of death. The second edition of her history of Norwich had just gone into the printer's hands, and the last proofs had been corrected, when her frame, for many years feeble and frail, yielded like a strained bow, and fell withered and almost broken. Fully conscious of her condition, and willing to go if the Master called, she had, at that time, a strong desire to remain longer among her friends, and said to a dear relative: "While I would be resigned, yet my prayer is, 'Spare me that I may recover strength before I go hence and be no more.'" That prayer was graciously answered. She slowly regained a comfortable measure of health and strength, and was able to resume her literary labors, which were continued until the last week of her life. Never possessing a strong physical frame, and very often suffering from weakness and pain, yet she was ever cheerful and pleasant, and by her animated countenance, her chaste and intelligent conversation, shed a fragrant incense upon those into whose society she was thrown. Like many other cultivated minds who rise far above the ordinary level of those around them, her private papers show that she was sometimes touched in her inner life with a shade of sadness, almost of melancholy, and especially felt, as others of the most faithful have often done, that she had accomplished but very little.

A large mass of historical information and genealogical notes, and hundreds of pages of moral and religious prose, remain among her manuscripts. Many of her poetical effusions relating to the private affairs of family and life are now exposed, for the first time, to the eyes of her friends; but the most precious papers to them are a number of pieces written, apparently, within a few months before her death, in which her muse seems almost to have been inspired; for her themes are of the coming life, then so near to her that its beauties and its glories were already opened to her gaze.

A large collection of autographs—many of them not names alone, but letters of distinguished men and women, attest her interest in that department of antiquarian research; and a valuable assortment of ancient and modern coins had been assiduously gathered during the last fifty years. Specimens of continental currency, with many curious and rare pamphlets, and sermons of ancient date, have been treasured up, and the peculiar issues of corporate, state and governmental paper, representing fractional parts of a dollar, which were so general in the early years of the late war, have been to a good extent preserved in a specimen book.

Many pages might be added here, from letters of sympathy which have come to the relatives of the deceased since she left them, all testifying to the respect and esteem with which she had inspired her friends. Perhaps the writer will be pardoned for introducing two or three of these. "She has done so much to perpetuate the memory of the good deeds of others, that her own name and services to the State ought to be commemorated. Her moral and religious worth every one



will acknowledge, but it is not every one who knows or can appreciate her industry, skill, enthusiasm, or success as the pioneer among our local historians."<sup>1</sup> "I never had the pleasure of seeing Miss Caulkins but once, and then only for an hour; but her fine conversational powers, and amiable and gentle qualities left an impression upon me which I have never lost. She seemed to me a truly noble specimen of a woman."<sup>2</sup> "Her historical labors and her Christian character alike were worthy of all praise."<sup>3</sup>

A mass of genealogical and antiquarian lore, as has been already stated, remains in manuscript in the possession of her relatives. It is prized by them not only for its intrinsic value, but as a memorial of her diligent and patient industry. It will give them pleasure, as it ever did the deceased, to communicate any information they possess to all who love to search for their own ancestry among those of whom it was well said, two hundred years ago, "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain over into this wilderness."

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### THE SPOONER FAMILY.

[Communicated by THOMAS SPOONER, Esq., of Reading, Ohio.]

1. WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> SPOONER. The first notice we have of him, is to be found in the records of Plymouth colony, vol. xii. page 19, where we have record of transfer of "his Indenture bearinge date the twenty-seaventh day of March Anno Dni 1637"—from John Holmes to John Coomes for the term "from the first day of May next after the date of the said Indenture vnto thend and terme of six yeares thence next ensuing."

He was not apprenticed by the authorities, by a guardian, or by his parent; but "hath put himself apprentice w<sup>th</sup> John Holmes"; and "now the s<sup>d</sup> John Holmes w<sup>th</sup> the consent and likeinge the said Willm Spooner hath the first day of July assigned and set over the said Willm Spooner vnto John Coomes."

Of the place of nativity of William there is doubt. In the articles of indenture he is said to be "of Colchester, in the County of Essex."

We obtain no light or indication, by the places of nativity of his masters, that enables us to infer that of Spooner; nor do we see that *the* "Colchester, in the Co. of Essex," can be safely determined as having been the old Roman town of England.

Without entering into a statement of the reasons that influence the opinion, the conviction of the compiler of this paper is, that the "Colchester" referred to was of Co. Essex, Massachusetts colony—the town afterward and now known as Salisbury.<sup>4</sup> That there was a set-

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Daniel C. Gilman, New-Haven.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. Dr. Sprague.

<sup>3</sup> Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

<sup>4</sup> [The county of Essex, Massachusetts, does not appear on the records of that colony before May 10, 1642, when the colony was divided into four shires, namely, Essex, Norfolk, Middlesex and Suffolk. The town of Salisbury was then made part of Norfolk county. In the act Feb. 4, 1679-80, uniting Salisbury, Haverhill and Amesbury to Essex county, it is stated that "those townes did formerly belong to Essex county and attended Essex Courts." See *Mass. Colony Records*, vol. ii. p. 38, and vol. v. p. 264. D.]



tlement there as early as 1637, and probably 1636, and known as *chester*, there can be no doubt.

Of the parentage of William and of his place of nativity, it is hardly probable that positive knowledge can be had. That he was of English origin cannot be questioned; but whether born on British soil, in Leyden, and whether his parents were of Robinson's church, questions now being examined. My judgment leads me to the conclusion that Leyden must be looked to as his birth-place.

William was "propounded to take vp his Freedome," June 7, 1653; "admitted, and sworne," June 6, 1654; was "surveyor for the Highways," June 8, 1655; one of "The Grand Enquest," June 3, 1656, and again June 5, 1666. May 29, 1670, William is named as a Freeman of Dartmouth. The exact date of his removal is not known, but it was prior to 1662, and subsequent to 1658.

The Spooners were farmers and mechanics. Tradition makes some of the earlier generation to have been weavers; and, by the same authority, William and his sons have credit for erecting the first mill in Dartmouth. If this be true, it was located at the "Head of the River," on land which to this date has remained in the family. The father and four of his sons settled at the "Head of the River"—Acushnet—and to the east. On the same land are yet to be found many of his descendants. William was a town-officer of Acushnet (Dartmouth), 1663. He died in 1684.

His will bears date, March 8, 1683-4; witnesses—John Jenney and Thomas Tabor.

"I make my son Samuell my sole executor and I have made choyce of my two friends Seth Pope and Thomas Tabor to see this my will performed." His lands, he devises to his sons John, Samuel and William, and to his grandson John—who are named as proprietors of Dartmouth in the confirmatory deed of Bradford. His wife was doubtless deceased at the time he made his will.

1. WILLIAM married, 1st, Elizabeth Partridge, who d. April 28, 1651.

Child:—

2. 1. JOHN,<sup>2</sup> who was living in 1738.

William<sup>1</sup> married, 2d, March 18, 1651-2, Hannah Pratt, dau. of Joshua and Bathsheba Pratt.

Children:—

3. 2. SARAH,<sup>2</sup> b. Oct. 5, 1653; living in 1720.
4. 3. SAMUEL,<sup>2</sup> b. Jan. 14, 1655; d. 1737.
5. 4. MARTHA,<sup>2</sup> living in 1717.
6. 5. WILLIAM.<sup>2</sup> Estate probated in 1729.
7. 6. ISAAC.<sup>2</sup> Estate probated, 1709.
8. 7. EBENEZER,<sup>2</sup> b. 1666; d. Feb. 5, 1717-18.
9. 8. HANNAH.<sup>2</sup>
10. 9. MERCY.<sup>2</sup>

JOHN<sup>2</sup> SPOONER [2] lived to an advanced age; but we have no means of determining dates of his birth or death. I have the original of a deed made by him, April 24, 1730, in which he conveys—"In consideration of y<sup>e</sup> natural love and affection which I have and Bare unto my well beloved Son Nathan [18] Spooner, \* \* \* \*, and y<sup>e</sup> my land lying to y<sup>e</sup> northward of Joseph Tabers homestead with



house in w<sup>ch</sup> he now Dwells, with all y<sup>t</sup> land lying to ye westward of Accoshunet River at a place commonly known by y<sup>e</sup> name of Doop Brook, with all y<sup>t</sup> lot of land and salt marsh meadow lying on y<sup>e</sup> eastward side of Sconticut neck and to y<sup>e</sup> southward side of y<sup>t</sup> land y<sup>t</sup> belongs to y<sup>e</sup> heirs of Jonathan Hathaway Deceas<sup>d</sup>—with all my salt marsh meadow at Nasquatucket on y<sup>e</sup> west side of Shiping Creek and to y<sup>e</sup> westward of y<sup>e</sup> meadow w<sup>ch</sup> I gave to my son Will<sup>m</sup> Spooner by Deed of Gift, also one third part of one eight<sup>h</sup> part of one whole share of Cedar Swamp, with all my right in y<sup>e</sup> Islands in s<sup>d</sup> town (Reserving to myself and to his mother my wife y<sup>e</sup> above mentioned Premises granted to my s<sup>d</sup> son Nath<sup>n</sup> Spooner During y<sup>e</sup> term of our natural lives) \* \* \* \*.” Witnesses: James Cushman and Isaac Nye. Acknowledged before Sam<sup>l</sup> Willis, Justice of y<sup>e</sup> peace.

His son Barnabas [21] in his will, of date Feb. 7, 1733, provides:—

“ *Item.* And my will is that all Back of my homestead Lying to the Eastward of the County Rhoad be Disposed of att the Discretion of my Executors for the Payment of my Just Debts and for the comfortable Purpose of my aged and Honored father so far as it will goe, hereby Granting To my said Executors full Power to sell the same and give good and Lawfull Deeds thereof, and in case that will not be sufficient to do the same then what may be wanted, y<sup>e</sup> money to do the same be procured by selling of Enough of my Lands on the north side thereof as to do it.”

At the date of making this will, John,<sup>2</sup> the “aged and honored father,” must have been full eighty-five years of age.

John<sup>2</sup> had the “oath of fidelity” administered to him, May 24, 1686, at the same time his brothers Samuel<sup>2</sup> and William<sup>2</sup> were admitted “freemen.” In 1686, ’99, and 1700, he was surveyor of the highways; 1684, he and his brother Samuel<sup>2</sup> were of a commission for “Laying out road;” 1690, he was member of the town council; 1697, he was constable; 1702, Grand Juror; May 18, 1710, he was elected representative; 1689, he was one of the commission “in reference to the present want of an highway, viz. a country road from Middlebury, Bridgewater, and other places, toward Boston.” The report of this commission was made July 2, 1690.

We do not learn whom John<sup>2</sup> married; but that he was twice married, there can be no doubt.

#### Children:—

11. 1. JOHN,<sup>3</sup> b. July 2, 1668; will probated, 1728.
12. 2. WILLIAM,<sup>3</sup> b. May 11, 1680.
13. 3. JONATHAN,<sup>3</sup> b. Aug. 28, 1681.
14. 4. ELIZABETH,<sup>3</sup> b. June 19, 1683.
15. 5. ELEANOR,<sup>3</sup> b. Feb. 1, 1685.
16. 6. PHEBE,<sup>3</sup> b. May 11, 1687.
17. 7. NATHAN,<sup>3</sup> b. Sept. 21, 1689.
18. 8. REBECCA,<sup>3</sup> b. Oct. 8, 1691; d. March 9, 1728-9.
19. 9. DEBORAH,<sup>3</sup> b. Aug. 10, 1694.
20. 10. BARNABAS,<sup>3</sup> b. Feb. 5, 1699; will probated, 1734.

[To be continued.]



## THE USHER FAMILY.

[Communicated by WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, A.M., of Boston, Mass.]

THIS family has been very prominent in New-England, especially from the fact that John Usher was the proprietor of New-Hampshire and was involved in the numerous disputes connected with the settlement of that province. It has therefore seemed advisable to print the following account of the first four generations of the family in this country, and it is hoped that the record will be continued by members of the family.

The family was founded here by two brothers, Hezekiah of Cambridge and Boston, and Robert of Stamford, Conn. We do not have any clue to their ancestry beyond the fact that John, son of Hezekiah, used a coat-of-arms. Hezekiah Usher mentions in his will his brother John Harwood and sister Elizabeth Harwood. This John was living at Bednall Green in 1665, as it appears by the Lane Papers. Hezekiah's daughter m. Samuel Shrimpton, and the Shrimptons were of Bednall Green. Hence we may say that this locality is more likely than any other to repay investigation.

Hezekiah Usher was a prominent merchant and member of the South church; and his name occurs repeatedly on our records.

His brother Robert, according to Savage, also left a good estate at his decease.

1. Hezekiah<sup>1</sup> Usher, of Boston, by wife Frances, had :

3. i. Hezekiah, b. 6 June, 1639.

4. ii. Rebecca, b. ; m. Abraham Brown, May 1, 1641.

iii. John, b. 11 Sept. 1643; d. Dec. 1645.

iv. Elizabeth, b. 1 Feb. 1645-6; m. Samuel Shrimpton.

v. John, b. 17 April, 1648.

vi. Sarah, ; m. Jona. Tyng.

His wife dying 25 April, 1652, he m. 2d, 2 Nov. 1652, Elizabeth dau. of Rev. Zachary Symmes, and had :

vii. Hannah, b. 29 Dec. 1653; d. 24 July, 1654.

viii. Zechariah, b. 26 Dec. 1654; d. 23 Aug. 1656.

He m. 3d, Mary, dau. of Wm. Alford, and widow of Peter Burdett, by whom he had no issue.

He died May, 1676, and his widow m. Samuel Nowell, of Chatham town, who died in England in 1688; she d. 14 Aug. 1693.

2. Robert<sup>1</sup> Usher, of Stamford, Conn., representative, &c., m. May, 1659, Elizabeth, widow of Jeremy Jagger.

His children were :

## 5. Robert.

Elizabeth, b. 1660.

He d. Oct. 1669.

## SECOND GENERATION.

3. Hezekiah<sup>2</sup> Usher, Jr., m. 1686, Bridget, dau. of John Lisle, Esq., one of Cromwell's Lords. She was the widow of Dr. Leon Hoar (Pres. H. C.).

He d. s. p. 11 July, 1697; and his widow d. 25 May, 1711.



4. John<sup>2</sup> Usher, Lieut. Gov. of New-Hampshire, m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Lidgett, and had :

- i. Elizabeth, b. 18 June, 1669; m. David Jeffries, 15 Sept. 1686.
- ii. Jane, b. 2 March, 1678.

He m. 2d, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Allen, governor and one of the proprietors of New-Hampshire, and had :

6. iii. John, b. June, 1695.

iv. Frances, ; m. Rev. Joseph Parsons.

7. v. Hezekiah.

vi. Elizabeth, ; m. Stephen Harris, 25 April, 1728.

He died 5 Sept. 1726, at Medford.

5. Robert<sup>2</sup> Usher, of Dunstable, Mass.; m. Sarah, dau. of John Blanchard, and had :

8. i. John, b. 31 May, 1696.

ii. Robert, b. 1700; d. s. p. 8 May, 1725. Killed at Lovewell's Fight.

### THIRD GENERATION.

6. Rev. John<sup>3</sup> Usher, of Bristol, R. I. (H. C. 1709); m. Elizabeth, and had :

9. i. John, b. 27 Sept. 1723.

ii. Samuel, b. 20 Jan. 1724; d. young.

10. iii. Hezekiah, b. 13 Nov. 1726.

11. iv. Allen, b. 14 Aug. 1728.

v. Edward, b. 19 Mch. 1729; d. 1730.

vi. Thomas, b. 25 Apr. 1731; d. young.

vii. James, b. 20 Sept. 1733; d. young.

viii. Eliza, b. 7 Apr. 1736; m. Ezekiel Cook, and d. s. p. 21 Oct. 1799.

His wife d. 1769, and he died 1 May, 1775.

7. Hezekiah<sup>3</sup> Usher, of Medford, Mass., and Newport, R. I.; m. Jane, dau. of Stephen Greenleaf, and had :

12. i. Hezekiah, b. 2 June, 1734.

13. ii. John, b. 25 May, 1736.

iii. Daniel, ; d. young.

iv. Jane, ; m. ——— Dakin.

v. Elizabeth, ; m. Joseph Francis, 15 May, 1764.

vi. Mary, ; d. unm.

He m. 2d, Abigail, dau. of Aaron Cleveland. She was b. at Medford, 10 May, 1706, and had :

vii. Abigail, ; m. John Stewart.

14. viii. Robert, b. 31 Jan. 1742-3.

15. ix. James, b. 18 July, 1747.

8. John<sup>3</sup> Usher, of Dunstable and Merrimack, N. H., by wife Hannah, had :

i. John, b. 2 May, 1728; d. young.

16. ii. Robert, b. 9 Apr. 1730.

iii. Rachel, b. 1732.

iv. Abijah, b. 8 Aug. 1734; d. young.

v. William, b. ; d. unm. at Hallowell.

vi. John, b. 5 Dec. 1741; d. young.

vii. Elizabeth, b. 13 Mch. 1744; m. ——— Robinson.

viii. Olive, b. 27 Aug. 1749; d. young.



17. ix. Eleazer, b. 16 June, 1746.  
Adm. on his estate granted 18 Sept. 1766.

## FOURTH GENERATION.

In this generation we have seven grandsons of Hezekiah<sup>1</sup> and two of Robert<sup>1</sup> Usher.

9. Rev. John<sup>4</sup> Usher (H. C. 1743), of Bristol, m. Ann (who d. May, 1769), and had :

- i. John, } bapt. 26 Apr. 1752 ; d. unm. 9 Jan. 1770.
  - ii. Ann, } " 26 Apr. 1752 ; m. George D.
  - iii. Clarissa, b. 26 May, 1754 ; d. 4 July, 1785.
  - iv. Samuel, b. 28 Mch. 1756 ; d. unm. 26 Sept. 1835.
  - v. Frances, b. 6 Aug. 1758 ; m. Peter Ruton, 2 Nov. 1783.
  - vi. Hannah P., b. 6 July, 1760 ; m. James Robeshore.
18. vii. Hezekiah, b. 12 May, 1763.
19. viii. George-Dunbar, b. 19 Feb. 1764.
- ix. Mary, b. 10 Nov. 1765 ; m. Myndert Lansing.
  - x. Sarah, b. 13 Feb. 1767 ; m. Ellery Sanford.

He d. 1804.

10. Hezekiah<sup>4</sup> Usher, of Bristol, m. Ann —, who d. 10 Dec. 1793. He d. *s.p.* 26 Feb. 1802, and was buried in St. Michael's church-yard, in Bristol.

11. Allen<sup>4</sup> Usher, of Bristol, m. 30 Nov. 1755, Rebecca Bourne, and had :

- i. Thomas, bapt. 25 Sept. 1757.
- 20. ii. James, b. 29 June, 1760.
- 21. iii. Edward, b. 26 Dec. 1761.
- 22. iv. Allen, b. 2 June, 1765.
- 23. v. Aaron, b. 21 Aug. 1768.
- vi. John, b. 9 Aug. 1770.
- vii. William, b. 2 July, 1773 ; buried 31 July, 1774.
- viii. Anne, b. 26 Oct. 1780.

He d. 15 Oct. 1794 ; his widow d. 15 June, 1801, aged 65.

12. Hezekiah<sup>4</sup> Usher, of East Haddam, Conn., m. Lydia Baker, 3 Nov. 1757, and had :

- i. Jane, b. 2 Aug. 1758.
- ii. Lydia, b. 18 Feb. 1760.
- iii. Harris, b. 10 Sept. 1762 ; d. 17 May, 1771.
- iv. Abigail, b. 12 Aug. 1764.
- v. Sarah, b. 1 Apr. 1765.
- 24. vi. Hezekiah, b. 2 Apr. 1767.
- vii. Susanna, b. 1 Mch. 1769 ; m. Paul Palmer, 23 Mch. 1800.
- 25. viii. Aaron-Cleaveland, b. 17 Oct. 1770.
- ix. Olive, b. 17 Oct. 1772 ; d. 17 Mch. 1775.
- 26. x. Harris, b. 12 May, 1774.
- 27. xi. Charles-Lee, b. 13 Mch. 1776.
- 28. xii. Watros, b. 7 Feb. 1780.
- 29. xiii. Moses-Craft, b. 12 Oct. 1782.
- 30. xiv. Nathaniel, b. 28 Oct. 1785.

He removed to Brookfield, Chenango Co., N. Y.

13. John<sup>4</sup> Usher, of Smithfield, R. I. ; m. 1st, Freelove Luther, and had :



- 31. i. Stephen.
- ii. Jane.
- iii. John.
- 32. iv. Daniel, b. 15 Feb. 1786.
- v. James.
- vi. Freeloove, ; m. Ebenezer Southwick.
- vii. Delia, ; m. Valentine Inman.

His wife died 15 Oct. 1815, and he m. 2d, Zilpha Phillips, by whom he had no issue. He died at Gloucester, R. I., July, 1837.

14. Dr. Robert<sup>4</sup> Usher, of Chatham and Colchester, Conn., m. 23 May, 1765, Susanna, dau. of Jona. and Susanna (Olmstead) Gates, and had :

- i. Oliver, b. 16 Sept. 1766.
- ii. Jonathan, b. 4 July, 1768 ; d. 22 Sept. 1769.
- iii. Jonathan, b. 7 Nov. 1770.
- iv. Robert, b. 14 Dec. 1772.
- v. Susanna, b. 23 Aug. 1774 ; m. Ebenezer Rollo.

His wife dying 13 Dec. 1777, he m. 2d, Anna Cone, 25 Jan. 1779, and had :

- vi. James, b. 25 Feb. 1780 ; d. 12 Aug. 1780.
- vii. James, b. 18 July, 1781 ; d. 1 Oct. 1817.
- viii. Revilo-Cone, b. 19 Jan. 1783.
- ix. Anna, b. 25 Oct. 1784 ; d. 21 Sept. 1801.
- x. Statira, b. 22 July, 1786 ; m. Gov. Stephen F. Palmer.
- xi. Abigail, b. 30 May, 1788 ; m. Rev. Jona. Cone.
- xii. Deodate-Johnson, b. 6 Apr. 1790 ; unm.
- xiii. Sophran, b. 29 Jan. 1792.
- xiv. Harriet, b. 16 Dec. 1773 ; unm.
- xv. Elizabeth, b. 19 Jan. 1796 ; d. unm. 16 Feb. 1838.
- xvi. Josiah-Cleveland, b. 24 Aug. 1802.

He d. 27 Mch. 1820 ; his widow d. 20 May, 1849, aged 94.

15. James<sup>4</sup> Usher, of Chatham, Conn., and Canaan, N. Y. ; m. Sarah Brainerd, 20 Jan. 1774, and had :

- i. Ruth.
- ii. Fanny.
- iii. James.

16. Robert<sup>4</sup> Usher, of Merrimack, m. Sarah Stearns, of Bedford, and had :

- i. Sarah, b. 6 July, 1755 ; m. Joseph Nash.
- ii. Abijah, b. 15 Feb. 1757.
- iii. Hannah, b. 7 Feb. 1759 ; m. John Peters.
- iv. Robert, b. 7 Mch. 1761.
- v. Daniel, b. 14 May, 1763.
- vi. Fanny, b. 1764 ; m. — Wyer.
- vii. John, b. 1766.
- viii. Mary, b. 1768 ; m. Wyman Weston.
- ix. Eleazer, b. 1770.

He died at Medford, Mass., 18 Oct. 1793.

17. Eleazer<sup>4</sup> Usher, of Merrimack and Amherst, N. H., m. Prudence, widow of P. Wilson, and had :

Simeon, b. 10 June, 1785 ; d. 28 April, 1786.

He died at Milford, Mass., probably *s. p.*



## EMERY—AMORY.

“THE Deposition of Rebecca Ladd aged about 64 years, who testifies and says, She very well knew Nathanael Scammon<sup>1</sup> and Benjamin Scammon late of Biddeford deceased who died about the year 1745, that the Deponent well knew and was acquainted with Humphry Scammon, James Scammon, Elizabeth Goodwin the wife of Capt. Ichabod Goodwin, Dominicus Scammon, Hannah the wife of Allison Brown of Arundell, Sarah the wife of Joseph Hanson and who were always reputed Brethren and Sisters to the said Nathanael and Benjamin.

“That James Scammon before named died some time ago and left Issue, James Scammon now of Haverhill, Hannah now married to Thomas Donnell of Pepperell<sup>o</sup>. Nathanael, Eliz<sup>a</sup>. and Mary of said Pepperellbor<sup>o</sup>, that Dominicus Scammon a brother of said Benjamin and Nathanael died many years ago and left Issue his son Dominicus Scammon, and Eliz<sup>a</sup>. lately married to Mr. Thomas Cutt of Pepperell<sup>o</sup>. That Hannah who married M<sup>r</sup>. Brown has been dead many years and left her only Son Andrew and Eliz<sup>a</sup>. now the wife of Abraham Tyler, that these are and have been the only reputed Representatives of the said Hannah one of the Sisters of the said Nathan<sup>1</sup> and Benj<sup>a</sup>. That Sarah, another of the said Benj<sup>a</sup>. and Nath<sup>1</sup> has been dead many years and left Issue Humphry Hanson of Dover by her husband Mr. Hanson, that the Deponent was well acquainted with the several Persons before mentioned and the Degrees of the Relationship before mentioned has ever been reputed and Esteemed by and between them, that this deponent was present at the Birth of several of the persons before named, viz. Eliz<sup>a</sup>. the now wife of Mr. Thomas Cutt, and Dominicus Scammon her brother the reputed children of Dominicus Scammon a Brother of the said Benjamin and Nathanael.

“That she never understood the said Nathan<sup>1</sup> and Benj<sup>a</sup> or either of them left any Issue. That Nath<sup>1</sup> it was said died about a month before Benj<sup>a</sup>.

“That the Deponent knew one Mary Scammon that was a sister to the said Benj<sup>a</sup>. and Nathan<sup>1</sup>, when a child, and it was reported that this Mary was carried into captivity by the Indians to Canada.

REBECCA LADD.

“York ss. Sworn to by the Deponent in the inferior court held at Biddeford in the County of York on the second Tuesday of October, 1765.

Attest, Jn<sup>o</sup> FROST Clerk.”

Madam Ladd was a descendant of Anthony Emery, who with his brother, John, came, it is said, from Romsey, England, in June, 1635, in the ship James to Newbury. John died Nov. 3, 1685, aged 85.

<sup>1</sup> Scammonden, a village in the parish of Wakefield, Leeds, Yorkshire, according to a survey of 1577. Almondbury Church Register, Nov. 1, 1557, says:—“The plague began at Woodsome Mill in the house of Thomas Scammonden whose children Robert, Ralph, Elizabeth, Dorothy, William, Beatrix, died that month.” The Parish of Huddersfield contains the chapel of “Scammonden, or Deanhead.” *Whittaker's Leeds*, 1818, pp. 201, 329, 330, 348.

What was the origin and meaning of the name Scammon, and whence did Humphrey Scammon come?



As early as 1644 Anthony removed to Dover, and was "of Piscataqua" July 15, 1650, when he bought lands of Joseph Austin (York deeds, ii. 141); and Oct. 1, 1663, was "of Kittery," when he sold to his son James Emery, of Kittery, 20 acres of meadow in York Pond. The witnesses were James Emery, Sen., and John, Jr. The deed was not recorded till May 5, 1674 (York deeds, ii. 150). May 12, 1660, Anthony Emery and Frances, his wife, sold to son James Emery, Sen., for £165 all his land in Kittery on south side of Sturgeon Creek (York deeds, iii. 38).

In York Registry, v. 107, is recorded a deed from James Emery, Senior, of Kittery, to his sons Daniel and James, of lands in Kittery, "partly given to me by my late father Anthony Emery," "only whereas Major Charles Frost, and James Emery, Jr. and Noah Emery lately built a saw mill," &c.

York deeds, v. 115, March 2, 1694:—James Emery, Sen., of Berwick, conveys to his "son-in-law Sylvanus Knock"—

Our memoranda show a marriage of James Emery to Margaret, daughter of Richard Hitchcock, who lived at Winter Harbor, Saco, and was buried June 22, 1671, leaving wife, and children Jerusha, Lydia, Rebecca, Ann, and Margaret, born 1653–1664. (Folsom's *S. & B.*, 124.) Who was this James Emery?

In his will, made December 28, 1724, and proved April 7, 1725 (York Prob. Rec.), James Emery, of Berwick, names wife Elizabeth, son Thomas, son James's children, son Samuel, daughters Margaret, Lydia, *Rebecca* (the deponent), Elizabeth, Lucretia wife of Job Emery, executors. The widow, who married Abbott of Berwick, in her account as executrix, mentions £12 paid to "Daniel Smith of Biddeford," and names her late husband, "James Emery, Senior."

His daughter Rebecca (the deponent) married January 1, 1719, Captain Daniel Smith of Saco, from Exeter, and Sept. 8th, 1752, she and her son Theophilus administered on the estate of her late husband, "Daniel Smith of Biddeford, Gent." The estate was appraised Nov. 1, 1752, at about £1500. May 28, 1755, she married Mr. Nathaniel Ladd, an officer of the English army, survived him about ten years, and died, aged 88, about 1786. Her daughter Rebecca married Dominicus, second son of Capt. Humphrey Scammon,<sup>1</sup> the partner of Pepperrell and Weare, 1741. Lydia married Benjamin Hooper, and Mary married Jeremiah Hill (Folsom's *S. & B.*, 188, 240, 253, 254).

Madam Ladd used to complain that Mr. Ladd gave all her negroes their freedom. "It was hard that she could not have one." Two of them, "Pete" and "Bess," who were born of their slaves, were married, and preferred to live with Madam Ladd, and continued her voluntary servants till her death. Folsom (p. 240) says Daniel Smith "was among the earliest settlers in the town the last century, and came from Exeter." Whose son was he?

<sup>1</sup> Richard King of Dunstan Landing, Scarboro', in his account book, 1750, Jan. 25, charged to "Messrs. Thomas Gillpatrick [of 'Bedeford'] and Daniel Smith," "an order from Mr. Humphrey Scamman, £15: 2s.: 8d."; and by another entry "1750 March 22" it appears that "Mr. Daniel Smith, master of the Schooner May Flower," was in the coasting trade: at Halifax, in July, 1751, to New York, &c., masts, spars, boards, rum, sugar, flour, flax, pork, wool, and corn were articles of freight. June, 1756, "Capt. Daniel Smith" was "Dr. to Richard King" "To my journey from York to clerk Frost for his Ex'on vs. Abraham Tyler, cash advanced" 6s.

Richard King was father of a family of temporary fame. Rufus, William and Cyrus King were his sons.



An exhaustive search of the Registry of Deeds and Probate and Archives of the county of York, taking full and accurate copies of all deeds, wills, inventories, depositions and other documents relating to the earlier generations of the name of EMERY, say to 1769, would present most interesting and instructive illustrations of their manners, customs and comforts; the vicissitudes of peace and war; the hardships and deprivations of pioneer and frontier-life; of value, thrift, and material progress; of legal, political and religious relations; of the steady encroachment of man upon nature; in brief, of all that enters into the warp and woof of the life and condition of to-day.

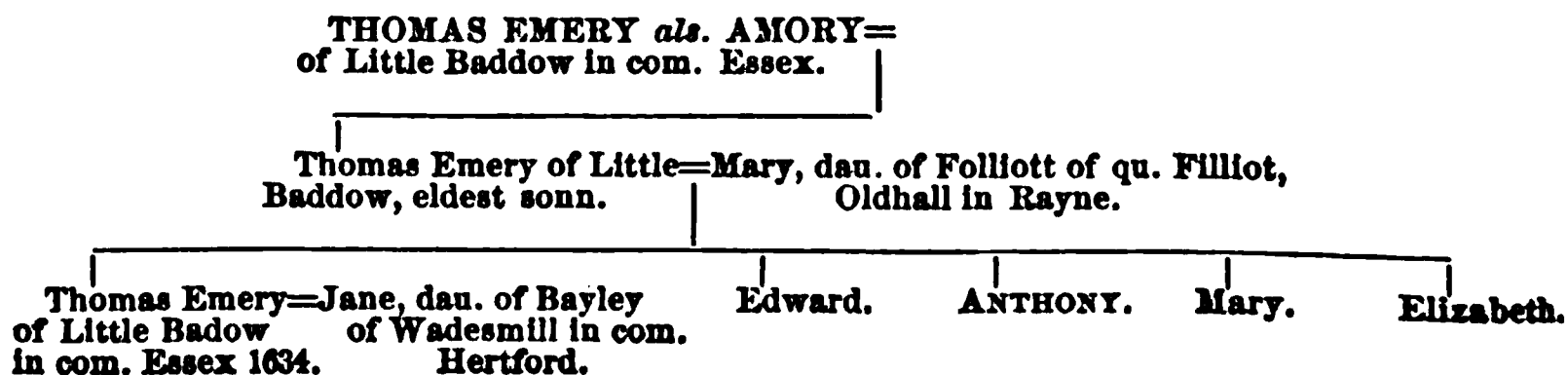
The surname EMERY, alias AMORY, affords a curious illustration of the way in which history and philology may be imbedded in a mere name. The man of leisure might well press the inquiry to the original of the name, and would doubtless find the study a source of curious and instructive historical research and speculation. The name, in its *first form*, does not seem to have yet accumulated, in any one person or family bearing it, enough of generous and laudable interest to come up to the level where such studies can be appreciated. But Rome was not built in a day.

Lower's *Dictiona.y of Family Names*, 1860, gives the following derivation:—

"Amory, Amery. From the personal name Emeric or Americus, equivalent to the Italian Amerigo, latinized Americus, whence the name of the great western continent. It seems to have undergone the following changes: Emeric, Emery, Amery, Amory, Ammory, and in Domesday Haimericus. It is asserted, however, that "the family of D'Amery came to England with the conqueror from Tours."

Edwards, in his *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, 1868, pages 3-5, quotes a letter from John Hooker to Sir Walter:—"Your ancestor, Sir John de Raleigh, married the daughter of D'Amerie, D'Amerie of Clare, Clare of King Edward the First; which Clare, by his father, descended of King Henry the First. In like manner by your mother [Champernoon, who was also mother to Sir Humphrey Gylbert] you may be derived out of the same house."

In a volume of French history, it is said that when Napoleon had resolved to negotiate "avec Rome pour rétablir l'ancien culte," his first advances were "sous la direction religieuse du respectable abbé EMERY, supérieur général de Saint-Sulpice." This was in 1803. Thus we find the name Emery in France in our day the exact equivalent—*idem sonans*—of Amory in England and New-England, and a demonstration of their identity, varied in accent or sound, and in the initial letter, as the family happens to be Gallican or Anglican, north or south of the British channel. But this is not left at all to speculation, for it is again verified by the record. The herald's "Visitation of Essex, 1634," contains the following:—





Thus we may find in the changes of a single family name, a key to English history in its relation to European vicissitudes, a thorough study of which would lead to an intimate knowledge of political and industrial mutations, and especially of the religious revolutions which led to migrations back and forth, as the fortunes of Rome rose and fell in her great struggle against Liberty.

To aid and stimulate the search for the New-England ANTHONY EMERY, we add :—THOMAS EMERY, citizen and upholder of London, left a long will, dated March 11, 153 $\frac{3}{4}$ , proved June 2, 1534, bequeathing his soul to God, the Virgin Mary, &c., and desiring to be buried in the churchyard of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, under the stone where his first wife lies buried. EDWARD EMERY of Margat Roothing, co. Essex, Gent., will dated Oct. 30, 1637, proved Jan. 15, 164 $\frac{9}{11}$ , names elder brother Thomas Emery, sisters Mary and Elizabeth, Aunt Ann Palmer, Cousin [nephew] William Emery of Rimbalton, co. Huntingdon, and appoints his younger brother ANTHONY Emery, executor.

Our Anthony Emery was a man of intelligence, energy and deeds; and there ought to be men of the name of a grateful appreciation sufficient to a suitable biographical memorial of the man who planted what they reap.

J. W. T.

## PHILIP WELCH OF IPSWICH, MS., AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

[Communicated by WILLIAM PRESCOTT, M.D., of Concord, N. H.]

It is well known that the north part of Ireland was mainly settled from Scotland, from which circumstance the people were called Scotch-Irish. They were Protestants, and a robust and hardy race of men. It was by this race that Londonderry in New-Hampshire and other places were first settled.

1. It was from the same section also that Philip Welch came, or was brought, in 1654, when about sixteen years of age.<sup>1</sup> He lived in Ipswich, where, in 1666, Feb. 20th, he married Hannah Haggett, and where their first child was born. He soon after removed into Topsfield, where several of their children were born; but the records are so imperfect that it is impossible to state how many, or whether he had not other children besides those recorded here. He returned to Ipswich and died there; but the precise time of his death is not known.

### 2. PHILIP [1] and HANNAH.

Children :—

3. 1. Philip, Jr.,<sup>2</sup> [9] b. in Ipswich, Dec. 27, 1668; m. about 1692, Hannah ———.
4. 2. John,<sup>2</sup> b. in Topsfield, Nov 27, 1670.
5. 3. David,<sup>2</sup> b. in “ Aug. 27, 1672.

<sup>1</sup> Philip Welch came to New-England in the ship Goodfellow, of which George Dell was master. See REGISTER, vol. xix. p. 55, and the *Massachusetts Quarterly Review* (Boston, 1850), vol. iii. p. 414.—ED.



6. 4. Samuel,<sup>2</sup> [12] b. in 1675 ; m. Mary ———.

He enlisted in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745, when 70 years of age. It has been a tradition with some of the descendants that he died soon after his return, while others allege that he lived to be nearly 100 years of age. He was one of the first settlers of Kingston, N. H., where his children were born and where he died.

7. 5. Hannah,<sup>2</sup> [21] b. in 1680 ; m. in 1707, Thomas Scribner, of Kingston, as his second wife. They were among the first settlers of Kingston.
8. 6. Moses,<sup>2</sup> [27] b. at Ipswich, Nov. 25, 1685 ; m. Rebecca ———.

9. PHILIP WELCH, JR.<sup>2</sup> [3] and HANNAH.

Children :—

10. 1. Thomas,<sup>2</sup> b. Sept. 6, 1693.
11. 2. Joseph,<sup>2</sup> [36] b. about 1698 ; m. Dec. 29, 1726, Deborah, dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Clifford) Scribner, of Kingston, b. Sept. 7, 1705.

12. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> WELCH, [6] and MARY.

Children :—

13. 1. Benjamin,<sup>2</sup> b. Jan. 13, 1707.
14. 2. Tabitha,<sup>2</sup> b. March 10, 1709.
15. 3. Samuel,<sup>2</sup> [46] b. Feb. 13, 1711 ; m. Jan. 22, 1732, Eleanor Clough, dau. of John Clough, of Salisbury, Mass., whom he affirmed to be much older than himself. She died, leaving four children, and he m. in 1794, for a second wife, Wid. Rachel Elliot, of Bow (b. in 1738), and dau. of Wm. Sargent, of Newtown (now Newton), N. H. He was then 84 years of age, and Rachel 56. He removed from Kingston to Pembroke, when forty or fifty years of age, where he resided until 1770, when he removed to Bow, where he died April 5, 1823, at the extreme age of 112 years and almost two months, or seven months by his own account. He was cotemporary with George I. of England and Louis XIV. of France, and his cradle was rocked almost as early as that of Franklin. Within a year of Mr. W.'s death he was visited by John Farmer and Jacob B. Moore, two celebrated historians and antiquaries of Concord, N. H., and in the second vol. pages 148-53 of the *Historical Collections*, may be seen an interesting account of their interview with him. They visited him again but a short time before his death. See *Hist. Coll.*, as above. They allege that had Mr. W. enjoyed the advantages of an early education he would have been no ordinary man ; and that notwithstanding all these disadvantages, he was very interesting. His memory was still retentive and his judgment sound. With the transactions of years long past he was familiar. The old man even then was cheerful, and they spent an hour in an interesting conversation with him, and he answered all their inquiries intelligibly and



satisfactorily. He was temperate and frugal, and enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. They state that his features were Grecian, and in person he was rather above the middling size. He was fond of retirement, and his death corresponded with his life—calm and tranquil.

It is stated that the mother of Mr. Welch lived almost, and a sister quite, a century; and a brother to ninety years of age.

- 16. 4. Martha,<sup>3</sup> b. Feb. 1713.
- 17. 5. Philip,<sup>3</sup> b. July 8, 1715; m. June 5, 1738, Sarah Wolsford.
- 18. 6. Mary,<sup>3</sup> b. Jan. 20, 1718; m. Oct. 2, 1740, Elisha Clough.
- 19. 7. David,<sup>3</sup> b. June 20, 1720.
- 20. 8. Abigail,<sup>3</sup> b. March, 1725.

21. HANNAH<sup>2</sup> WELCH, [7] and THOMAS SCRIBNER. (*Note 1.*)

Children:—

- 22. 1. Sarah,<sup>3</sup> b. Nov. 18, 1707; d. March 4, 1709.
- 23. 2. Elizabeth,<sup>3</sup> b. May 1, 1709.
- 24. 3. Edward,<sup>3</sup> b. April 7, 1711; m. May 5, 1735, Rachel Webster.
- 25. 4. James,<sup>3</sup> b. March 29, 1713; d. March 31, 1715.
- 26. 5. Samuel,<sup>3</sup> b. April 29, 1716.

NOTE 1.

Thomas Scribner m. for a first wife, about 1702, Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah (Godfrey) Clifford, Jr. of Hampton, who was b. Oct. 30, 1673, and had two children:—1. John, b. Dec. 8, 1703; 2. Deborah, b. Sept. 7, 1705, m. Joseph Welch, [11] Dec. 29, 1726. Sarah (Clifford), his wife, d. June 5, 1706, and he m. 2d, Hannah Welch, as before stated.

27. MOSES<sup>2</sup> WELCH, [8] AND REBECCA.

Children:—

- 28. 1. Joseph.<sup>3</sup>
  - 29. 2. Moses.<sup>3</sup>
  - 30. 3. Thomas.<sup>3</sup>
  - 31. 4. Benjamin.<sup>3</sup>
  - 32. 5. John.<sup>3</sup>
  - 33. 6. Daniel.<sup>3</sup>
  - 34. 7. David.<sup>3</sup>
  - 35. 8. Samuel,<sup>3</sup> bap. Aug. 14, 1720.
- } All these were baptized May 31, 1719.

36. JOSEPH<sup>2</sup> WELCH, [11] and DEBORAH.

Children:—

- 37. 1. Thomas,<sup>4</sup> b. Oct. 13, bap. Nov. 26, 1727; m. June 24, 1752, Elizabeth Presse.
- 38. 2. John,<sup>4</sup> [51] b. Aug. 7, bap. Sept. 21, 1729; m. in 1755, Abra, dau. of Jonathan and Judith (Merrill) Flanders, of South Hampton, N. H., b. 1729. He d. at Sanbornton, N. H., 1811, aged 82. She d. several years before. He served in the revolutionary army throughout the war.



39. 3. [Rev.] Moses,<sup>4</sup> [60] b. June 30, bap. Aug. 29, 1731 ; m. June 18, 1755, Judith Worcester. He entered the ministry, but there exists no account of his labors or settlement. He d. at Kingston, Nov. 3, 1820. She d. there June 30, 1820, and both were buried near the S. E. corner of the burying ground on Kingston Plain.

40. 4. Mary,<sup>4</sup> b. in 1732.

41. 5. [Col.] Joseph,<sup>4</sup> [62] b. Feb. 20, bap. March 31, 1734 ; m. Hannah Chase, dau. of Francis Chase, of Newtown (now Newton), N. H., b. Sept. 6, 1733, or by another account, 1739. He was a farmer, and engaged in the revolutionary struggle with patriotic zeal and ardor, serving successively as Capt. and Col., and was a brave and efficient officer. He commanded a company of *minute men*, at the capture of Burgoyne. He was a delegate to the Convention which convened in 1778 to form a temporary constitution for the State, and, after the war, was elected by the citizens of Plaistow for many years a representative to the New-Hampshire legislature. He was also repeatedly elected a selectman and to other posts of trust.

After the war he retired to his farm in Plaistow, where he lived respected, and d. July 8, 1829, at the ripe old age of 95 years, 4 mos. and 18 days.

42. 6. Benjamin,<sup>4</sup> b. Nov. 20, 1735 ; d. Sept. 1737.

43. 7. Benjamin,<sup>4</sup> b. Sept. 20, 1739 ; d. Dec. 26, 1745.

44. 8. Samuel,<sup>4</sup> [75] b. June 26, 1742 : m. — Cheney. Settled first in Plaistow, thence, in 1790, removed to Canaan, N.H. His wife d. in 1776, leaving five children. He m. for a second wife, in 1777, widow Anna Cheney (b. a Chase), who d. May 22, 1795 ; and he m. for a third wife, in 1797, Susanna Cheney, b. in 1753 (probably sister to his first wife). He d. Sept. 14, 1817, aged 75 years 2½ mos., and his widow, Susanna, d. Dec. 1845, aged 92 years.

45. 9. Deborah,<sup>4</sup> b. July 13, 1745 ; d. June 10, 1746.

46. SAMUEL<sup>3</sup> WELCH, [15] and ELEANOR.

Children :—

47. 1. Eleanor,<sup>4</sup> b. in 1733.

48. 2. Jonathan,<sup>4</sup> bap. May 15, 1735.

49. 3. Samuel,<sup>4</sup> bap. June 29, 1738.

50. 4. Reuben,<sup>4</sup> bap. Feb. 15, 1740.

51. JOHN<sup>4</sup> WELCH, [38] and ABRA.

Children :—

52. 1. Joseph,<sup>5</sup> b. in 1757 ; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin and Delia Huntoon, of Unity, N. H.

53. 2. Abra,<sup>5</sup> b. May 7, 1759 ; m. Nov. 13, 1785, George Dutch, b. 1763. He was a butcher in Exeter, N. H., where he d. Oct. 5, 1819, aged 56. She d. Nov. 1, 1841, aged 82½.

54. 3. Benjamin,<sup>5</sup> b. in 1761 ; m. a widow Cotton, no issue.

55. 4. Deborah,<sup>5</sup> b. Feb. 22, 1764 ; m. Aug. 22, 1785, (Capt.) Wil-



liam Prescott (No. 323 of the Prescott Gen. Memorial, which see), b. Oct. 14, 1762. Settled in Sanbornton, N.H., where she d. July 24, 1797, aged 33 years and 5 months, leaving four small children, one of which was William Prescott, M.D., author of the "Prescott Memorial," and another J. C. Prescott, M.D., of Meredith Bridge, N. H., Concord, Mass., &c., and who d. in Concord, N. H., in Feb. 1844.

- 56. 5. Judith,<sup>b</sup> b. in 1766; m. Simeon Brown, of Sanbornton; removed to Stanstead, Canada East, where she d. in 1846, aged 80. Seven children.
- 57. 6. Jonathan,<sup>b</sup> b. in 1768; m. 1st, Abigail Brown, sister to Simeon above. She d. with consumption in six months. He m. 2d, Hannah Merrill; no issue. He served in the war of 1812-15, and d. at Haverhill, Mass.
- 58. 7. Elizabeth,<sup>b</sup> b. May 19, 1770; m. Aug. 13, 1795, Jona. M. Smith, of Sanbornton; settled in Vermont. He was b. in April, 1772, and d. at Cabot, Vt., April 15, 1849, aged 77. She d. at do., Sept. 1, 1858, aged 88 yrs. 3 mos. and 13 ds.
- 59. 8. Sally,<sup>b</sup> b. 1772; d. at So. Hampton, N. H., aged and single.

60. Rev. MOSES<sup>4</sup> WELCH, [39] and JUDITH.

Rev. Moses Welch had nine children, of whom we know but little, except his eighth child,

- 61. 8. Oliver,<sup>b</sup> b. May 17, 1777; m. 1808, Betsey Dutch, dau. of George and Abra (53—2). He was a man of considerable literary taste, a good mathematician, and author of Welch's Arithmetic, which was extensively used in the schools of New-Hampshire and vicinity, and for many years was quite popular. He settled in Exeter in 1810, removed to Waterville, Me., in 1821, where he d. July 11, 1845, aged 68 yrs. 2 mos. nearly. She d. May 1, 1841, a. 55 (b. 1786).

62. Col. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup> WELCH, [41] and HANNAH.

Children:—

- 63. 1. Anna,<sup>b</sup> b. Jan. 7, 1758; d. Jan. 22, 1761.
- 64. 2. Chase,<sup>b</sup> b. Nov. 12, 1759; d. Jan. 14, 1761.
- 65. 3. Anna,<sup>b</sup> b. May 9, 1762; m. Jan. 4, 1784, Joseph Kimball, of Plaistow.
- 66. 4. Sarah,<sup>b</sup> b. July 1, 1764; m. Jan. 2, 1791, Jacob Harvey, and d. 1792.
- 67. 5. [Rev.] Francis,<sup>b</sup> b. May 31, 1766; m. Dec. 6, 1792, Priscilla, only dau. of Rev. Phineas and Priscilla (Perkins) Adams, of West Haverhill, Mass., b. June 10, 1772. He grad. at Harv. Coll. in 1786, studied theology with Rev. Giles Morrill, of Plaistow (who afterward preached the funeral sermon of Rev. Mr. Welch), settled in the ministry at West Amesbury, Mass., June 3, 1789, where he d. Dec. 15, 1793. She d. at Bath, N. H., April 14, 1817, leaving an only child, Priscilla-Perkins, b. (after the death of her husband) Feb. 1794, m. March 19, 1817, Isaac Smith, son



of Ephraim and grandson of Col. Isaac Smith, of the revolutionary army from Ipswich, Mass.

Mr. Isaac Smith was an active, enterprising and useful man, and for many years was the overseer of the Franco-nia iron works and mines in New-Hampshire.

- 68. 6. Joseph,<sup>b</sup> b. May 15, 1768 ; m. March 13, 1791, Patty Sargent. Settled first at Hamstead, but subsequently removed to the St. John's river, on the eastern border of Maine.
- 69. 7. Hannah,<sup>b</sup> b. May 6, 1770 ; m. Orlando Sargent, of Amesbury, Mass.
- 70. 8. Simeon,<sup>b</sup> b. July 24, 1772 ; m. May 26, 1799, Susanna Merrill, b. Nov. 17, 1779. He resided on the homestead of his father, in Plaistow, where he d. Jan. 5, 1752, in his 80th year. He was a successful farmer, and much respected.
- 71. 9. Richard,<sup>b</sup> b. April 4, 1775 ; d. Nov. 29, 1793.
- 72. 10. Betsy,<sup>b</sup> b. June 5, 1777 ; m. 1802, Joshua Emery, of Andover, Mass.
- 73. 11. James,<sup>b</sup> b. Jan. 25, 1780 ; m. in 1803, Betsy Wells, of Newburyport, Mass.
- 74. 12. (Rev.) Moses,<sup>b</sup> b. Feb. 28, 1783 ; m. Oct. 7, 1807, Mehitabel, dau. of Jona. and Martha (Symonds) Tyler, of Andover, Mass., b. April 3, 1785. He studied theology, and preached five years in Amesbury, six or seven in Plaistow, was several years employed as a Home Missionary ; but becoming infirm by reason of an anchylosis of the hip joint, he was unable to pursue his profession. H. d. in Wenham, Mass., 1853. No issue.

75. SAMUEL<sup>4</sup> WELCH, [44] and 1st Wife (——— CHENEY).

Children :—

- 76. 1. Lydia,<sup>b</sup> b. 1768 ; m. David Pearson, of Canaan, N. H.
- 2. Abigail,<sup>b</sup> b. 1770 ; m. Joseph Clark, and d. Nov. 1846, a. 76.
- 3. Polly,<sup>b</sup> b. 1772 ; m. in 1800, Nathan Tucker, of Salisbury, Ms.
- 4. Samuel,<sup>b</sup> b. Aug. 27, 1774 ; m. in 1804, Lydia Gill, and d. 1848, aged 74.
- 5. Richard,<sup>b</sup> b. 1776 ; married. Settled in Hartland, Vt., and d. Sept. 1817.

Children by 2d Wife (Mrs. ANNA CHENEY): .

- 6. Daniel,<sup>b</sup> b. in 1778 ; m. Hannah Montgomery, of Hamstead.
- 7. Betsy,<sup>b</sup> b. April 19, 1780 ; m. ——— Smith.
- 8. Anna-Chase,<sup>b</sup> b. in 1785 ; m. Jonathan Choate, who d. soon after, leaving an infant daughter.
- 9. Bailey,<sup>b</sup> b. April 18, 1788 ; m. July 2, 1810, Priscilla B. Barber. Resided in Canaan as a farmer.

The above nine were b. in Plaistow ; the two following in Canaan :—

- 10. James,<sup>b</sup> b. March, 1790 ; married. He settled in Hartland, Vt., where he d. March, 1841, and his wife d. the same year.
- 11. Uriah,<sup>b</sup> b. July 5, 1793 ; m. 1st, Jan. 1818, Lois Currier, who d. in Jan. 1821, and he m. 2d, Jan. 1822, Sarah



French. He removed to Concord, N. H., and on August 13, 1839, while at work on the Free Bridge, so called, he fell into the Merrimack river, and was drowned, aged 46, leaving one son (a printer in Boston), and one daughter.

The arms of Welch of Scotland and North Ireland are described by Burke.

NOTE.—The writer of the above takes this opportunity to give notice that, should any one of the connection wish to enlarge these records and pursue the subject further, he has in his possession the record of many families of the sixth generation (besides some of the earlier not inserted above), all of which will be at his service.

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## EPITAPHS' FROM THE OLDER HALF OF "BURYING HILL," WEYMOUTH, MASS.

[Communicated by Mr. JOHN J. LORD, of Weymouth.]

Continued from page 294.

Here Lyes Buried  
Mrs Mary Phillips  
The Wife of Mr Nicholas Phillips  
She was born in May A.D. 1667  
She Dyed February y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>  
A.D. 1749 Aged 82 Years  
& 9 Months

Here Lyes Buried  
Mr Nicholas Phillips  
Who Was Born A.D. 1664  
He Dyed on March  
The 11<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1751  
Aged 87 Years

Here Lies The  
Body Of  
Mary Bicknell  
Dau<sup>r</sup> Of M<sup>r</sup>  
Ebenezer & M<sup>rs</sup>  
Mary Bicknell  
Died Oct<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>  
1751 In Y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>  
Year Of Her Age

Sarah Pittee Dau<sup>r</sup>  
Of M<sup>r</sup> James & M<sup>rs</sup>  
Hannah Pittee  
Died Aug<sup>ust</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>  
1751 In Y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>  
Year Of Her Age

Here Lies Buried  
The Body Of Deacon  
Thomas White Who  
Departed This Life  
On April Y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1752  
Aged 78 Years 8 Months  
& 9 Days

Here Lies Buried The  
Body Of M<sup>r</sup> Philip  
Torrey Who Dyed  
March Y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1754 In  
The 73 Year Of His Age

Here lies inter<sup>d</sup> the Body  
of M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Torrey.  
the wife of Lieut. John  
Torrey late of Weymouth  
Decea<sup>d</sup> who died  
February 14<sup>th</sup> 1758  
In the Eighty first Year  
of her Age.

In Memory of  
Peter Torrey  
who Died July  
24<sup>th</sup> 1759 in  
Y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> Year  
of his  
Age



Here lies the body of M<sup>rs</sup>  
Elizabeth Smith<sup>1</sup> the amiable and  
pious Consort of the Rev<sup>d</sup> William  
Smith Pastor of the first Church  
of Christ in Weymouth who died  
October the 1<sup>st</sup> 1755 in the  
54<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age

Thus write the voice from heaven  
Proclaims the virtuous dead are  
ever blest,  
Their works immortalize their  
Names  
Their labors cease and here they  
rest ;  
till that bright morn shall wake the  
beauteous clay to bloom and  
sparkle in eternal day.

Here lies Buried  
the Body of M<sup>rs</sup>  
Susannah Randle  
wife of M<sup>r</sup> John  
Randle who Died  
May 11<sup>th</sup> 1761,  
in Y<sup>e</sup> 84<sup>th</sup> Year  
of her  
Age

Here  
Lies Interr'd  
The Body of  
Samuel Badlam  
who Died No:<sup>br</sup>  
22<sup>d</sup> Anno: Dom:  
1761 in Y<sup>e</sup>  
71<sup>st</sup> Year  
of his  
Age

Here Lies Buried Y<sup>e</sup>  
Body of M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah  
White Formerly Y<sup>e</sup>  
wife of Deac<sup>n</sup> Micaiah  
Torrey But Latterly Y<sup>e</sup>  
wife of Deac Samuel  
White She Died  
May 10<sup>th</sup> 1763 in  
Y<sup>e</sup> 85<sup>th</sup> Year  
of Her  
Age

<sup>1</sup> Mother-in-law of John Adams.

In Memory  
of M<sup>r</sup> Paul  
Torrey Who  
Died June 23<sup>d</sup>  
1763 in Y<sup>e</sup> 58  
Year of  
his Age

In Memory of  
M<sup>rs</sup> James Pittee  
he Died Jan<sup>ry</sup>  
28<sup>th</sup> 1764 in  
Y<sup>e</sup> 78<sup>th</sup> Year of  
his Age

In Memory of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Judith: Phillip<sup>e</sup>  
Y<sup>e</sup>: wife of M<sup>r</sup> Ni  
ch<sup>o</sup>: Phillips she  
Died July Y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>  
1766 in Y<sup>e</sup> 72<sup>d</sup>  
Year of her  
Age

Here lies Y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of M<sup>r</sup> Sarah  
Dyar Y<sup>e</sup> wife of  
Benjamin Dyar Esq<sup>r</sup>  
She died October  
Y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1773  
in Y<sup>e</sup> 85<sup>th</sup> Year  
of her Age

Here lies interred  
Y<sup>e</sup> Body of Benjami<sup>n</sup>  
Dyar Esq<sup>r</sup>: he  
Died February  
Y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1774  
in the 86<sup>th</sup>  
Year of His  
Age

In Memory of  
Mrs Hannah Pittee  
the wife of Mr  
James Pittee who  
Died April y<sup>e</sup>  
5<sup>th</sup> 1779 in  
y<sup>e</sup> 74<sup>th</sup> year  
of her  
Age



Erected by C. T.

In Memory of  
Rev'd William Smith<sup>1</sup> Pastor of  
the 1<sup>st</sup> Ch<sup>h</sup> of C<sup>t</sup> in Weymouth  
Ob<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1783 Æ<sup>s</sup>. 77 in  
the 49<sup>th</sup> year of his Ministry.  
As a Divine he was eminent,  
As a Preacher of the Gospel  
Eloquent and devotional in life  
he exhibited the Virtues of the  
Religion which he had taught,  
in Death felt its Supports &  
closed a long & useful life  
with hopes full of immortality

<sup>1</sup> Father-in-law of Pres't John Adams.

M<sup>rs</sup> Lucy Tufts  
the amiable &  
virtuous Consort  
of the hon<sup>ble</sup>  
Cotton Tufts Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
died Octob<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>  
1785 Æ<sup>s</sup> 56  
And is here interred  
The righteous shall  
be in everlasting  
Remembrance.

In Memory of  
Miss Susan Warner  
who died  
April 27<sup>th</sup> 1798  
Aged 21 Years  
In silence to the tomb her form  
descends  
To wait the trump that time and  
nature ends.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN LYME, CONN.

[Communicated by the Rev. F. W. CLAPHAM, of Pomfret, Conn.]

THE town of Lyme was formed from Saybrook in 1667. We have copied with care and arranged in catalogual order the following entries which are scattered through several volumes of the town records.

John Alger, born August 1, 1694. John Alger and Temperance Tillotson were married Dec. 13, 1722. Nathan Alger was born Oct. 2, 1723; Joanna, Aug. 3, 1725; Matthew, March 20, 1726-7. Temperance Alger died Sept. 8, 1727.

Children of John and Mary Alger:

John Alger, b. Dec. 14, 1730, and d. July 23, 1735.

Benjamin, b. March 19, 1733; d. April 23, 1752.

Mary, b. Nov. 13, 1735; d. March 11, 1736. Mary 2d, b. Jan. 20, 1736-7.

John, b. March 13, 1739. Silas, b. Aug. 13, 1742; d. Dec., 1745.

Child of John Alger, b. Sept. 20, 1748; d. same day.

Greenfield Alger and Lucy Wade were married March 26, 1778. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 19, 1779. Roger, b. Feb. 6, 1782. Elijah, b. Feb. 19, 1784. Mrs. Lucy Alger d. Sept. 13, 1784.

Roger Alger, Senr., was married to Elizabeth, his now wife in 1711-12, by Joseph Peck, Justis.

Mr. Joseph Alger and Mary Huntly were married April 27, 1732. Joseph, b. April 22, 1733.

Thomas Anderson and Hannah Peck were married June 25, 1696.

Hannah, b. May 31, 1697, and d. June 13, 1697. Hannah, 2d, b.

April 7, 1698; d. April 16, 1698. Sarah Anderson, b. April 22, 1723.



Children of Jeams Beckwith and Sarah Beckwith :

James Beckwith, b. May 1, 1695. Martha, b. Aug. 8, 1697. Daniel, b. Oct. 13, 1699, d. Feb., 1700. Sarah, b. Dec. 23, 1701. Daniel 2d, b. Oct. 26, 1704. Renald, b. Feb. 15, 1706-7. Samuel, b. May 24, 1709. Elizabeth, b. July 23, 1712. John, b. Oct. 10, 1713. Mary, b. Jan. 23, 1716-7.

James Beckwith and Mary Lamb were married Oct. 15, 1717. Sarah, b. March 20, 1722. James, b. April 1, 1725. Rebecca, b. June 30, 1728.

Matthew Beckwith was married unto Elisabeth his wife, Feb. 17, 1721. Abijah, b. April 25, 1722. Elisabeth, b. Feb. 4, 1723-4. Lois, b. July 1, 1725. Diadama, b. Nov. 8, 1728. Eunis, b. May 14, 1733. Sarah, b. April 22, 1737. Matthew Beckwith, Senr. died June 14, 1727. Nathaniel Beckwith, son of Nathan Beckwith, was born May 28, 1679.

Stephen Beckwith and Jerusha Watrous were married Dec. 16, 1742. Cyrus, b. Oct. 18, 1743. Jerusha, b. May 16, 1746.

Stephen Beckwith and Hannah Newton were married May 27, 1747.

Birth and names of children of Matthew Beckwith : Elizabeth, b. Feb. 4, 1678. Ruth, b. March 14, 1680-1. Sarah, b. Dec. 15, 1684.

Caleb Benit, Junr. and Rebecca Mack were married ——. Thankful, b. March 1, 1727-8. Caleb, b. Jan. 12, 1729-30.

Henry Benit and Abigail Pike were married April 15, 1713. Henry, b. Jan. 19, 1714. Phebe, b. Aug. 4, 1715; d. Jan. 1, 1717. Abigail, b. Nov. 30, 1716; d. last of June, 1719. Abigail, wife of Henry Benit, died Dec. 24, 1717.

Henry Benit and Mary Moss were married Nov. 13, 1718. Rose, b. Jan. 19, 1719-20. Phebe, b. July 5, 1726.

The deaths and births of Henry Benit's children :

John, b. Dec. 26, 1680. Jacob, b. Aug. 7, 1683. Love, b. March 19, 1685. Dorete, b. May 19, 1688. Henry, b. July 29, 1691.

John Benit was married to Mary, his now wife, Jan. 2, 1706-7. Jane, b. May 25, 1714. Mary, b. May 30, 1716; d. April 21, 1731. Sarah, b. Jan. 29, 1719. Elijah, b. May 20, 1722. Jedediah, b. Jan. 24, 1724.

John Benit, son of Caleb Benit, and Mary Moss were married Sept. ——. Joseph, b. April 20, 1732. Mr. John Benit died Dec. 6, 1732. Mrs. Mary Benit died Dec. 30, 1732.

Samuel Bennett and Hannah Wade were married August 3, 1732. Zadack, b. Aug. 13, 1733. Nathan, b. Dec. 23, 1734. Mary, b. Sept. 6, 1736. Hannah, b. Oct. 13, 1738. Jean, b. Oct. 10, 1740, and died Nov. 5, 1746. Eunice, b. Feb. 14, 1743. Betty, b. May 11, 1744. Lydia, b. Nov. 6, 1746. Jean, 2d, b. March 19, 1749; d. Aug. 16, 1759. Elijah, b. Nov. 3, 1753.

Abraham Bishop and Hannah Champion were married Oct. 26, 1743. John, b. Oct. 5, 1745. Abraham, b. June 30, 1747. Hannah, wife of Abraham Bishop, died July 13, 1747.

Sarah Blague, daughter of Jeremiah Blague, b. June 1, 1735. Mary Darrow Blague was born April 23, 1737.

John Borden, Jr. and Marah his wife were married March 13, 1689. Marah, b. Dec. 30, 1690. John, b. March 4, 1692-3. Hannah, b. April 28, 1695. Sarah, b. April 17, 1698. Martha, b. Sept. 11, 1700. Samuel, b. Sept. 15, 1704. John Balding deceased March 11,



1708-9. (Query by the transcriber :—Is not the true name Baldwin?)

Samuel Borden and Mary Fox were married Feb. 11, 1728-9. Mary, b. Jan. 18, 1729-30.

William Briggs, the son of John Briggs and Mary his wife, was born the 30th of July, 1673. Peter, b. the 5th of Feb., 1680.

Ezra Brockway was born May 24, 1732, and married Dorcas Geddings Nov. 14, 1754. Briget, b. Sept. 26, 1755.

Jedediah Brockway and Sarah Fox were married Oct. 13, 1743. Josiah, b. Jan. 16, 1744. Gideon, b. Sept. 4, 1746, and d. Dec. 12, 1749. Rachel, b. Aug. 17, 1749; d. Dec. 13, 1749. Naomy, b. May 5, 1753. Lucy, b. March 5, 1757. Gideon, b. April 6, 1759.

Richard Brockway and Hannah Randall, of Colchester, were married May 14, 1740. Lois, b. March 15, 1741. Elizabeth, b. March 13, 1744-5. Hetty, b. Dec. 3, 1746. Lois, b. July 15, 1756. Enos, b. April 25, 1759.

Children of John Brockway :

Breget, b. Aug. 8, 1708. Walston, b. Dec. 23, 1712. Mary, b. July 3, 1714. Jane, b. Feb. 6, 1717. John, b. July 4, 1721. Phebe, b. Feb. 1, 1724-5. Naomi, b. May 3, 1727.

The births and deaths of the children of Wolston Brockway :

Hannah, b. Sept. 14, 1664. William, b. July 25, 1666. Wolston, b. Feb. 7, 1667. Marah, b. Jan. 16, 1669. Briget, b. July 9, 1671. Richard, b. Sept. 31, 1673. Elizabeth, b. May 24, 1676. Sarah, b. Sept. 23, 1679. Deborah, b. May 1, 1682. Goodwife Brockway died Feb. 6, 1687.

William Brockway was married to Elizabeth his wife March 8, 1692.

William Brockway, Jr. and Prudence Pratt were married Oct. 3, 1716.

Hannah Brockway, b. Nov. 10, 1718. William, b. Feb. 22, 1723.

The births and deaths of the children of Wolston Brockway and Marget his wife :

Walston, b. Oct. 26, 1689. Samuel, b. Feb. 10, 1692. Jonathan, b. May 10, 1694. Deborah, b. Nov. 11, 1696. Edward, b. March 8, 1698. Marget, b. April 17, 1701. Ephraim, b. April 4, 1703.

Wolston Brockway and Anna Brook, of New London, were married Sept. 30, 1736. Briget, b. Dec. 25, 1737. Sarah, b. Aug. 29, 1739. William, b. March 9, 1741-2. Anna, b. March 14, 1743-4.

William Brockway and Hannah Clark were married April 19, 1744. Caroline, b. May 18, 1748. Mary, b. Oct. 8, 1751. Hannah, b. Dec. 28, 1752. Abner, b. Dec. 28, 1754. Temme, b. Nov. 17, 1757.

Abraham Bronson and Hannah Bronson were married Sept. 2, 1675.

Anna, b. Oct. 5, 1675. Abram, b. March 29, 1677. Mary, b. March 21, 1680. Elisabeth, b. Aug. 12, 1682. Dorrity Bronson died Jan. 9, 1704-5. Widow Catharine Bradford died Nov. 6, 1732.

The births and deaths of the children of Henry Champion :

Joshua was born Sept. 28, 168-. Henry, b. Jan. 5, 16—. Susan, b. Feb. 28, 16—. Samuell, b. June 18, 169-. Alfe, b. March 15, 1694. Rachel, b. Dec. 2, 1697. Abegall, b. June 25, 1699. Stev'n, b. July 15, 1702. Mary, b. Oct. 14, 1704. (Note by the transcriber. A part of the foregoing record is deficient—the margin of the leaf is worn off.)

Joshua Champion and Elisabeth Beckwith were married Oct. 14, 1742.

Lydia, b. Aug. 3, 1745. Joshua, b. Feb. 3, 1746-7.



Henry Champion and Sarah Peck were married Dec. 19, 1751. Henry, b. Aug. 19, 1752. Jude, b. April 24, 1755. Elisha, b. March 7, 1758.

Henry Champion and Susan De Wolfe married April 1, 1684.

Henry Champion and Delia married March 21, 1697-8; and he died Feb. 27, 1708.

Thomas Champion and Hannah Brockway were married Aug. 23, 1682. Hannah, b. Feb. 13, 1683. Sarah, b. March 8, 1687-8. Thomas, b. Jan. 21, 1690-1. Marah, b. last of July, '93. Henry, b. May 2, '94. Debi, b. April 26, 1697. Elisabeth, b. July 1, 1699.

Samuel Clark and Hannah Champion were married May 1, 1733. Phebe, b. Nov. 13, 1744. Dan, b. Oct. 13, 1736. Champion, b. March 7, 1739. Elijah, b. Sept. 12, 1741. Samuel, b. Sept. 12, 1741.

Thomas Clark and Rebecca Watrous married Nov. 25, 1730. Isaac, b. March 31, 1731. Watrous, b. Feb. 16, 1733. Nan, b. July 3, 1736. Thomas, b. April 9, 1740. Lot, b. Jan. 4, 1746. Rebeccah, b. March 11, 1748.

William Clements children:—

William, born Sept. 20, 1728. John, ——— 1731.

Sarah Colton, daughter of John Colton, born Sept. 23, 1678. Sarah Colton, daughter of Thomas Colton, born Sept. 25, 1678.

Births of John Comstock's children:—

Abigail Comstock, born April 12, 1662. Elizabeth, June 9, 1665. William, July 9, 1669. Christian, Dec. 11, 1671. Hannah, Jan. 22, 1673. John, Sept. 31, 1676. Samuel, July 6, 1678.

Children of John and Alea Comstock:—

Marah, born April 4, 1685. Ann, March 13, 1686. Daniel Comstock died Dec. 15, 1725.

William Comstock married to Neomy ——— Sept. 10, 1695. ——— born 9th of August, 1696. ——— Comstock, born 15th of June, 1693. ——— Comstock abovesaid departed this life 15th of March, 1728.

David Deming and Mehetabel Chapman were married Dec. 18, 1740. Prudence, b. March 18, 1741. Jonathan, b. Feb. 25, 1744. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1746. Pouning, b. Sept. 30, 1749. (The foregoing name doubtful. Record badly blurred.)

Josiah De Wolfe was married to Anna Waterman, his wife, ye 4th of Nov. 1713. Josiah their son was born ye 1st of September, 1716. Simon, 22d of Jan. 1718-9. Jabez, June 23d, 1721. Judith, Feb. 9th, 1724. Daniel, Nov. 20, 1726. Elizabeth, August 18, 1730.

Josiah De Wolfe and Martha Ely were married Sept. 13, 1739. William, born June 13, 1740. Anna, April 11, 1742. David, Nov. 7, 1743. Azabah, April 11, 1745. Martha, Jan. 24, 1746-7. Hannah, June 20, 1748. Samuel, Dec. 24, 1749, and died Sept. 23, 1753. Samuel, born Dec. 24th, 1750. Esther, Jan. 25, 1753.

The births of the children of Simon De Wolfe and Sarah his wife: Simon, born Nov. 18, 1683. Sarah, Dec. 2d, 1685. John, August 17, 1687. Josiah, Nov. 15, 1689. Phebe, Jan. 20, 1691-2. Daniel, Dec. 29th, 1693.

Simeon De Wolfe and Parnell Kirtland of Say-Brook were married July 23d, 1741. Betty, born June 19th, 1742. Benjamin, Oct. 15, 1744. Stephen, the son of Charles De Wolf was born June 5th, 1704.

Moses Dudley (born July 29, 1714) married Anna Bushnell, the



- daughter of Ephraim Bushnell (she being born Oct. 24, 1720), Dec. 22d, 1743. Moses, born May 30, 1745. William, Oct. 12, 1747. Anna, July 26, 1750. Rebecca, Feb. 18, 1753. Bushnell, July 19, 1755. John, Jan. 29, 1758.
- The birth and death of the children of Joseph Dutton and Marah his wife. Benjamin, born Oct. 10th, 1696.
- Jedediah Edgerton of Norwich and Esther Wallace were married March 11th, 1787. Lucy, born April 11, 1788. Polley, Nov. 12, 1789. Daniel, Nov. 29, 1791.
- Cullick Ely and Sarah Foot were married Jan. 5, 1758. David, born April 18, 1759. Cullick, May 19, 1763. Eleazer, Jan. 13, 1765. Eunice, Jan. 15, 1766. Sarah, June 29, 1769. Russell, Feb. 8, 1771. Charles, Sept. 14, 1772. Joseph, June 9, 1775.
- Daniel Ely and Sarah Stone, of Say-Brook, married Nov. 14, 1780. Horace, born August 22, 1781.
- Elisha Ely and Mrs. Anna Ely were married August 1, 1733.
- Elisha Ely and Catharine Lee were married Feb. 14, 1765. Phebe, born May 10, 1766. Elijah, April 10, 1769. Sarah, April 26, 1771. Cate, May 5, 1774. Hannah, May 12, 1776. Hepsibah, July 22d, 1780.
- Ezra Ely and Sarah Starling married June 8, 1751. Sarah, born April 20, 1753. Esther, April 19, 1755. Zebulon, Feb. 6, 1759. Mrs. Sarah Ely died June 14, 1759.
- Ezra Ely and Anna Starling, married August 21, 1760. Daniel Starling, born Oct. 15, 1761, and died March 22d, 1786. Anna, born Sept. 15, 1764. Benjamin, July 18, 1767. Israel, June 12, 1770.
- James Ely and Dorcas Andrews were married April 6, 1742. Elizabeth, born Dec. 14, 1742. James, Feb. 9th, 1743-4. Ruhama, Feb. 5th, 1745-6. Jacob, Jan. 19, 1747-8. Dorcas, Jan. 15, 1749-50. Tabitha, Jan. 18th, 1751. Aaron, August 2d, 1753. Andrew, Jan. 5, 1756. John, Feb. 28, 1758. Gad, May 24, 1762. Dorcas Ely died Jan. 25, 1752. Aaron Ely died at Kingsbridge in the Revolutionary war, January or February, 1777.
- Josiah Griswold Ely and Phebe Denison were married August 1st, 1765. Josiah Griswold, born August 26, 1766. Enoch, Feb. 10, 1769. Phebe, Jan. 5, 1771. David, Jan. 13, 1774.
- Richard Ely Jun'r and Phebe Hubbard his second wife were married October 26, 1732. Richard, born Sept. 30, 1733. Seth, Dec. 11, 1734. Elisha, Dec. 18, 1736, died Dec. 27, 1736. Elisha, 2d, born Nov. 15, 1737. Josiah, July 20, 1739. Robert, June 26, 1741. Phebe, May 16, 1743. Hepsibah, June 6, 1745. Daniel, July 7, 1749.
- Samuel Ely and Hannah Mash were married May 20, 1739. Samuel, born Nov. 6, 1740. Elijah, May 8, 1743. Hannah, May 26, 1745.
- William Ely was married to Elizabeth his wife May 24, 1681. Ann, born March 12th, 1681-2. Elisabeth, May 26, 1683. Mrs. Elizabeth Ely died Nov. 12, 1683.
- Thomas Enis (doubtful, it may be Ems) married Feb. 7th, 1710-11. Thomas, born May 28th, 1712.

[To be continued.]



## PAPERS RELATING TO THE HAINES FAMILY.

[Communicated by A. M. HAINES, Esq., of Galena, Ill.]

Continued from page 169.

WILL of Matthias<sup>3</sup> Haines (Note 1), of Greenland, N. H., son of Matthias<sup>2</sup> (N. 2) and Jane (Brackett) Haines, and grandson of Deacon Samuel<sup>1</sup> Haines, of Portsmouth, the first settler.

In the name of God Amen I Matthias Haines of Greenland in the Province of New-Hampshire Housewright, being Aged and Infirm and knowing it is appointed for all men Once to Die and that I know not how Soon it may be my turn and being through the Goodness of God of Sound disposing mind and Memory do make this my last Will and Testament and after Devoting My Soul to God the Father of Spirits hoping for pardon and acceptance with him thro' the merits and Mediation of Jesus Christ our Lord and Recommending my body to a Decent burial believing and hoping in the resurrection to Eternal Life, my Worldly Estate I give and Devise in the following manner that is in the first place, I order all my Just Debts and funeral Charges to be paid as Soon as may be conveniently done after my Decease, ——— by the Executor of this my Last Will and Testament.

Item. I give and Devise to Lewis Haines (N. 3) my Eldest Son, all that twenty acres of Land where his house stands and there abouts which Land is to be Limited by the following Bounds Beginning at a large rock laying partly in John Johnson's Marsh thence runing on a strait Line to the North corner of his House, thence as the fence goes to the New Pasture bars and Seven rods farther beyond said bars, thence on a Strait line to the steping stones and to an hemlock stump and so by John Johnson's Marsh and the river, also five Acres of Salt Marsh called broad Marsh, also one half my right in the Saw Mill and Stream in said Greenland to hold the said Premises to him his Heirs and assigns.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Daughter Hannah Marsten (N. 4) the sum of thirty pounds old Tenor, to be paid within one year after my Decease.

Item. I give to my Daughter Jane Johnson (N. 5) the like sum of thirty pounds old Tenor to be paid as aforesaid.

Item. I give to my Daughter Martha Weeks (N. 6) the like sum old Tenor to be so paid, all said Legacies to be paid by my Son Abner Haines.

Item. I give to my son John Haines (N. 7) five pounds old Tenor

(Note 1.) Born about 1678-9; d. 1771; m. Hannah, dau. of Jno. and Hannah Johnson, of Greenland. She died May 4, 1755. Original Will on file in Probate office, in Exeter. He had a son *Matthias* bap. about 1717, No. 199, Greenland Ch.—a ship master, died at sea about 1754. Inventory dated Feb. 27, 1754, not mentioned in this will.

(N. 2.) Son of Deacon Samuel, b. 1650; d. 1688-9; m. Dec. 28, 1671, Jane Brackett.

(N. 3.) bap. 1716-17, No. 198, Greenland Ch.; m. — Johnson, who d. Sept. 12, 1748.

(N. 4.) Admitted to Greenland Ch., 1728, No. 124; m. Nath'l Marstin, of Greenland.

(N. 5.) m. Jno. Johnson.

(N. 6.) b. 1727; bap. Oct. 29, 1727 ("Earthquake day"); m. — Weeks.

(N. 7.) b. 1731; d. 1809; m. Olive, dau. Matthias Weeks, of Greenland. Removed to Epsom prior to 1775; styled "joiner."



to buy him a pair of Gloves, having already given him by Deeds his portion of my Estate.

Item. I give and Devise to my son Abner Haines (N. 8) all the rest Residue and Remainder of my Estate, real and personal wherever the same is and shall be found to hold to him his Heirs and Assigns and I make him sole Executor of this my Last Will hereby revoking all other wills by me heretofore made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the 11<sup>th</sup> Day of August 1763.

Signed Sealed and Declared by the said  
 Matthias Haines to be his last Will  
 and Testament in presence of us who  
 signed in his presence,  
 Thomas Johnson  
 Nathan Johnson  
 James Johnson.

MATTHIAS HAINES \*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Seal. \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Province of } June 27, 1771. This Will was proved by the  
 New-Hampshire. } Oathes of all the Witnesses in common Form Before  
 JOHN WENTWORTH, J. Probate.

Matthias<sup>3</sup> (N. 9) and his wife Hannah (Johnson) Haines, House Carpenter of Greenland. Deed to Ensign Jn<sup>o</sup> Johnson releasing their right to his fathers Jn<sup>o</sup> Johnson's Estate, 60 acres Marsh, Fruit trees, orchards, and Gardens, which I had of my father Jn<sup>o</sup> Johnson and others, also one half of my part of y<sup>e</sup> Brigantine and one half of the loading of the same, and one half of my part of the saw mill.

May 26, 1726. Vol. xvi. p. 354, Rockingham Registry.

Abigail<sup>4</sup> and Joshua Neal, Jane<sup>4</sup> and John Piper and Hannah<sup>4</sup> Haines of Stratham, single woman, and John<sup>4</sup> Haines (N. 10) of Exeter, and Anna his wife, children of Samuel<sup>3</sup> Haines (N. 11) of Greenland, for "love and good will we bear to Samuel<sup>4</sup> Haines (N. 12) of Scarborough Province Mass. Bay, our elder brother," convey land on west side of Winnicut River.

Dec. 1729. Vol. xvi. f. 601, Rockingham Registry.

Deed. Samuel<sup>4</sup> Haines (N. 13) of Greenland House Carpenter to Daniel Lunt, consideration 300£, 40 acres (N. 14) Land in Greenland bounded by Capt. Johnson's land, northerly or N. E. by County road in part, and land of Leut. Haines.<sup>3</sup> 21 Sept. 1727.

Samuel<sup>4</sup> Haines (N. 15) of Scarboro', County of York, Mass. House Carpenter: Deed "to my brother John<sup>4</sup> Haines of Exeter, N. H. Black-

(N. 8.) b. prior to 1727; bap. No. 275, Greenland Ch.; m. at Hampton, July 27, 1746, Sarah Weeks, of Greenland. Removed to Oxford, N. H., 1772. June 3, 1772, he bought 120 acres land in Canterbury, of Jeremiah Clough, upon which he located in the following year, and where he continued to reside the remainder of his life.

(N. 9.) Son of Matthias<sup>3</sup> and grandson of Deacon Samuel.<sup>1</sup>

(N. 10.) m. 1st, Anna, dau. of Capt. Jona. King, of Exeter; 2d, Hannah Wiggin.

(N. 11.) Son of Matthias,<sup>3</sup> and grandson of Deacon Samuel,<sup>1</sup> b. Dec. 25, 1674; d. about 1729.

(N. 12.) m. March 14, 1721, Patience Piner, of Greenland. Settled at Scarborough, Me., 1728-9.

(N. 13.) m. Patience Piner, and settled at Scarborough.

(N. 14.) This no doubt was the homestead of Matthias,<sup>3</sup> son of Deacon Samuel<sup>1</sup> Haines.

(N. 15.) Son of Samuel<sup>3</sup> and grandson of Matthias<sup>3</sup> and Jane (Bracket) Haines.



smith my right to the common Lands of my father Samuel<sup>3</sup> Haines (N. 16) deceased."

1 July, 1729. Vol. xvi. f. 593.

Inventory of the real and personal Estate of Joshua<sup>3</sup> Haines (N. 17) Planter of Greenland, lately deceased, intestate.

Sundry Goods in House.

Sundry neat Cattle.

A House and Barn and about 35 acres of Land lying in Greenland. Total 359£.

May 24, 1737.

Phillip Babb }  
Jn<sup>o</sup> Neal } Appraisers.

SARAH HAINES his widow administratrix.

Deed of Joshua<sup>4</sup> Haines (N. 19) Blacksmith, and Mary<sup>4</sup> Haines his wife, Sarah Haines widow (of Joshua<sup>3</sup>), Sarah<sup>4</sup> Haines and Jane<sup>4</sup> Haines (N. 20) single women, and spinsters, all of Greenland, and Richard Dolby, Boat Builder, and Mary<sup>4</sup> his wife of Portsmouth, to Clement March.

12 acres part of the Homestead Estate of Joshua<sup>3</sup> Haines (N. 21) late father of the said Joshua<sup>4</sup> the grantor.

Oct. 12, 1757.

Deed. Matthias<sup>3</sup> Haines (N. 22), House wright, consideration 15<sup>s</sup> paid by Selectmen of Greenland, Walter Weeks, Nath<sup>1</sup> Marstin, Wm.<sup>4</sup> Haines, Jr. Sam<sup>1</sup> Whidden, and Tho<sup>3</sup> Packer for the year 1755, For and in behalf of the Inhabitants of Greenland. "About the year 1710 I executed to the Inhabitants of Greenland a deed for 15 acres land now called "Lower Pasture." Has been in their possession ever since. Amt. rec'd 36£. Original deed is lost. 2<sup>d</sup> March 1756.

Deed. Leonard Weeks (N. 23) Planter of Greenland to son Joshua Weeks, 30 acres Land &c. in Greenland mentions sons John (N. 24) and Sam<sup>1</sup> and Elizabeth (N. 25) my now wife as long as she remains a widow, &c.

Apr 23, 1706.

Vol. v. f. 229, Rockingham Reg.

Leonard Weeks (N. 23) Deed to "son Sam Weeks, (N. 26) one half my right in New Saw Mill recently built on Winnicut River," mentions sons Jonathan, Joseph (N. 27), Joshua (N. 28), and daughters Mary (N. 29), Margaret (N. 30) and Sarah. Apr 23, 1706.

(N. 16.) b. Dec. 25, 1674, grandson of Deacon Samuel.<sup>1</sup>

(N. 17.) b. April 5, 1678; d. Jan. 10, 1737; son of Matthias<sup>2</sup> and Jane (Brackett) Haines, and grandson of Deacon Samuel.<sup>1</sup>

(N. 19.) b. 1723; d. Nov. 19, 1813; m. Mary<sup>4</sup> Haines, dau. of Deacon Matthias<sup>3</sup> and Melitable (Jenness) Haines; settled at Wolfboro', N. H., Nov. 1784.

(N. 20.) b. 1717; d. 2 Dec. 1811, unm.

(N. 21.) Son Matthias<sup>2</sup> and grandson Deacon Samuel<sup>1</sup> Haines.

(N. 22.) Son of Matthias<sup>2</sup> and Jane (Brackett) Haines, and grandson of Deacon Samuel<sup>1</sup>

(N. 23.) b. 1633; d. prior to Nov. 24, 1708.

(N. 24.) b. June 14, 1668.

(N. 25.) Must have been 2d wife.

(N. 26.) b. Dec. 14, 1670; m. Eleanor Haines, b. Aug. 23, 1675.

(N. 27.) b. May 11, 1672.

(N. 28.) b. June 30, 1674.

(N. 29.) b. July 19, 1676.

(N. 30.) b. June 4, 1679.



Inventory of the Estate of Joseph<sup>4</sup> Haines (N. 31) late of Greenland, Gentleman, deceased, taken Feb. 4, 1761, amtg to 5,290£.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Odiorne, Esq. Rye,

Rich<sup>d</sup> Jenness, 3<sup>d</sup>, trader, Greenland,  
Appraisers.

MARY HAINES his widow administratrix.

## CHURCH RECORDS OF NEWINGTON, N. H.

[Communicated by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M., of Boston, Mass.]

Continued from Vol. xxii. page 451.

- [1736.] Sept. 30. Henry Allard ow. cov. and bap. and had ch. Shad-rach and Elizabeth bap.
- Oct. 17. Sarah wife to John Dow ad. to full com.
- “ Susanna Follet ad. to full com.
- “ Joseph son to Hatevil and Hannah Nutter bap.
- “ 24. Joseph Witham ow. cov. and bap. and had ch. Mark and Mercy bap.
- “ Hutson Pevey ow. cov. and bap.
- “ Mathias Nutter and wife Hannah ow. cov. and had ch. Mathias and Thomas bap.
- Dec. 12. Thomas Bickford and wife Sarah ow. cov. bap. and ad. to full com.
- “ Thomas, Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel, Ichabod, Sarah and Elinor, ch. to Thomas and Sarah Bickford, bap.
- “ 19. Henry son to Joseph and Mary Witham bap.
- “ Mark son to Hatevil and Rebecca Nutter bap.
- “ Lydia and Abigail dau. to Joseph and Patience Hogdon bap.
1737. Mch. 6. John son to Sam'l and Rosimund Fabyan bap.
- “ 13. Nathaniel Grove ow. cov. and had son bap. Sam'l.
- “ James and Mary Place had ch. bap. Elinor.
- “ Christopher Huntris and Mary had son bap. David.
- “ 24. Alice Rawlins ad. to full com.
- April 14. Sarah dau. to Jno. Grove bap.
- May 22. Bethiah dau. to Thomas and Mary Juxson bap.
- June 12. Comfort dau. to Thomas and Rachel Row bap.
- “ 19. Lydia dau. to Noah and Susannah Thompson bap.
- July 24. Thomas Quint and wife ow. cov. She was bap. Margaret.
- “ Sarah dau. to Jno. and Ann Quint bap.
- Aug. 7. Ruth dau. to Sam'l and — Place bap.
- “ 21. Deliverance Walker ad. to full com.
- Dec. 4. Joshua and Susanna Downing had dau. bap. Iset.
1738. Jan. 1. Jno. Hoyt's dau. bap. Elizabeth.
- “ Jerusha dau. to Nehemiah and Abigail Furbur bap.

(N. 31.) Son of Deacon Matthias<sup>3</sup> and Mehitabel (Jenness) Haines; m. Mary Berry, of Greenland, who subsequently m. May 28, 1761, Jeremiah Lock, of Rye, N. H.



- Jan. 1. Anna dau. Thomas Quint and — his wife bap.  
 June 4. Jethro son to Jethro and Phebe Furbur bap.  
 " Lydia dau. to Eliazer and Anna Coleman bap.  
 " 18. Jno. Grove was ad. to full com.  
 Sept. 19. Jonathan son to Jonathan and Elizabeth Downing  
 bap.  
 Oct. 29. Benjamin son to John and Elizabeth Dam bap.  
 Nov. 5. Sarah dau. to Moses and Hannah Furbur bap.  
 " John Janvrin ad. to full com.  
 " Mary Janvin ad. to full com.  
 " Francis Walton ad. to full com.  
 Dec. — Sarah dau. to John and — Grove bap.  
 " Lydia dau. to Edward and Sarah Walker bap.  
 1739. Mch. 4. Samuel son to Samuel and Sarah Nutter, bap.  
 " Nichodemus son to Samuel and Mary Place bap.  
 " 11. Mary dau. to Samuel and Rosemund Fabyan bap.  
 " 18. Mary dau. to Hatevil and Hannah Nutter bap.  
 June 2. Mary dau. to Joshua and Deborah Pickering, bap.  
 July 1. Judah Ham ad. to com.  
 Sept. 23. Sarah Ditley ad. to full com.  
 Oct. 7. Paul son to John and — Layton bap.  
 " Mark and Jemima ch. to Hatevil and Sarah Layton  
 bap.  
 Nov. 3. Temperance dau. to Jno. and Mary Hogdon bap.  
 Dec. 1. James Coolbroth ow. cov. and had ch. bap. Layton.  
 " 10. Mary dau. to Thomas and Mary Pickering bap.  
 " 30. Phinehas Coleman ow. cov. and had son bap. Phi-  
 nehas.  
 1740. Feb. 10. William son to John and Lydia Hoit, bap.  
 Mch. 9. Stephen son to James and Mary Pickering bap. and  
 also, his son Wintrop and dau. Abigail bap.  
 " James Pickering ow. cov. and bap.  
 " John Pickering ow. cov. and bap.  
 " Joseph Waters " " " "  
 " Edward Pevey " " " "  
 " 16. Mary dau. to Joseph and Susanna Rawlins, bap.  
 " 30. Anthony and Thomas Pickering ow. cov. and bap.  
 " Easter dau. to Israel and — Hoite bap.  
 April 20. Mercy Witham wife of Joseph ow. cov. and ad. to  
 ful com.  
 May 15. Elizabeth Downing wife of Capt. Jno. Downing Jun.  
 ow. cov. and bap.  
 " 18. Elizabeth dau. to Josh<sup>a</sup> and Susanna Downing bap.  
 June 8. Mary Davis wife of John Davis ad. to full com.  
 " 22. Abigail dau. to Nehemiah and Abigail Furbur bap.  
 Aug. 3. Willm. son to John and Lydia Hoite bap.  
 " 31. Leah dau. to Jethro and Phebe Furbur bap.  
 Sept. 14. Abigail dau. to John and Abigail Layton bap.  
 " 26. Ruth dau. to Capt. Thomas Baldwin bap.  
 Oct. 19. Alexander son to Alexander and Mary Hogdon bap.  
 " 26. Thomas son to Hatevil and Sarah Layton bap.  
 " Samuel son to John and Hannah Carter bap.

[To be continued.]







1671

— Page 17 —

moneth	Day	Persons admitted to full communion in this church :	
Aprill.	23.	Mr <sup>e</sup> Mehetabel Wellsted (m <sup>r</sup> Caryes daughter)	Wellsted :
June :	11.	Hannah Edmunds ; ye wife of Jn <sup>o</sup> Edmunds. —	Edmunds.
January.	21.	m <sup>rs</sup> Mary Marshall (m <sup>r</sup> Hilton's daughter)	Marshall.
	&	m <sup>e</sup> Rebekah Jones (named [Sally] before her [marriage])	Jones.
1672.			
Febr :	9.	Samuel Dowse. — — —	Dowse.
	&	m <sup>rs</sup> Abigail Willoughby. (m <sup>r</sup> Nehemiah W.'s wife)	Willoughby.
1673			
Aprill.	6	Elisabeth Fosket — — — —	Fosket
April.	13.	John Kent } by dismission from y <sup>e</sup> church	Kent.
	&	Hannah Kent his wife } of christ in Dedham :	
June	15.	Hannah Dowse, y <sup>e</sup> wife of Sam <sup>l</sup> Dowse (deacon Ludkin's daughter) was admitted to full communion	Dowse.
Septem <sup>r</sup> .	28.	Hannah Salter : — — —	Salter.
January.	25.	Dorothe Hitt : ye wife of Thomas Hitt. — —	Hitt.
1674			
Novem :	1.	Sarai Gilbert (y <sup>e</sup> reverend m <sup>r</sup> Thomas Gilbert's widdow) was by a Letter of Dismission from the church of Christ at Topsfield admitted. —	Gilbert :
1675.			
march :	21.	m <sup>r</sup> Joseph Brown : by a letter of Dismission from [Salem ch	Brown :
	&	m <sup>rs</sup> Abigail Davison y <sup>e</sup> wife of m <sup>r</sup> Daniel Davison.	Davison :
May.	16.	John Dowse. — — — —	Dowse.
	&	Relief Dowse : (his wife : her father m <sup>r</sup> Holland somtime of Dorchester) — —	
	&	Mary Dowse (y <sup>e</sup> daughter of o <sup>r</sup> bro : Sejant Dowse.	
		<sup>1</sup> Dismissed to y <sup>e</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> ch: in Boston [blotted] 1691	

1675

— Page 18 —

Moneth.	Day.	Persons admitted to full communion in this Church.	
June.	27.	Johanna Larkin. y <sup>e</sup> wife of John Larkin (formely [deacon Hale's daughter].	Larkin.
		<sup>1</sup> since Dodge Dismi to Beverly 1687. 2. 10.	
August.	8.	Margaret Maverick y <sup>e</sup> wife of Elias Maverick :	Maverick.
October.	3.	m <sup>rs</sup> Mehetabel Brown (formerly m <sup>r</sup> Brenton's [daughter)	Brown.
		ye wife of m <sup>r</sup> Joseph Brown) by dismissio from the church of Christ in Taunton. —	
	&	Elisabeth Larkin. ye wife of Thomas Larkin (se- [jant Dows : d).	Larkin.
		<sup>1</sup> Dismissed to y <sup>e</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> ch of Boston by y <sup>e</sup> name [of Drew.	
	&	Elisabeth Cutler. ye wife of Timothy Cutler (cous. [Hilton's daugh	Cutler.
	&	Anna Walker. ye wife of John Walker (sist <sup>r</sup> Mir- [ick's daughtr.)	Walker.
December.	19.	Rebekah More. y <sup>e</sup> wife of Enoch More. —	More.
January.	23.	mr Thomas Russell. — — —	Russell.
	&	G : Zechariah Ferris. — — —	Ferris.

<sup>1</sup> Anciently interlined in pale ink—dismissions of M. Dowse, and J. and E Larkin.



[1675]

**Page 18 (concluded).**

	&	m <sup>rs</sup> Eunice Sprague ; y <sup>e</sup> wife of m <sup>r</sup> Richard Sprague	Sprague.
	&	m <sup>rs</sup> Elisabeth Smith ; y <sup>e</sup> wife of m <sup>r</sup> Daniel Smith.	Smith.
1676 March.	12.	G : Zechariah Johnson — } — —	
	&	Elisabeth Johnson his wife — }	Johnson.
	&	m <sup>rs</sup> Elisabeth Tuck (Lieftenant Nichols daughter } & ye wife of m <sup>r</sup> Thomas Tuck }	Tuck.
	&	m <sup>rs</sup> Esther Carter (the wife of Thomas Carter) } by a Letter of dismission from y <sup>e</sup> church in Lon- } don w <sup>oof</sup> m <sup>r</sup> Thomas Vincent is pastor. — }	Carter.
	&	G : Martha Goodwin (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Jn <sup>o</sup> Goodwin: & } daughter of Benjamin & Martha Lathrop ) }	Goodwin.
	&	G : Hannah Bickner (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Samuel Bickner: } y <sup>e</sup> daughter of o <sup>r</sup> sister Bell) — — }	Bickner.
		m <sup>rs</sup> Rebekah Allin (y <sup>e</sup> daughter of Capt. Allin [deceased])	Allin.
Aprill.	16.	mr Daniel Russell (son of ye worshipfull Richard Sarai Cole : y <sup>e</sup> wife of Jacob Cole. [Russell)	Russell. Cole.

1676

— Page 19 —

**&**

moneth day.

**Persons Admitted to full Communion in this Church.**

May.	14.	Isaac Fowl: — — — — —	Fowl.
	&	John Goodwin. — — — — —	Goodwin.
	&	Amethia Benjamin. ye wife of Abel Benjamin.	Benjamin.
June.	11.	mr John Phillips [major Willard's daught.)	Phillips.
July.	9.	m <sup>rs</sup> Sarai Howard, ye wife of Nathaneel Howard	Howard.
December	17.	m <sup>r</sup> John Blaney.	Blaney.
	&	G: James Miller.	Miller.
	&	G: Mary Johnson: ye wife of Isaac Johnson.	Johnson.
1677			
March.	18.	Christopher Goodwin: — [ter Crouch) }	Goodwin:
	&	Mercy Goodwin his wife. (ye daughter of o <sup>r</sup> sis- }	
April.	15.	Mary Davis, ye wife of Nathaneel Davis. —	Davis.
June.	10.	m <sup>rs</sup> Susanna Tompson, y <sup>e</sup> wife of m <sup>r</sup> Benjamin [Tompson.	Tompson.
	&	Hannah Baxter, y <sup>e</sup> wife of Jn <sup>o</sup> Baxter. —	Baxter.
	&	Elisabeth Vine, y <sup>e</sup> wife of William Vine. —	Vine.
	&	Sarai Counts, ye wife of Edw <sup>d</sup> Counts. —	Counts.
July.	1.	m <sup>rs</sup> Sarai Goose: ye wife of m <sup>r</sup> John Goose. —	Goose.
August.	5.	Mary Millar (y <sup>e</sup> wife of James Millar a scotchman)	Millar.
Septemr.	2.	G: Thomas Sheppard — — — — —	Sheppard.
		[interlined] Dismisd to Malden Jan 31 1689-90	
	&	m <sup>rs</sup> Elisabeth Knell (y <sup>e</sup> wife of m <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Knell)	Knell.
	&	Sarai Everton (ye wife of Will: Everton) —	Everton.
	&	y <sup>e</sup> widdow Elisabeth Dean: (bro: Burrage his [daughter.)	Dean.
Sept.	23.	Mary Knight. ye wife of o <sup>r</sup> br: John Knight.	Knight.
	&	Faith Dowse: ye wife of o <sup>r</sup> br: Samuel Dowse.	Dowse.
		(Her father [is] Deacon Jewet of Rowley.)	

The three words "Tompson," at date June 10, '77, appear to have been altered at entry, from Thompson.



1677.

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moneth.	day.	Persons admitted to full Communion in this Church.	
October.	28.	m <sup>r</sup> Isaac Foster (ye son of M <sup>r</sup> Will: Foster)	Foster.
	&	Abigail Carter (ye wife of Samuel Carter).	Carter.
	&	Anna Tarbol (ye wife of Thomas Tarbol junior.	Tarbol.
December	9.	Mary Leman (ye wife of Samuel Leman)	— Leman.

NOTE.—From the last date above, to July 4, 1680 (beginning page 21), no entries of admissions appear. About three-fourths of page 20 is blank.

1680

— Page 21 —

moneth	day	Persons admitted to full communion in this church.	
July	4	G. John Guppy) By Dismission from y <sup>e</sup> ch of {	Guppy.
	&	Elisabeth Guppy his wife) christ in Weymouth. }	
August	15	m <sup>r</sup> Samuel Ballard. — — — —	Ballard.
	&	Mary Eades (y <sup>e</sup> wife of John Eades.) — —	Eades.
	&	Sarai Chapman (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Thomas Chapman.)	Chapman.
Octob <sup>r</sup>	17.	m <sup>rs</sup> mary Long (y <sup>e</sup> daught <sup>r</sup> of m <sup>r</sup> Burr min: of Dorchester) & wife of m <sup>r</sup> Zechariah Long) by vertue of a l <sup>r</sup> of Dism: from [blot] from Newbury	Long:
December	19.	G. Jn <sup>o</sup> Swett: by dismission from Newbury ch	Swett.
January	9.	Allice Addams (y <sup>e</sup> wife of G. Tho: Adams)	Addams.
	&	Mary Knight (y <sup>e</sup> wife of o <sup>r</sup> bro. Jn <sup>o</sup> Knight, & to [daughter	Knight.
	&	Sarai Chyrch (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Cornelius Chyrch.)	Chyrch.
	&	John Cutler Jun <sup>r</sup> (y <sup>e</sup> son of o <sup>r</sup> Deacon Cutler.)	Cutler.
January	30.	Emme Lynd (y <sup>e</sup> wife of o <sup>r</sup> bro: m <sup>r</sup> Joseph Lynd.)	Lynd
	&	Hannah Melvyn (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Jn <sup>o</sup> Melvyn.)	Melvyn
	&	Hannah Miller (y <sup>e</sup> wife of o <sup>r</sup> bro: Joseph Miller)	Miller.
[an erasure]		[James is correct] James	
1681	6	Susanna Tarbol (widdow.) — — — —	Tarbol.
March	&	Elisabeth Meade (y <sup>e</sup> wife of m <sup>r</sup> Nicholas Meade)	Meade.
.	&	Mary Dowse (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Joseph Dowse.)	Dowse.
March.	13	m <sup>r</sup> John Long. — — — — —	Long.
	&	m <sup>r</sup> Thomas Jenner. — — — [Weymouth)	Jenner.
April.	3.	G. Benjamin Phillips (son of Deacon phillips of	Phillips.
	&	G. Jacob Hurd. by dismission from Boston 1 <sup>st</sup> ch	Hurd.
April	24.	Gy: Sarah Edmister (y <sup>e</sup> wife of by dismission from Reading ch	Edmister.
	&	Susanna Damon (y <sup>e</sup> wife of by dismission from Reading ch	Damon.
June	26.	M <sup>r</sup> Nicholas Meade.	Meade
	&	Hannah Newell y <sup>e</sup> wife of m <sup>r</sup> Jos. Newell	Newell
	&	Sarai Walters y <sup>e</sup> wife of G. Steven Walters.	Walters
September	11.	G. Samuel Blanchard. — — — —	Blanchard.
October	16.	G. William Jimmison.	Jim ison.
	&	Hannah [erasure] Barret, Widdow.	Barret.
	&	m <sup>rs</sup> Sarai Mores widdow, & daughter of m <sup>r</sup> Foster	Mores.
		Sarai Parrick y <sup>e</sup> wife of m <sup>r</sup>	Parrick

1681

— Page 22 —

moneth	day	Persons admitted to full Comunion in y <sup>s</sup> ch.	
Janu:	29	G. Tho: Rand Jun <sup>r</sup> . — — — —	Rand
	&	Grace Ireland (y <sup>e</sup> wife of John Ireland.)	Ireland



1681½		Page 22 (concluded).				
Febru.	12	m <sup>rs</sup> Rebeckah Lynd widdow.	—	—	—	Lynd
<hr/>						
1682						
May	7	Jonathan Cary.	—	—	—	Cary
	&	Deborah Chambelain (y <sup>e</sup> wife of				Chambelain.
June	4.	m <sup>rs</sup> Elisabeth More (y <sup>e</sup> wife of				More.
Octob <sup>e</sup>	15	Timothy Pratte.	—	—	—	Pratte
Novem <sup>r</sup>	12	Sarai Walt <sup>e</sup> s (y <sup>e</sup> wife of G. Jacob Walters.)				Walters.
Janua	14	Mary Ryall (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Joseph Ryall.)				Ryall
	&	Hannah Cary (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Jonathan Cary.)				Cary.
	28	Andrew Stimson	—	—	—	} Stimson.
	&	Abigail Stimson (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Andrew Stimson				
<hr/>						
1683						
June	3	Susanna Pike (y <sup>e</sup> wife of Joseph Pike.)				Pike
	29	m <sup>rs</sup> Elisabeth Whiting, daught <sup>e</sup> of y <sup>e</sup> R <sup>d</sup> m <sup>r</sup> Whit-				Whiting
		ting [blot] to y <sup>e</sup> ch of Billrecai.				
<hr/>						
1684						
March	9	m <sup>r</sup> Sam <sup>u</sup> Phips.	—	—	—	Phips
	&	Sarai Knight (y <sup>e</sup> wife of or bro: Jno. Knight (by				Knight
		[dismiss fm Bosto 1 <sup>st</sup> ch				
	&	Anna Hurd (y <sup>e</sup> wife of or bro: Jacob Hurd.)				Hurd.
	&	Sarai Rand (y <sup>e</sup> wife of or bro: Thomas Rand.)				Rand
	30	m <sup>rs</sup> Lydia Marshall (y <sup>e</sup> wife of m <sup>r</sup> Will: Marshall.				Marshall
May	18	m <sup>rs</sup> Mary Shepard (my wife.) [Rev. Thomas]				Shepard
January	4.	Elisabeth Cary (y <sup>e</sup> daught <sup>e</sup> of m <sup>rs</sup> Cary y <sup>e</sup> widow.				Cary
Febuary	22	G. Jn <sup>o</sup> . Simpson	—	—	—	Simpson
	&	G. Jonathan Simpson	—	—	—	
	&	Abigail y <sup>e</sup> wife of G. Jn <sup>o</sup> Simpson				
	&	Wait y <sup>e</sup> wife of G. Jonath Simpson.	—	—		
<hr/>						
1685						
march	22	G. Nathaniel Kettle.	—	—	—	Kettle
		G. Jonathan Kettle.	—	—	—	

1685                                      — Page 23<sup>1</sup> —

moneth	day	Persons Admitted to full Com'unio in this ch.			
May	3	Hannah Kettle (y <sup>e</sup> wife of or brothe Nath <sup>l</sup> Kettle			Kettle
	&	Susanna Logyn (y <sup>e</sup> wife of G. Alexande Logyn			Logyn.
<hr/>					
1686	D.	Admitted into full Comunion by m: Charles Morton.			
M. 10	13	Cap <sup>t</sup> Richard Sprague			Sprague
		m <sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Clutterbuck (Dismissed to 1 <sup>st</sup> ch:			Clutterbuck
		Boston may. 19. 95.			
11	9	Nathaneel Dowse	—	—	Dowse
12	6	Sarai Burnall widdow	—	—	Burnall
		Sarai y <sup>e</sup> wife of Andrew phillips			phillips
	20	William Clutterbuck	—	—	Clutterbuck
	27	Samuel penhallow	—	—	penhallow
		Anna wife of Benjamin phillips			phillips.
<hr/>					
In all. 8					

<sup>1</sup> Leaf 23-4 is placed between page 2 and page 3.



1687		D		— Page 23 (concluded.)	
M.	1	6	John Call Jun <sup>r</sup>	— — — — —	Call
			Martha his wife	— — — — —	Call
			Samuel Read (then also Baptised)	— — — — —	Read
			Elizabeth his wife	— — — — —	Read
			William Metcalf	— — — — —	Metcalf
	2	10	Samuel Lord	— — — — —	Lord
			Sarai wife of patrick Mark (then also baptized)	— — — — —	Mark
			Mary wife of paul W son	— — — — —	Wilson
			priscilla wife of Thomas Crowell	— — — — —	Crowell.
M	3	8	Mary w. Caleb Carter <sup>1</sup>	— — — — —	Carter <sup>1</sup>
	6	21.	Nicholas Morton (my Nephew)	— — — — —	Morton
	7	25	Timothy phillips	— — — — —	phillips.
			Hannah wife of George Stedman	— — — — —	Stedman
	8	30	Samuel Hunting	— — — — —	Hunting.
	9	20	Mary Hale	— — — — —	Hale.
	12	12	Thomas Sheppard Jun <sup>r</sup>	— — — — —	Sheppard
			Elizabeth Dickerman	— — — — —	Dickerman
1688		In all 17			

## — Page 24 —

1688		Admitted to full Com'union.	
	2	8	Sarah w. of John Carter — — — — — Carter
	9	18	Elizabeth, w. of Jonathan Esq <sup>r</sup> — — — — — Wade
	11	13	Dorcas w of Joseph pratt — — — — — pratt
		In all 3.	
1689			
	4	30	Mary Davie widdow. — — — — — Davis
			Mercy Mark — — — — — Mark
	II	23	Benjamin pierpont — — — — — pierpont
1690		In all 3	
3? [blot.]	11	11	John George — — — — — George
			Mary George the W of John — — — — — George
	4	1	Mary Wife of Edward — — — — — Larkin
	6	28	mrs margaret Sheppard — — — — — Sheppard
	10	14	mary (Daughter of John fowle) — — — — — fowle.
		In all 5.	
1691			
	3.	31	Abigail W of m <sup>r</sup> John Soley — — — — — Soley.
	11	10	Joseph Whittamora — — — — — Whittamora
			Roger Hilliard — — — — — Hilliard
			Experience his wife — — — — — Hilliard
			Ruth wife of William Everton — — — — — Everton.
1692		In all 5	
	II	6.	Moses CleaveLand — — — — — Cleavland
	3	29	Stephen Kiddar — — — — — Kiddar
			Margaret parker widdow — — — — — parker
			Hanna. W. of Thomas walter — — — — — Walter
			Ann. W. Daniel parker — — — — — parker
			Ruth Baker widdow — — — — — Baker.

<sup>1</sup> Both words much faded.



1692	Page 24 (concluded.)			
	9	13	Margaret D. of m <sup>r</sup> Joseph Lynde	— Linde
			In all 7	
1693			0	
1694				
	3	27	Judith W. of Samuel Ingerston	— — Ingerston

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M	D	1694	Admitted to full Com'union	
	4	24	Elizabeth Daughter of B <sup>r</sup> Samuel	— Lord*
	8	14	Thomas. s (?) Solomon (deceased) & Mary (widow)	phips
	9	25	Samuel Hayman Esquire	— — — Haiman
	11	6	Mehitabel widow of Richard Austin Deceased	Austin.
1695		.	In all 5	
	2	21	Urith Nix widdow	— — — Nix
		28	Mary Webber widdow	— — — Webber
	3.	19	Mary wife of Mathew Casewell	— — — Caswell.
	4	23	Mabel wife of Thomas	Sheppy
			Sara wife of Archibald	Macquerry
1696			In all 5	
	5	12	John Mousall Sen <sup>r</sup>	Mousall.
			George Ingerston (Baptized & then) Admitted	— Ingerston.
			Samuel Ingerston (Bap <sup>d</sup> & then Admitted	— Ingerston.
			Katherine. W of George	— — — Ingerston
	8	11	John fosdike sen <sup>e</sup>	— — — fosdike
			Samuel Brackenbury	— — — Brackenbury
	10	31	Rebecca W of Ebenezer Austin	— — — Austin
1697			In all. 7	
	1.	28	Hannah W of william Austin	— — — Austin.
	2	11.	Mary fford widdow	— — — fford
			James Adams (her son in Law)	— — — Adams
	7	26	Mathew march [obscured by ink spreading]	march
			Admitted to full Comunion by me S: Bradstreet.	
M	D		Since october 26. 1698	
9	6		W <sup>m</sup> Rand	— — — — — Rand.
			The wife of s <sup>d</sup> Rand	— — — — — Rand.
			The wife of Joseph	— — — — — Whittamore
Jan	1		Sarah wife of Nathaniel	— — — — — Cloyce

1698 — Page 26 —

Jany	8	Admitted to full com'union	
M	D	Elizabeth wife of Edward	— Walker
Jan	29	Hannah	— — — — — Frost
Febu <sup>y</sup>	26	Rebeka wife of W <sup>m</sup>	— — — — — Fosset
1699			
March	26	James Turner	— — — — — Turner
		M <sup>rs</sup> Cutler (wife of m <sup>r</sup> John)	Cutler
April		Jacob Hurd	— — — — — Hurd

\* This name may be Loud ; it has almost disappeared from the MS. Lord is, however, probably correct.  
Leaf 25-6 is much worn and mended, and badly written with spreading ink.  
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Page 26 (concluded.)

May	16	wife of Robert	—	Scot.
		Mr <sup>s</sup> Lydia   Wait (wife of mr Richard)		
June	18	Mr <sup>s</sup> Sarah Newel wife of mr <sup>r</sup> Joseph	—	Wait.
		Hannah (wife of James)		
July	16	Elizabeth (wife of Jacob)	—	Newel sr.
August	6	Mr <sup>s</sup> Katherine (wife of mr Robert)	—	Turner
		Mr <sup>s</sup> Ruth (relict of mr John)		
October	8	Abigail Pierce	—	Hurd
		Hannah (wife of Samuel)	—	Knowles.
		The Widdow (Sarah)	—	Row.
Novem	5	Mr <sup>s</sup> Elizabeth	—	Pierce
				Counts
				Wheeler
				Genners

1699

— Page 27 —

M	D	Admitted to full Communion			
Decem <sup>br</sup> :	24	Mr Nathaniel Cary	—	—	Cary
		Mr <sup>s</sup> Eliz (wife of sd Cary)	—	—	Cary.
Jan	27	Hannah wife of Samuel	—	—	Blunt.
March	17	Alexander Phillips	—	—	Phillips.
		mr <sup>s</sup> Abigail Rainer	—	—	Rainer
April	21	Mr <sup>s</sup> Rebekah Chambers	—	—	Chambers
		Mr <sup>s</sup> Sarah Foster	—	—	Foster
		Mr <sup>s</sup> Susanna—Chickering	—	—	Chickering
Sept <sup>r</sup>	8th	Goodman <sup>Abel</sup> Benjamin	—	—	Benjamin
1700					
Feb	16	Mr Richard Foster	—	—	Foster.
		Dorothy wife of Mr Nath : <sup>l</sup>	—	—	Dows.
March	23	Mr Jonathan Dows	—	—	Dows
		Abigail (wife of Andrew)	—	—	Mitchel
		Joseph Austin	—	—	Austin

1701

— Page 28 —

M	D	Admitted to full Communion			
Oct	5.	Mr Jacob Green	—	—	Green
Nov	23	Mary w of mr Joseph Lemon	—	—	Lemon
1702					
Apr	19	Susannah w. of Alexander Mitchel	—	—	Mitchel
May	17.	mr <sup>s</sup> Parnel (w of mr Rich <sup>d</sup> ) Foster	—	—	Foster.
Sep	6	mr Abrh— Hill sen <sup>r</sup>	—	—	Hill
		mr <sup>s</sup> Abigail (w of mr John) Watkins			
Novr	29	Elias Brigden	—	—	Brigden
		John Damon	—	—	Damon
Decem <sup>r</sup>	27	Relief. w. of Michael Gill	—	—	Gill.
		Mary w. of Simon	—	—	Bradstreet
1703					
Ap <sup>l</sup>	18.	Sampson negroe	—	—	Sampson.
		Mary w. of Elisha	—	—	Doubleday.
June		Mary Call	—	—	Call.
July	11	Sarah w. of John Edmunds	—	—	Edmunds
Sept <sup>r</sup>		Nathaniel Heaton	—	—	Heaton

1703

— Page 29 —

M	D	Admitted to full communion			
Octo <sup>r</sup>	3.	The Widow Hannah Welsh.	—	—	Welsh
		William Parkeman.	—	—	Parkeman
	30	wife of Samuel Griffen	—	—	Griffen

Leaf 27-8 is coarsely written with spreading ink.



Page 29 (concluded)

Novr	28	Robert Cutler	—	—	Cutler
		Daniel Badger	—	—	Badger
Dece	5	Widdow Abigail Kettle.	—		Kettle.
1704					
Jan :	23	Anna. Wife of Nathaniel Lord	—		Lord.
		Sarah Frothingham	—		Frothingham
1704					
May	14	Katherin w. of John Tailor.	—		Tailor
		Abigail w. of William Kettle	—		Kettle.
July	19	Hannah. Wife of John Price.			Price
		Eliz : Wife of Benjamin Sweetzer.			Sweetzer.
Octor		Mrs Rebekkah. w of m <sup>r</sup> Isaac Fowl.			Fowl
Feb :	18	Mercy Hit			Hit
March	1704	M <sup>r</sup> Samuel Frothingham	—		Frothingham.
	18	wife of John Dam'on			Dammon.
April	15.	Susannah w of Nathaniel Heaton	—		Heaton.
		Abigail Sympton.	—	—	Sympton
May	*	Deborah Symson.—[*pen erasure of figure 1.]			Symson

— Page 30 —

1705		Admitted to full communion			
May	13	Mary Story	—	—	Story
Aug <sup>st</sup>	5	Thomas (&his wife) Elizabeth Lord			Lord
Sept.	30i	m <sup>r</sup> Timothy Cutler	—	—	Cutler
		m <sup>r</sup> William Kettle	—	—	Kettle.
Octor	28 <sup>th</sup>	The Widdow Susannah Cook	—		Cook
Nov <sup>r</sup> :	25	m <sup>r</sup> Eleazer Phillips	—	—	Phillips
Jan :	20	m <sup>r</sup> Thomas Crossewell	—	—	Crossewell
		John Frothingham	—	—	Frothingham
		Joseph Rand	—	—	Rand.
Feb :	17	Nathaniel Frothingham	—	—	Frothingham.
		Hannah (wife of Nath : Frothingham)			Frothingham.
1706					
Apl	14	Dorothy w of John Mousall	—		Mousell
June	9	M <sup>r</sup> Eleazer Dows	—	—	Dows.
		M <sup>rs</sup> Mary (w of s <sup>d</sup> Dows)	—		Dows.
Sept :	1	M <sup>rs</sup> Sarah Sweetzer w of m <sup>r</sup> Seth	—		Sweetzer.
		Lucy w. of Benj : Phillips	—		Phillips.
	29	Susannah w. of John Frothingham	—		Frothingham.
Decem <sup>r</sup>	22	Hannah Welsh	—	—	Welsh

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1706		Admitted to full Communion.			
Jan	19	Elizabeth W. of Jonathan Sherman	—		Sherman.
	26	Mary w. of Benjamin Kettle	—		Kettle.
Feb	16	Sarah w. of John Waters	—	—	Waters.
March	16	Ruth. w. of Robert Wire	—		Wire.
	—	Abigail Cary.	—	—	Cary.
April	6	m <sup>r</sup> Ebenezer Austin	—	—	Austin
		Mercy w. of m <sup>r</sup> Stephen Badger	—		Badger
May	11	M <sup>rs</sup> Martha (W of m <sup>r</sup> Abraham Hill)			Hill
June	8	Mercy w. of Robert Foskit	—		Foskit.
July	6	Benjamin Hurd	—	—	Hurd.
Aug <sup>st</sup> .	3	m <sup>rs</sup> Dorcas Chitty	—	—	Chitty.
		Katharine Blaney.	—	—	Blaney
	24	M <sup>rs</sup> Elener (w of m <sup>r</sup> William) Wire			Wire
	31	M <sup>rs</sup> Johannah (Relict of m <sup>r</sup> Samuel Everton)			Everton.



— Page 31 (concluded). —

Octo :	26.	Mr James Capen — — —	Capen
mr		Mrs Hannah Capen (wife of sd James)	Capen
Nove	23	Sarah W. of Joseph Rand —	Rand
Decemr	21	Wife of William Sheaf Senr. —	Sheaf.
17 07 <sup>s</sup>			
Feb	15	Mrs Abigail (w. of mr Nicolaus Laurence)	Lawrence
		Sarah (w. of Tho: White junr) —	White
17 08			
Aprl :	11	Elizabeth Dammon — —	Damon

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17 08		Admitted to full Communion	
July	4	Susannah w. of mr John Tucker —	Tucker.
Sept	26	Mr Jacob Waters — —	Waters.
Nove	21	Katharine w. of mr Theophilus Ivory	Ivory.
br		Mrs Elizabeth Wade — — —	Wade.
Decem	19	Experience Stedman — —	Stedman.
1708 9			
Jan	16	Sarah w. of Joseph Mirick — —	Mirick.
1709			
Aprl	10	Abigail. w. of mr James Miller —	Miller.
July	31	Anna Hurd — — —	Hurd
Sept.	25	Ruth w. of mr. Jonathan Edmunds	Edmunds
		Elizabeth w. of mr. James Capen junr	Capen
Octor	23	mr <sup>s</sup> Dorothy Trerice — —	Trerice
Novmr	20	Margarit w. of mr Robert Ward —	Ward
		Mary w. of Amos Story —	Story.
171 0			
Aprl.	9	Sarah Mirick — — —	Mirick
May	7	The Widdow Abigail Hathorn —	Hathorn
		Hannah w. of mr William Patten —	Patten.
	14	Mr Joshua Blanchard — —	Blanchard
June	18	Hannah w. of mr James Lowden —	Lowden.
July	9	Mrs Prudence Swan w. of mr Ebenezer Swan	Swan
1710 .11			
March	11	Mrs. Abigail Hurry — —	Hurry
1711			
Augst	26	Mr Jonathan Kettle Junr — —	Kettle

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1712			
M	D	Admitted to Full Comunion.	
April	6	Mrs Rebeka Russel w. of Mr Daniel Russel	Russel.
June	29	Rachel Kidder — — —	Kidder
1712			
13			
January	11	Mary w. of mr Ebenezer Hartshorn	Hartshorn.
Feb	8	Grace Hall & [under Grace] —	Hall
		Anne Doubleday — — —	Doubleday
March	8	Mrs Anna w. of mr Ralph Mousal	Mousal
		Mrs Hannah w. of mr Benj. Andrews	Andrews
		Mrs Mary w of mr Tho. Frothingham —	Frothingham
1713			
		Mr <sup>s</sup> Anna w of mr Joseph Newel	Newel
May	31	Mr Ralph Mousal, & his son Ralph Mousal	Mousal
		Rebecca Whitamore — —	Whitamore
June	28	Margary w. of mr Ebenezer Putman	Putman

[To be continued.]



## MILTON (MASS.) CHURCH RECORDS.—1678–1754.

[Transcribed for the Register by Mr. WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, of Dorchester, Mass.]

Continued from page 261.

[Baptisms by Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.]

- Jan. 24, 1730–1. William son of Timothy Crehore Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 “ 31. Elisabeth Daughter of Benj: Fenno J<sup>r</sup>.  
 Eod. Samuel son of John Adams.  
 Feb. 7. Stephen Badlam's Daughter Elisabeth.  
 “ 14. Elijah son of Ebenezer Houghton.  
 Mar. 7<sup>th</sup>. Lemuel son of Jonathan Vose.  
 “ 14. Mary Daughter of Caleb Hearsy.  
 Eod. Grace Daughter of Nath<sup>l</sup> Vose Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 April 4. John son of George Bickmore  
 “ 25. Amariah son of Benjamin Crane.  
 May 2. Rebeckah Daughter of John Bent.  
 “ 16. Benjamin son of Benj<sup>a</sup> Everenden.  
 Eod. Abigail Daughter of Samuel Hayward.  
 May 30. Katharine Daughter of Ephraim Tucker Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 June 6. Edmund son of John Billings; Susannah Daughter  
 of George Sumner Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 June 20. My son John.  
 July 18. Ruth Daughter of Edward Adams Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Aug. 1. Jacob son of William Blake.  
 “ 22. Hannah Daughter of Bliss Tolman; Sarah Daughter  
 of John Smith.  
 Oct. 3. John son of George Badcock.  
 “ 10. Clement son of W<sup>m</sup> Sumner Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 “ 31. Susannah Daughter of Moses Blake.  
 Nov. 21. Joseph son of Elijah Vose.  
 Dec. 26. Mary Daughter of Joshua Andrews.  
 Jan. 9, 1731–2. Aaron son of Edward Blake Jun<sup>r</sup>; Rachel Daughter  
 of John Adams.  
 Jan. 30. Mary Daughter of William Peirce; Elisabeth Daugh-  
 ter of David Horton Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Feb. 6. Ephraim son of Nehemiah Clap; Jerom son of Sam-  
 uel Topliff; Miriam Daughter of Moses Billings.  
 “ 20. Mary daughter of David Coplan.  
 Mar. 5. Abner son of Joseph Hunt; Stephen son of John  
 Gulliver.  
 May 21. Jonathan son of Jonathan Vose.  
 “ 28. Elisha son of Paul Davis.  
 June 4. Eunice Daughter of Joseph Bent.  
 “ 11. Thomas son of Benja: Everenden.  
 “ 12, 1732. I baptized Peter White and Rachel his Wife (both of  
 them above 70 years old and so infirm as not to be  
 able to go to the House of God) in their own House,  
 several Brethren of y<sup>e</sup> C<sup>h</sup> being Present.  
 June 25. Ebenezer son of M<sup>r</sup> Reform Knowlton of Ipswich y<sup>e</sup>  
 Widow Prescott's Daugh<sup>r</sup>.



- July 16. My Daughter Ann.  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 27. Henry son of Edward Glover.  
 Sept. 3. John son of John Daniel Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 " 17. Benjamin (sometimes call'd Dollocks) adult.  
 Oct. 1. Eunice Daughter of Hezekiah Barber ; Rachel Daughter of William Tucker.  
 " 22. John son of Sam<sup>l</sup> Miller Jun<sup>r</sup> ; George son of Peres Bradford ; Mary Daughter of David Vose.  
 Nov. 26. Stephen son of Ephraim Tucker Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Dec. 24. Ebenezer son of John Trescott Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 " 31. Waitstill Daughter of Brimsmead Hunt.  
 Jan. 21. Ziba son of Moses Blake.  
 Feb. 18. Benjamin son of Samuel Davenport ; Amariah son of Simon Blake ; Joseph son of Joseph Pain.  
 " 25. William son of Robert Vose.  
 March 4, 1732-3. Oliver son of Benja<sup>n</sup> Fenno Jun<sup>r</sup> ; Experience Daughter of Bliss Tolman.  
 March 10. William son of George Badcock.  
 April 8. David son of David Horton Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 " 29. Prudence and Patience Twin Daughters of Nathaniel Vose Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 June 3. Woodward son of Benjamin Tucker.  
 " 10. Samuel son of Caleb Hearsy ; George son of George Beckmore.  
 July 15. Thomas and Angelott, son and Daughter of Daniel and Joanna Stevens, by Virtue of Her owning the Cov<sup>t</sup>. at Stoughton.  
 " 22. Nathan son of Edward Adams Jun<sup>r</sup> ; Zibiah Daughter of Paul Davis.  
 " 29. Jemima Daughter of W<sup>m</sup> Blake.  
 Aug. 5. Abigail Daughter of James Andrews.  
 " 19. Cæsar an adult serv<sup>t</sup> of Deac<sup>n</sup> Wadsworth.  
 " 26. Samuel son of Maj<sup>r</sup> John Billings.  
 Sep. 30. Sarah Daughter of Eben<sup>r</sup> Houghton ; Samuel son of Samuel Hayward.  
 Oct. 7. Oliver son of Moses Billings.  
 Nov. 4<sup>th</sup>. Elisabeth Daughter of Joshua Andrews.  
 Dec. 16. William son of William Smith.  
 " 23. William son of William Sumner ; John son of John Adams.  
 Jan. 13. Seth son of Jonathan Vose.  
 Mar. 10. My son Nathaniel.  
 " 17. Abigail Daughter of Edw<sup>d</sup> Blake, Jun<sup>r</sup> ; Mary Daughter of Elijah Vose.  
 April 14, 1734. Rebeckah Daughter of B. Fenno Jun<sup>r</sup> ; Mary Daughter of David Horton Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 May 5. Abigail Daughter of Joseph Hunt.  
 " 26. Stephen, son of Benjamin Crane.  
 July 21. Adam, son of Thomas Vose.  
 Oct. 6. Mary Daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Andrews.  
 " 20. Jonathan Son of Nehemiah Clap.  
 " 27. John son of Joseph Pain.  
 Nov. 10. Hannah Daughter of David Coplan.



- Nov. 17. David son of David Vose.  
 " 24. Samuel son of Samuel Glover.  
 Dec. 15. Lydia Daughter of Moses Blake.  
 " 29. Elisabeth Daughter of Thomas Cradock.  
 Jan. 26. Hezekiah son of Hezekiah Barber.  
 Feb. 2. Hannah Daughter of John Daniel Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 " 16. Oliver son of Nath<sup>l</sup> Vose Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 " 23. Ann Daughter of Brinsmead Hunt.  
 Mar. 2. James son of Robert Vose.  
 " 23. Hannah Daughter of Jonathan Vose.  
 " 30. Joseph son of Joseph Bent; Prudence Daughter of John Bent.  
 April 13, 1735. My son William.  
 May 4. Mehittabel Daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Miller Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 June 1. Ann Daughter of Edward Adams Jun<sup>r</sup>; Abijah son of Ephraim Tucker Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 " 8. Anna Daughter of William Amos.  
 " 22. Elizabeth Daughter of John Badcock.  
 July 13. Seth son of Seth Sumner.  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 3. Nathaniel son of Nath<sup>l</sup> Blake.  
 " 17. Andrew son of John Adams.  
 " 31. Ezekiel and Elisha Twin-sons of Simon Blake.  
 Sep. 7. Benjamin son of Sarah Badcock.  
 Oct. 12. Abner son of Caleb Hersey.  
 Nov. 23. Mary Daughter of Anthony Gulliver.  
 Dec. 11. Hepsibah Daughter of Paul Davis.  
 Feb. 8. Sarah Daughter of John Trescot Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 " 15. Manasseh son of W<sup>m</sup> Tucker.  
 March 28. Zebadiah son of Thomas Vose.  
 April 18, 1736. Elisabeth Daug<sup>r</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Davenport; Silas son of Ebenezer Houghton; Ann Daughter of Elijah Vose.  
 May 9. Ebenezer son of Hezekiah Barber.  
 " 16. Ebenezer son of Elisabeth Horton.  
 June 6. Susanah Daughter of Joseph Hunt; Lydia Daughter of Seth Gulliver.  
 " 13. Joseph son of Nathan<sup>l</sup> Shepard.  
 " 20. Edmund son of David Horton, Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 July 25. Hannah Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> Badcock.  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 8. Ruth Daughter of Eben<sup>r</sup> Sumner Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 " 15. Abijah son of Benjamin Crane; William son of Stephen Davenport.  
 Sep. 5. Elizabeth Dudley—Adult.  
 " 12. Elizabeth Daughter of Benja<sup>n</sup> Wadsworth.  
 Nov. 14. John son of Cap: John Crehore; Ann, Daughter of Joseph Pain.  
 " 28. Jabez son of Dudley Wade Swan.  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 12. Ebenezer son of Edward Vose.  
 " 19. Elisabeth Daughter of David Vose.  
 Jan. 23. Richard son of Cap: W<sup>m</sup> Pierce.  
 Feb. 6. Joshua son of Samuel Glover; Jane Daughter of Jonathan Vose.  
 " 20. Pelatiah son of Edward Blake Jun<sup>r</sup>; Susannah Daughter of John Bent; Elisabeth Daughter of Nath<sup>l</sup> Shepard; Henry son of Henry Crane.



1737. Vering a son and Rebeckah a Daughter Twin Children of John Daniel Jun<sup>r</sup>.
- Feb. 27. Elizabeth Daughter of Robert Vose.
- April 17. Amariah a son and Ibbot a Daughter Twin Children of Moses Haden; Anna Daughter of Moses Blake.
- “ 24. Sarah Daughter of Ebenezer French.
- May 1. Nathaniel son of Nath<sup>l</sup> Vose Jun<sup>r</sup>.
- “ 22. Abigail Daughter of John Adams.
- June 19. Paul son of Paul Davis.
- July 10. Ruth Daughter of Benja<sup>n</sup> Fenno Jun<sup>r</sup>.
- “ 24. Daniel son of Ephraim Tucker.
- Sept. 4. Lois Daughter of Hezekiah Barber; Bathsheba Daughter of Simon Blake; Ebenezer son of Ebenezer Bent.
- Oct. 9. Seth son of Edward Adams Jun<sup>r</sup>.
- “ 23. Elisabeth Daughter of Thomas Vose.
- “ 30. Rhoda Daughter of John Gulliver; Waitstill Daughter of Jazaniah Tucker.
- Nov. 6. Ruth Daughter of Benja<sup>n</sup> Wadsworth; Roger son of Seth Sumner.
- “ 13. Waitstill Daughter of Anthony Gulliver; Sarah Daughter of Eben<sup>r</sup> Sumner Jun<sup>r</sup>.
- “ 20. William son of Joseph Bent.
- Feb. 12. Ann Daughter of Caleb Hearsy.
- April 9, [1738] Levi son of David Horton Jun<sup>r</sup>.
- “ 16. Waitstill Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> Trescott Jun<sup>r</sup>.
- “ 30. Hepzibah Daughter of Edward Vose.
- May 14. Hannah Daughter of John Badcock.
- “ 20. David son of David Coplan.
- June 25. Sarah Daughter of Stephen Badlam.
- July 9. Sarah, Hannah and John, Children of Hannah Callu-ghar.
- “ 23. Daniel son of Brinsmead Hunt.
- Aug<sup>t</sup> 6. Thomas son of Ebenezer Houghton.
- Sep. 10. Ebenezer son of Ebenezer French.
- “ 17. Lydia Daughter of William Smith.
- “ 24. Joab son of Joseph Hunt; Elizabeth Daughter of William Salmon.
- Dec. 3. Joseph son of Elijah Vose.
- Jan. 21. Sarah Daughter of Isaac Billing; Thomas son of Jonathan Vose; Mary Daughter of Joseph Pain.
- Feb. 18. Mary Daughter of Nath. Shepard; John son of Benjamin Wadsworth; Theodora Daughter of Jos. Dyer.
- Mar. 4, 1738-9. Abigail Daughter of Robert Vose.
- “ 11. Ebenezer a son of Mose Haden ab<sup>t</sup> 10 years old.
- “ 18. Edward son of John Adams.
- April 8. John son of David Vose; Hannah, Daughter of Stephen Davenport.
- “ 15. Allice, Amaziah and Mary 3 Adult Children of M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezer Knight by Virtue of their own Cov<sup>t</sup>. Ebenezer, Ruth, Matthew, Sarah, Anna and Elisabeth by Virtue of their Father's Cov<sup>t</sup>.
- May 6. Benjamin son of Samuel Henshaw; Rachel, Daughter of Phillip White.



- May 13. Sarah Daughter of Eb<sup>r</sup>: Sumner Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 " 20. Mary Daughter of Christopher Flyng.  
 " 27. William and Sarah Twin Children of Abijah Crane.  
 June 3. Rachel Daughter of John Bent.  
 " 17. William son of William Tucker.  
 " 24. Samuel son of John Daniel.  
 July 22. Lydia Daughter of Ephraim Tucker.  
 " 29. Elizabeth Daughter of Jaazaniah Tucker; Reuben  
 son of Nath<sup>l</sup> Vose Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Aug. 5, 1739. Martha Daughter of Joseph Bent.  
 Sep. 2. Lydia Daughter of Cæsar Ferret an Indian.  
 " 16. Patience and Grace Twin Daughters of Hezekiah  
 Barber; Anna Daughter of Paul Davis.  
 Nov. 4. Seth son of Samuel Davenport.  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 23. Rebeckah Daughter of James Blake.  
 Jan<sup>r</sup> 27. Stephen son of Edward Blake.  
 Feb. 3. William son of Benjamin Horton; Jerusha Daughter  
 of Eb<sup>r</sup>: Wadsworth.  
 " 10. Thomas son of Robert Vose.  
 March 9, 1740. Joshua son of Ebenezer French; Samuel son of  
 Ebenezer Bent.  
 " 16. James son of Jeremiah Tucker.  
 April 27. Abigail Daughter of Samuel Durant.  
 May 4. Barnabas son of David Horton Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 June 8. Abigail Daughter of Edward Vose.  
 " 15. Deborah Daughter of Edward Adams Jun<sup>r</sup>; Susannah  
 Daughter of W<sup>m</sup> Crouch.  
 " 22. Elisabeth Daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Miller Esq<sup>r</sup>; Elisabeth  
 Daughter of Isaac Billings; Joseph son of Joseph  
 Payson.  
 " 29. Elisabeth Daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Henshaw; Peggy Daugh-  
 ter of Elijah Vose.  
 July 27. Jedidiah son of Ephraim Tucker.  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 17. Nathaniel son of Moses Billings.  
 Oct. 26. Susanah Daughter of Ebenezer Sumner Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> 23. William son of John Trescott Jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Dec. 14. Seth son of John Adams; Thankful Daughter of  
 Brins<sup>d</sup> Hunt.  
 Jan. 4. Mary Daughter of Moses Blake.  
 " 25. David son of David Wadsworth.  
 Feb. 8. Mary Daughter of Jonathan Vose.  
 " 15. Joseph son of Phillip White.  
 " 22. Stephen son of David Vose; Daniel son of Thomas  
 Vose; Ruth Daughter of Benj<sup>a</sup> Horton.  
 Mar. 22. John son of y<sup>e</sup> Widow Alice Woodman born after  
 his Father's Death.  
 Ap. 19. Moses son of David Coplan.  
 May 10. Ebenezer son of Joseph Pain.  
 " 17. Berry a Negro Man serv<sup>t</sup> to Sam<sup>l</sup> Miller Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 June 21. Mehetabel Wife of Ebenezer Horton; Josiah son of  
 Nathaniel Vose Jun<sup>r</sup>; Sarah Daughter of John  
 Badcock; Susannah Daughter of John Eels.  
 July 5. Robin, Negro serv<sup>t</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Miller Esq<sup>r</sup>.



July 12.	Joseph son of John Marshall.
" 19.	Nathaniel son of John Daniel.
" 26.	Elizabeth Daughter of Hezekiah Barber.
Aug <sup>t</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> .	Chloe Daughter of Robin seru <sup>t</sup> of S. Miller.
" 9.	Patience Daughter of Cesar Ferrit (an Indian).
Sep. 13.	Lydia Daughter of John Bent.
Nov. 29.	Abigail Daughter of Benj <sup>n</sup> Wadsworth.
Dec <sup>r</sup> 27.	Samuel son of Sam <sup>l</sup> Keyes.
Jan <sup>r</sup> 3.	Eunice Daughter of Isaac Doggett.
" 26.	Elisabeth Daughter of Tho <sup>s</sup> Swift.
" 31.	Nedabiah Daughter of Ebenezer Bent.
Feb. 28.	Susanah Daughter of Nathan Badcock.
Mar. 7.	Samuel son of Samuel Durant.
" 14.	Anna Daughter of Solomon Hearsy; Mehittabel and Ebenezer Children of Ebenezer Horton; Lemuel son of Sam <sup>l</sup> Davenport.
" 21.	Rufus son of Joseph Bent.
April 4.	Miriam and Rebeckah Twins of Joseph Hunt; Hannah Daughter of David Rawson; Alexander son of John Loughead.
" 11.	Stephen son of Caleb Hearsy.
" 25.	Enoch son of David Horton Jun <sup>r</sup> .
May 16, 1742.	Joshua son of Robert Vose; Susanah Daughter of Edward Vose.
July 4.	Cornelius son of Anthony Gulliver.
" 18.	Thomas son of Thomas Cummins.
" 25.	Martha Daughter of John Marshall; Thankfull Daughter of Eben <sup>r</sup> Horton.
Aug. 15.	Ruth Daughter of Isaac Billing; Sarah Daughter of Jeremiah Tucker; Thomas son of John Eels.
" 22.	Mary Daughter of Moses Billing.
" 29.	Mary Daughter of Ebenezer Houghton; Abijah son Abijah Crane; Sue a Negro serv <sup>t</sup> of Sam <sup>l</sup> Tucker.
Sep. 12.	John Pitcher son of Ephraim Tucker; Enos son of Simon Blake.
" 26.	Elisha son of Paul Davis; Mary Daughter of John Marshal (from Ireland).
Oct. 3.	Thomas and Samuel Twins of Eben <sup>r</sup> French.
Nov <sup>r</sup> 21.	Elisabeth Daughter of Eben <sup>r</sup> Wadsworth.
Dec. 3.	Ruth and Mary Daughters of Ruth Duset, by virtue of her owning y <sup>e</sup> Cov <sup>t</sup> .
Jan. 2.	Hannah Daughter of Nath <sup>l</sup> Shepard; Rebeckah Daughter of Nath <sup>l</sup> Swift.
" 16.	William son of William Mellus by virtue of the Parents owning the Cov <sup>t</sup> at Scittuate.
Feb. 10.	Moses son of Elijah Jose.
" 27.	Isaac son of David Vose; Eliphalet son of John Adams; Ebenezer son of John Daniel.
Mar. 6.	Sarah Daughter of Edward Blake.
" 13.	Jesse son of Jonathan Vose; Jernsha Daughter of Thomas Harris.
April 3.	Peter son of Philip White.
" 10.	John son of John Badcock.



LETTERS FROM JOSHUA HENSHAW, JR., OF BOSTON, TO  
WILLIAM HENSHAW,<sup>1</sup> OF LEICESTER, MASS.

[Communicated by Miss HARRIET E. HENSHAW, of Leicester.]

Continued from vol. xxii. page 403.

*Boston May 31: 1766—*

Couz<sup>n</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Joy diffused through People of almost every Station upon the Repeal of Stamp Act<sup>2</sup> was truly pleasing, for I cou'd Scarce meet any Person but had a smile which indicated Satisfaction. I wished and was in Hopes to have had you here to veiw the various Expressions of this Joy,<sup>3</sup> the Illuminations, Bonfires, Fireworks of all kinds &c which made the most Splendid Appearance of any Thing of the like nature here, the good Order and Decency with which every Thing was conducted, compleated it. I need not mention to you the Governor's negativeing M<sup>r</sup> Otis as Speaker of the House and six Counsellors,<sup>4</sup> you have it all with his excellent Speech in the last Paper and will have in Thursday's the Answer.

\* \* \* \* \*

JOSHUA HENSHAW Jun<sup>r</sup>.

*Boston Dec<sup>r</sup>: 10: 1767—*

Couz<sup>n</sup>: WILLIAM

\* \* \* \* \*

It gives me Pleasure to observe that the Measures taken by the Town of Boston for promoting Frugality, Economy and Manufactures,<sup>5</sup> not only meet with your but the approbation of many Towns

<sup>1</sup> Col. William Henshaw, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bass) Henshaw, b. in Boston, Sep. 20, 1735; d. in Leicester, Feb. 21, 1820; m. 1st, Ruth Sargent.

Children:—

1. Sarah, b. Nov. 4, 1762; d. April, 1839; m. Andrew Scott, of Leicester.
2. Elizabeth, b. Sep. 8, 1764; d. Aug. 7, 1827; m. Dr. Austin Flint, of Leicester.
3. William, b. Feb. 17, 1769; d. June 9, 1772.

Married, 2d, Phebe Swan, dau. of Dudley Wade Swan.

Children:—

4. Ruth, b. Dec. 15, 1772; d. March, 1848; m. 1st, Dr. Miles, of Westminster, Mass.; 2d, Rev. E. L. Bascom, of Ashby, Mass.
5. Joseph, b. Sep. 11, 1774; d. July 15, 1855.
6. Phebe, b. Dec. 4, 1777; d. Aug. 11, 1815; m. Joseph Denny, Leicester.
7. William, b. Jan. 7, 1780; d. Oct. 22, 1862.
8. Daniel, b. May 9, 1782; d. in Boston, July 9, 1863.
9. Katherine, b. May 11, 1784; d. Jan. 14, 1806.
10. Lucinda, b. Sep. 23, 1786; m. 1st, Joseph Denny, of Leicester; 2d, Samuel Daugherty, of Belchertown.
11. Horatio Gates (my father), b. Sep. 21, 1788; d. in Leicester, May 7, 1860.
12. Benjamin, b. Dec. 7, 1793; d. Jan. 18, 1795.
13. Almira, b. Feb. 1, 1796; d. in Leicester, Nov. 28, 1831.

H. E. H.

<sup>2</sup> March 18, 1766.

<sup>3</sup> Drake's *Hist. of Boston*, pp. 271-6.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 719 and 727.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 732.



in this and the neighbouring Governments, a Demonstration of which is their joining in the identical Method.

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\*

JOSHUA HENSHAW Jun<sup>r</sup>:

Inclosed you have the Description of the Political Water-House Rat, his Cooke and Cat, all which is emblematical of his Poverty and Expectation of Gain by a Post, which he intends to obtain by his writing Peices signed I B. A true Patriot, Amicus and the Trader with others of the same Kind: as you don't see the Evening-Post you will be at a Loss to know precisely the Contents of them but may easily conclude that they favour what we call the wrong side of the Question and are against the Whiggs —

COUZ<sup>n</sup> WILLIAM.

*Boston June 22: 1768.*

As this will be in some measure a Continuation of my last Letter I shall begin with the Success of the Governour's and a Committee of the Council's Conference with Cap<sup>t</sup> Corner as related to the Town by Royal Tyler Esq<sup>r</sup>, one of s<sup>d</sup> Committee. Upon their Arrival on Board they were conducted into the Captain's Room, where were no disagreeable Objects, and they would not have seen any had not they inclined to veiw the Ship after they had compleated their Business. In their Walks amongst the Dens and Caverns of the Ship (to use m<sup>r</sup> Tyler's Words) they beheld them. They conversed with Cap<sup>t</sup> Corner very freely upon all Parts of his Conduct, he treated them very politely and cleared up his own Character to their and to the Satisfaction of the Town. He said true it was that he must be answerable for the Conduct of all his Officers, that there had been one man impressed<sup>2</sup> contrary to his Orders, that he had wrote to Commodore Whood<sup>3</sup> at Halifax relative to the Conduct of the Cap<sup>t</sup> of the Schooner who had disobeyed his Orders; that he had wrote also for the man to be sent up from Halifax upon his own Charge to be delivered up; that with Respect to taking M<sup>r</sup> Hancock's Sloop,<sup>4</sup> he had his Orders from the Revenue-Officers and shewed the Committee the Acts of Parliament that obliged him to obey their Orders, a Disobedience of which would have taken away his dayly Bread by the Loss of his Ship, and this not the only Damage, it would have subjected him to a very large Fine; that if M<sup>r</sup> Hancock in a Course of Law obtained the Vessell he would politely send her to him, but if she became the Property of the Revenue-Officers he hoped they would send for her. However the People may approve of the Conduct of Cap<sup>t</sup> Corner, yet they can't relish the Thing, an armed Force to fright us out of our Priveleges. Cap<sup>t</sup> Hallowell,<sup>5</sup> who amongst the Rest repaired on Board the Romney did yesterday set off for London in Cap<sup>t</sup> Britt, and may content himself never to return again. Co<sup>l</sup> Brattle who was of the Committee upon m<sup>r</sup> Hallowell's telling him that he intended to come on Shore upon a particular Day, said you had better not then nor at all, for

<sup>1</sup> The letter referred to will be found in N. E. H. & G. REGISTER, vol. xxii. p. 402.

<sup>2</sup> Drake's *History of Boston*, p. 735.

<sup>3</sup> Com. Hood is meant.

<sup>4</sup> N. E. H. & G. REGISTER, vol. xxii. p. 107.

<sup>5</sup> Probably Benjamin Hallowell, Jr., Comptroller of the Customs.



whenever you do you may expect a certain fearful looking for of Judgment and fiery Indignation to devour you, you must be content as the Children of Israel were of old to behold the pleasant Land afar off. The Commissioners and their Underlings I conclude intend to behold it a Distance or not at all, for they have not appeared in Town since. The G——r<sup>1</sup> has received a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough the American Secretary in Answer to his referred to by the Number, acquainting him that his Majesty is much displeased with the last House of R——vs for sending a circular Letter to the Houses of Representatives and Burgesses of the other Governments, as being inflammatory and tending to excite sedition, and that it is his Majesty's Requisition that this House of R——vs disavow that Proceeding. The House have the Extract of the Letter now before them with a Message from the G——r, in which he informs them that important will be the Consequences of their Determination upon this Requisition. I must here observe the Reason of this Requisition is, it was represented to Lord Hillsborough that at the Beginning of the Session in which the circular Letter was wrote and when the House was full it was tried and it passed in the Negative; but at the latter End of the Session in a thin House it was again tried and passed in the Affirmative: which Representation is fully and clearly contradicted by the Journals of the House, as is also the Charge of the circular Letter being inflammatory and tending to excite Sedition. I heard it this Day read out of the Journals by the Clerk and as far as I am able to judge there is not an exceptionable Sentence in it. However the House this Forenoon have appointed a very good Committee to consider his Excellency's Message and report. Thus much for Politicks.

It gives me Pleasure to understand that my Friends at Leicester in general enjoy a good state of Health and particularly that m<sup>r</sup> Newell has been better for a Week past, to all whom make my Regards acceptable, to Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir<sup>2</sup> in particular and inform him however good my Opinion has been of Brimfield I have changed it. I can't better conclude than with wishing my Country Happiness and Prosperity, that our Rights, Liberties and Priveleges may be confirmed and transmitted to the latest Posterity this must encrease your Felicity which will in no small Degree add to y<sup>o</sup> Hum<sup>l</sup> ser<sup>ts</sup>—

ANONYMOUS.

COUZ<sup>n</sup> WILLIAM

*Boston June 27 : 1768.*

I reassume my Pen concluding that it will not be disagreeable to you. The Committee to consider of his Excellency's Message reported to the House that they should be glad of a Coppy of the whole of Lord Hillsborough's Letter, of the Governour's Letters upon which Lord Hillsborough wrote, of a Letter from y<sup>o</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lord which he permitted the Secretary to read to the Board and also of his Instructions; in Consequence of which the House appointed a Committee to wait upon his Excellency for that Purpose: the latter Part of their Request he complied with in a Message by the Secretary on Friday last, which was another Part of Hillsborough's Letter, wherein he is instructed to dissolve the House unless they comply with the Requisition, and

<sup>1</sup> Bernard.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. Benjamin Conklin. He and William Henshaw married sisters.



he informs them if they oblige him to dissolve them he shall not take it upon him to call another House without his Majesty's special Order. We are waiting with earnest Expectation for the Report of the Committee ; and I must say I hope that they will never comply with such a Requisition : but in a decent, proper Manner state the Facts and discover the gross Misrepresentations we labour under, and that the circular Letter<sup>1</sup> was not the Effect of a desperate Faction (as is Hillsborough's Expression, and it is probable it was ready coined for him) but that it was the Voice of a great Majority of the House and consequently of the Province. This whole affair is done with a View to divide the Colonies, they at Home looking upon an Union very dangerous, and thinking if they can but crush the Massachusetts-Province, the rest will fall with it. We have the Approbation of several Representative Bodies with Respect to our Conduct in their answers to our circular-Letter, so that it is too late for them to treat it with that Contempt which Hillsborough thinks it merits, and I fancy it will ever be too soon for all the others. It is said we can't expect much Good from Hillsborough. I hear the House have some Thoughts of asking his Excellency for a Recess—that they may consult their Constituents upon this great Concern : Whether they will or not, and if they should whether it will be granted or not is uncertain.

My Father and Mother and the rest of us have great Dependence upon seeing Uncle and Aunt, Mr Conklin and you and all our other Leicester Relations and Friends at Commencement. I have sent by Mr Wheeler an Orange<sup>2</sup> which you'll forward to Mrs Newell and am in Hopes it will prove advantageous to her. to all Friends present the Regards of y<sup>o</sup> Hum<sup>l</sup> ser<sup>t</sup>.

ANONYMOUS.

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THE LOST TRIBES.—Rev. M. R. Miller, of the Presbytery of Zanesville, Ohio, recently delivered a lecture on the ancient mounds in the vicinity of Newark, Ohio. "He exhibited," says the Presbyterian *Banner*, "fac-similes of the inscriptions on three of the stones, which are in the ancient Hebrew characters now in use, while the inscription on the fourth, which is a defective copy of the Ten Commandments, is in a Hebrew character whose form is probably older than the days of Ezra. The position in which these stones were found, proves that they must have laid there for ages. The inference is that the ten tribes, or some portions of them, reached this country, and have disappeared from history.

"Books and pamphlets, published fifty or sixty years ago, maintained the belief that the ten tribes, or a portion of them, came to this country ; some writers saw traces of them in the Indians ; others imagined the Indians exterminated them."

[We fail to see, as yet, any evidence that Mr. Miller's theory is more than idle speculation.—Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> Resolutions sent to the other Colonies, and which had much influence in uniting them in the common cause. Vide *Boston Chronicle*, p. 125.

<sup>2</sup> This indicates the almost total cessation of imports at this date.



DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF  
CONNECTICUT—WITH NOTES.

[Communicated by Mr. HARRY H. EDES, of Charlestown, Mass.]

## XIII.

LETTER FROM JEREMIAH DUMMER TO REV. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE,  
RESPECTING THE CHARTER.

Sr

Parliament House.

15 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1715.

The Votes inclos'd will show you that I have no time<sup>1</sup> to write, the affair of Carolina [*Note 1*] has by the Artifice of one great Villain [*Note 2*] that has bin often in America brought in the Massachusetts and Connecticut into the bill, so that the Loss of Our Charters comes like a Clap of Thunder without any previous Lightning, if I can't prevent it.

I am y<sup>r</sup> ColoniesDevoted Sev<sup>t</sup>JER DUMMER.<sup>2</sup>

(filed) Agent Dummer's  
Letter de Charter &  
1715.

## NOTE 1.

The following transcript from the journal of the House of Commons,<sup>3</sup> will best show the nature of this "affair" and the purposes of the bill which was subsequently introduced.

"2d of August, 1715.

"A petition of the Agent of Carolina in America, and several merchants trading thither, for and on behalf of themselves, and the miserable inhabitants of that distressed Province, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth that several Indian Nations, who for many years had lived in subjection to the crown of England, and perfect amity with the people of that Province, without any provocation, and in a barbarous manner, fell upon the English, and destroyed several hundred settlements; burnt their houses, and siezed their cattle

<sup>1</sup> If the "Votes" failed to convince the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, to whom the letter was written, of the haste in which Mr. Dummer wrote, the exceptionally poor penmanship of this letter must have been sufficient evidence of the truth of his statement.

<sup>2</sup> Of the writer of this letter we shall have occasion to speak at some length hereafter, in connection with a number of documents from his pen.

He was the author of several works, the most valuable and important of which was his "Defence of the New-England Charters," which contains the following paragraph: "At the same time [1687], Sir Edmund Andros, then the Kings governor of New-England, did by order from court repair to Hartford, the capital of Connecticut, with armed attendants, and forcibly seized their charter for the King." (page 7 of the London ed. of 1766.) As this Essay was first published in 1721, but little more than thirty years after the charter governments were overthrown, does not the paragraph here quoted form another argument in favor of Dr. Palfrey's theory that Andros *did* obtain one of the charters, while another was hid, as Dr. Trumbull alleges, in the "Charter Oak"? (Comp. Trumbull's *Hist. of Conn.* 391; Palfrey's *Hist. of N. E.*, iii. 542, note 5; and *N. E. Hist. and Genealog. Register*, xxiii. 170-1.)

<sup>3</sup> Vol. xviii.



and effects ; the governor immediately drew out his forces and beat them in several engagements ; and the English not being above two thousand able *men*, and in great want of arms, ammunition, and other warlike necessities for their defence, and the enemy wiove<sup>1</sup> twelve thousand strong, and plentifully furnished with all warlike stores, and encouraged by the Spaniards and French in neighboring settlements, which the French have lately made, even within the boundaries of Carolina, and the English dominions in America, for many years ; has taken off great quantities of our Woollen, Iron and other Manufactures ; which has brought a great revenue to the Crown, and advantage to the nation : And praying to have immediate relief therein.

“ *Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the consideration of a committee : And that they do examine the matter thereof ; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House.”<sup>2</sup>

“ August 10, 1715.

“ Mr. Liddall reported from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Agent of Carolina in America and several Merchants trading thither, for and on behalf of themselves, and the miserable Inhabitants of that distressed Province, was referred the matter, as it appeared to them ; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the Clerks table : where the same was read ; and is as follows ; viz.

“ That the said Committee have in pursuance of the order of the House, met several times : And upon examination of the matter of the Said Petition, do find ;

“ That the dangers to which the Province of South Carolina is exposed, by the late invasion of the Indians, are such as require a speedy and effectual relief ; the Inhabitants fit to bear arms not being fifteen hundred or Two thousand men and the Indians are said to be upwards of Twelve thousand ; That the Proprietors not being able, at their own charge, either to send the necessary succors for the present relief of the said Province, or to support it under the like [emergency] for the future, your committee submit, in what manner it may be most proper to preserve and maintain this so valuable a province which is a frontier of the British Plantations on the Continent :

“ But, unless some speedy supply of men, arms and ammunition be sent for their relief, the whole province must inevitably be ruined ; to the great prejudice of his Majesty’s Subjects and the Trade of this Kingdom.

“ *Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to direct that such relief may be sent to Carolina as his Majesty shall judge necessary for the preservation of that Colony.

“ *Ordered*, That the said address be presented to his Majesty, by such members of this House as are of his Majesty’s most honorable Privy Council.”

“ August 15, 1715.

“ A bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty’s plantations was read a second time.

<sup>1</sup> Thus in the printed Journal, probably intended for “above.”

<sup>2</sup> Vol. xviii. p. 250.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. xviii. p. 262.



*“ Resolved—That the bill be committed to . . . [a committee.]”*<sup>1</sup>

A petition of Francis, Lord Guilford, Guardian of Charles, Lord Baltimore, praying that his wards rights might be considered and exempted from the operations of the bill for the better Regulation of the charter and proprietary governments, was presented to the House the same day, and on the nineteenth of the month another petition in behalf of Rhode Island was presented for consideration by Richard Partridge.<sup>2</sup>

*“ August 16, 1715.*

*“ A petition of Jeremiah Dummer, Agent for his Majestys Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, was presented to the House and read; setting forth that there being a bill depending for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty’s Plantations; That the governments of the said Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut exercise their several powers by Charter from the Crown; and that the said governments have done nothing, whereby to forfeit the same; nor is there anything alleged against them; That in particular the government of the Massachusetts Bay is so far already under the discretion of the Crown that the Crown doth appoint a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Attorney General and a Judge of the Court of Admiralty; and praying that a clause may be admitted to save the rights of the said governments; or otherwise to hear the Petitioner by Counsel in behalf of the said Governments right; or otherwise to relieve them.*

*“ Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the consideration of the Committee to whom the bill for the better regulation of the Charter and Proprietary governments in America and of his Majestys Plantations is committed: And that the petitioners be heard by their Counsel, before the Committee thereupon if they think fit.”*<sup>3</sup>

Upon hearing the petitioners the House thought fit to drop proceedings, and, as is well known, neither the Massachusetts nor Connecticut lost their patents.

#### NOTE 2.

The individual here mentioned was, undoubtedly, Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, who had been governor of New York during the interval between May 3, 1702, and 1708 (in which year he was removed), and richly deserving of the epithet which Mr. Dummer has given him, as we shall proceed to show.

He was the son of the Earl of Clarendon and an officer in the army of James II.; and as a reward for deserting it, King William gave him the government of the province of New York, as successor to the Earl of Belomont. Lord Cornbury was a near relative of Anne Hyde, the first queen of James II., and their daughter, the princess (afterwards queen) Anne; and on account of the ties of consanguinity and the possession of an inordinate and insatiable avarice, he thought to secure for himself the government of the Massachusetts also; but in the person of the intriguing and equally ambitious Dudley, the acme of whose ambition was the gubernatorial chair of the Bay Province, he had a powerful and successful rival.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xviii. p. 269.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. xviii. p. 274.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. xviii. p. 270.



Lord Cornbury was poor and in debt before leaving England, and thought America an excellent field from which to replenish his depleted purse. His administration in New York was such as to draw upon him the opprobrium of an injured and oppressed people. President Allen tells us of the governor's attiring himself in woman's apparel, and thus arrayed he would patrol the fort.

One outrage committed by this "Villain" is of too flagrant a nature to be passed over without mention in this note. During the prevalence of a pestilence in the city of New York, in 1703, the governor crossed the river, to escape from the infection, and took up his residence in Jamaica, on Long Island, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, a Presbyterian clergyman, who put himself to much inconvenience in acceding to the governor's request for the use of his habitation (which was the finest in the place), during his sojourn. The governor's gratitude was evinced by his delivering the parsonage into the hands of the Episcopalians, of whose party he was a zealot, and seizing upon the glebe!

Lord Cornbury was superseded by Lord Lovelace in 1708, in consequence of a presentment of the former's oppressive rule and conduct to queen Anne.<sup>1</sup> He was presently arrested by his creditors and committed to the custody of the sheriff of New York; but his father dying soon after, he was released and returned to England, where he succeeded to the Earldom of Clarendon.

His intermeddling with the charters of the Massachusetts and Connecticut at this date (1715), was by no means the first time he had sought to bring ruin upon both colonies. As early as 1704, Joseph Dudley, then governor of the Massachusetts, was scheming with Lord Cornbury for uniting all the New-England colonies under his (Dudley's) government, at the same time flattering his New York neighbor that if all the charter governments could be united to the crown, he, Cornbury, should have the government not only of the southern provinces but of Connecticut as well. Dudley's scheme was in being before 1704, however, and through his influence and that of the court party, a bill to re-unite all the charter governments to the crown, prepared during the reign of William and Mary, was brought into Parliament early in the reign of queen Anne, but through the strenuous and patriotic efforts of Sir Henry Ashurst, the agent of the colonies in England, it was defeated.

In September, 1692, a document entitled "Some objections against the p'sent p'tended governm't in Connecticott in N. England in America," was drawn up and presented to Gov. Fletcher, of New York, who forwarded it to the Committee of Trade and Plantations.

<sup>1</sup> It appears that Lord Cornbury imprisoned two itinerant clergymen (Presbyterians) on the charge of preaching in his government without license. This was in the winter or early spring of 1707. They pleaded the act of toleration in defence, but the governor affirmed that its provisions did not extend to the colonies. Accordingly the ministers were bound over till the June term of the court, and subjected to a charge of forty shillings per week for board for the six weeks preceding their trial in March.

Letters under their hands were conveyed by their friends to the clergy of Boston, setting forth their troubles, and requesting those to whom the letters were sent to write an account of their case to England.

Their request was complied with, and one of the letters, addressed to Sir Henry Ashurst, Sir William Ashurst and Sir Edmund Harrison, at London, dated at Boston, April 1, 1707, but without signature, may be read in Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts*, ii. 125-6 (London ed.), where also may be found an extended account of the whole affair. This and similar letters were probably what procured the governor's removal.



The authors of this paper were Edward Palmer, William Rosewell and Gershom Bulkley, all of whom were disaffected to the colony. In the following December, these "objections" were "remodelled, amplified, much additional matter introduced and formally attested by the same individuals who had subscribed the original paper. The title 'Will and Doom' was now prefixed, and the preface dated Dec. 12, 1692, and signed *Philanax*."<sup>1</sup> The document, constituting a large folio volume, was placed in Lord Cornbury's hands in 1703, and by him transmitted to the Lords of Trade, June 30th; it grossly misrepresented the colony, and the complaints, which could not be proved, were heard before the queen in council Feb. 12, 1705, when it was determined that copies of the principal charges should be made and forwarded, one to Connecticut, who was ordered to respond and vindicate herself if possible, and one each to Lord Cornbury and Gov. Dudley, who, as the principal complainants, were ordered to support their charges, by evidence publicly and legally taken.

In an instant their scheme was ruined and "their selfishness and duplicity made to appear in a strong point of light,"<sup>2</sup> since the colony was able, not only completely to refute the charges, but to produce a letter under Dudley's own hand acknowledging their "generous and prompt assistance in the war, and thanking them for the aid which they had given him."<sup>3</sup>

Maddened and chagrined at their detection and failure to subvert the government, they continued their efforts to accomplish the desired end; and in 1705 procured the publication, in a Boston newspaper, of an obsolete law against the Quakers. Knowledge of the existence of this law was communicated to the Quakers in England, and at their instance the queen was petitioned to nullify the statute, which she did after a hearing of the case.

Is it probable, after all his efforts to injure the colony, that this enemy of the charter governments should have allowed so favorable an opportunity as the introduction of the bill concerning Carolina, to pass without an effort, on his part, to get the Massachusetts and Connecticut included in it?

Thus have we endeavored to present in as clear and succinct a manner as possible the relations which subsisted between Lord Cornbury and the Connecticut colony at and preceding the time when Mr. Dummer was writing, and the character of this artful intriguer, who died at Chelsea, in Middlesex, England, April 1, 1723.

Smith's *History of New York*; Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts*; Trumbull's *History of Connecticut*.

#### XIV.

LETTER FROM JEREMIAH DUMMER TO GOV. TALCOTT, RESPECTING THE COLONY'S PETITION FOR THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS LAW OF DESCENT.

Sr.

Your Petition [*Note 3*] is Lodg'd at the Council Board & referr'd to the Lords of the Committee before whom we are to be heard, & shall then see what the King will do for us. The Speaker of the House of Commons surpriz'd me lately

<sup>1</sup> Trumbull, in *Colony Rec.*, vol. iii. pp. 388-9.

<sup>2</sup> Trumbull's *History of Connecticut*, p. 441.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*



by saying, if we had brought our affair into Parliament, The House would certainly have examin'd into Our Constitution, & very probably have given us a new one. If that be so, I think we are well off. My Lord Townsend is gone into Norfolk for a fortnight, and there will be no Committee till his Return to St. James's.

I am S<sup>r</sup>

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JER: DUMMER.

Whitehall  
29<sup>th</sup> March

1730

Gov<sup>r</sup>. Talcot.<sup>1</sup>

(filed) from Jeriemia Dum<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup>  
March 29<sup>th</sup> 1730 y<sup>e</sup> Intention  
of y<sup>e</sup> Parlyment Relating  
to our constitution.

from M<sup>r</sup> Dummer  
Agent

1730

### NOTE 3.

As we are unable to lay before our readers a copy of this petition, we present the following statement of facts relative to the subject-matter therein contained, derived from other sources.<sup>2</sup>

In the year 1699, the General Assembly of Connecticut passed an act<sup>3</sup> for the distribution of intestate estates like the Massachusetts statute of 1692; by which the real as well as personal estate of an intestate was divided equally among the heirs at law, after the widow's thirds and dower had been set off (in cases where the deceased left a widow), except that a double portion of the whole estate was given to the eldest son.

The landed estate of the first Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut, descended to his son John, who died, leaving it to his brother Waitstill Winthrop, who died, intestate, Nov. 7, 1717, leaving two children—John, and Anne the wife of Thomas Lechmere, who in the right of his wife laid claim to a share of the real estate; but against this claim the son, who administered the estate, protested, claiming that the *whole* of his father's *lands* descended to him from his ancestors. The Probate and Superior courts of the colony in succession sustained Mr. Lechmere in his claim, and Mr. Winthrop then appealed to the King in council, “and on the fifteenth day of February, 1728, he there obtained a decree annulling the judgments of both the Probate court and Superior court of the colony of Connecticut, and declaring the colony law of Connecticut of 1699, entitled ‘an act for the settlement of intestates’ estates’ to be null and void and of no force or effect whatever, on the ground that said act was contrary to the laws of

<sup>1</sup> Gov. Joseph Talcott was a son of John Talcott, of whom mention is made on a preceding page (*ante* 174–5), born at Hartford, Nov. 16, 1689, and married Abigail Clarke, of Milford, by whom he had a family of nine children. In 1725 he was chosen governor of Connecticut, and was continued in office by annual election till succeeded by Jonathan Law, in 1741. He died in October of this year.

<sup>2</sup> Among which we only need mention the name of Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull to ensure their reception as verity.

<sup>3</sup> Printed in full in *Conn. Col. Rec.*, iv. 306–11.



England and was not warranted by the charter of the colony of Connecticut. And the authorities of the colony of Connecticut were notified, at their peril, to yield due obedience to every part of the decree of the King in council, reversing the judgment of the Probate court and of the Superior court of the colony on the appeal of Mr. Winthrop therefrom."<sup>1</sup>

Upon the receipt of official notice of this decree, Gov. Talcott convened the General Assembly in special session, in July, 1728; and instructions were despatched to Mr. Dummer, the agent of the colony in London, to present a petition for its reversal and a re-establishment of the colony law of descent. This, undoubtedly, is the "Petition" referred to in the text.

The year following, Jonathan Belcher, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, was commissioned as the special agent of the colony to prosecute the petition, and was succeeded by Francis Wilkes in 1730.

On the twenty-eighth of February, 1728—thirteen days after the decree was made and before any knowledge of it could have reached the colony—"The court of Probate for New Haven county ordered the distribution of the estate, real and personal, of Capt. Samuel Clark of Milford, lately deceased, intestate, in accordance with the annulled act of 1699. From this order Samuel Clark the eldest son brought a writ of error to the Superior court in February, 1730, on the ground that the law under which distribution was made was 'contrary to the law of England and not warranted by the charter of this colony; and that the land in question being holden by the great seal of England, descendible only according to the rule of the law of England, viz., the eldest son to inherit the father, therefore the judgment complained of is erroneous and ought to be reversed,' " &c.

The decision in this case was purposely delayed till March, 1733, when the court found "nothing erroneous" in the decree for the distribution of Capt. Clark's estate, and dismissed the writ.

Being refused permission to appeal to England, Mr. Clark, in 1742, obtained an order from the Lords of the Council for the allowance of the appeal.

Having settled with all the co-heirs excepting his brother-in-law, Thomas Tousey, who had received a portion of the distributed estate in the right of his wife, and also as guardian of one of her minor brothers, that gentleman was "left sole defendant by record." On Mr. Tousey's application, supported by Gov. Law, the General Assembly in May, 1742—"considering that almost all the inheritances in this colony are depending upon the settlement of intestate estates, according to our ancient laws and customs, which, if they *should be* [the Assembly not admitting that they *had been* by the decree of 1728] overruled and made void, would reduce the inhabitants to the utmost ruin and confusion; and that in this new country it is necessary for the subduing and peopling the same that the estates shall be allowed to descend to and be divided among the co-heirs," "authorized a loan of £500 from the colony treasury to enable Mr. Tousey to prosecute his defence in England against Clark's appeal."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Judge Ames in *Proceed. Mass. Hist. Society*, iii. p. 169.

<sup>2</sup> In his petition to the General Assembly, Mr. Tousey suggested that "It is in vain to attempt a successful engagement in that battle, without a good sword formed of the *royal ore*, the want of which, or its application, was at least in part the occasion of Mr. Lechmere's fatal overthrow" by Winthrop in 1728.



"On October, 1742, Eliakim Palmer, Esq., of London, was appointed by the General Assembly the colony's agent (Mr. Wilkes having died), with instructions, since "the well discussing those points of law which the said Clark insists upon, is of great consequence to this colony," "to assume the management of the defence, and retain able counsel" "to assist and defend Mr. Tousey in the most vigorous and best manner they possibly can."

"The case was prepared with great care—the papers, before transmission to England, being submitted for final revision to John Reed, Esq. of Boston, "the pride of the bar, the light of the law, and chief among the wise, the witty and the eloquent." A full statement of the case for the use of Mr. Palmer, with suggestions to be used in the defence, was drawn up by Gov. Law, who had resigned the office of chief justice of the colony to accept the chair of State, in 1741, as successor to Gov. Joseph Talcott.

"Three years of litigation sufficed to bring the controversy to a successful issue, and in May, 1745, twenty-two years after the legality of the statute was first called in question by Winthrop, Mr. Tousey wrote to the General Assembly as follows: "The result, through the smiles of Heaven, was such as might rejoice the hearts of all true friends to our present happy Constitution, and real well wishers to our prosperity."

"Thus ended a dispute which at one time threatened serious consequences for the colony; but the right triumphed and Connecticut today distributes an intestate estate in accordance with the just provisions of this hard fought old statute, excepting that the clause giving a double portion to the eldest son is now no longer in force, and some minor, but immaterial changes have since been made.

"Several years since a series of "Historical Notes on some of the Connecticut Statutes," over the pen of which initials J. H. T., appeared in the Hartford Evening Press, one of which has been of much service in preparing this statement.

# XV.

Letter from R. (W. B.) Livingston to George W. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Continental Congress, to purchase Provincial Lands.

New York, 25th July 1744.

"I have some information that our Colony intends to join their neighbours in order to make an attack on some of the French Settlements in the Spring either at Canada or to the Eastward. Mr. Stephen Bayard my Brother and Self have the promise of several members of our Assembly that in case such a thing should happen that we shall be appointed Commissioners to Purchase the Province &c. on which we are to be allowed Commissions "ita vray probable that your Colony will want some persons here for the same purpose if so we shall esteem it a favour if you'll be so kind as to use your good offices to get us appointed for that purpose, we shall on our

"It does not appear that Mr. Livingston was successful in his application for the office. If he held it, it was from the committee of war, whose journal is now in the office of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.



parts be ready to give any security for the faithfull discharge of that trust or any money that shall be comitted to our hands, I now write Major Hamblin on the same subject, so does M<sup>r</sup>. Bayard to Eb. Siliman, Esq<sup>r</sup>. & And: Bur Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Fairfield, we request that this affair may be kept a Secret till a proper time offers to recomend us when the affair is in agitation

your good offices will oblidge

(superscribed)

Sir

To Post Paid  
George Wyllys Esq<sup>r</sup>.<sup>1</sup>

Your most humble Servant.

at

free Hartford

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON.<sup>2</sup>

(filed) Philip<sup>3</sup> Livingston

to

George Wyllys

## XVI.

### PROCLAMATION OF THE ACCESSION OF JAMES II.

#### A Proclamation

For | His Ma<sup>ty</sup> Colony of Connecticut in America | <sup>4</sup>

**W**Hereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy Our late Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second of most Blessed Memory, by whose Decease, the Imperial Crowns of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, as also the Supream Dominion and Sovereign Right of | the Plantation & Colony of Connecticut in New England | and all other his late Majesties Territories and Dominions in America, are Solely and Rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince James, Duke of York and Albany, His Majesties onely Brother and Heir. We therefore | His Majesties Governor and Councill with the Principall Officers and Inhabitants of the Plantation and Colony aforesaid | Do

<sup>1</sup> George Wyllys was a son of Hezekiah Wyllys; born in October, 1710, and was secretary of the colony from 1735 till his death, which occurred April 24, 1796. His father was his predecessor in office, from 1712 till his death in 1734; and his son Samuel, his successor from 1796 to 1809: father, son and grandson holding the seals for a period of ninety-eight years. For Wyllys pedigree, see *ante*, vol. xxii., p. 186.

<sup>2</sup> Peter Van Brugh Livingston was a native of New York, and a son of Philip Livingston, second proprietor of the family manor, by his wife Catharine Van Brugh. He was a man of much public spirit, and his brother Philip was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Livingston was twice married; first, to Mary Alexander, a sister of Lord Stirling. He graduated at Yale College in 1731, and was a personal friend of Secretary Wyllys, as will be seen from the following letter which recently fell under our notice.

GEORGE WYLLYS Esq<sup>r</sup>.

SIR

The acquaintance contracted with you while at College encourages me, to Recommend the Bearer M<sup>r</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Annely a friend of mine to your acquaintance, he designs to stay a few days in your place on some business whatever service you do him shall be Esteemed as if done to

Sir

Your most humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON.

Manor of Livingston 11th 7br. 1738.

<sup>3</sup> Evidently a slip from the pen.

<sup>4</sup> Words between parallel lines are written in ink.



now hereby with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish and Proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince James the Second, is now by the Death of our late Sovereign of happy Memory, become Our onely Lawful, Lineal and Rightful Liege Lord James the Second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Supream Lord of | the Plantation and Colony of Conecticut in New England | and all other his late Majesties Territories and Dominions in America, &c. To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant Obedience with all hearty and humble Affection: Beseeching God by whom Kings do Reign, to Bless the Royal King James the Second with long and happy years to Reign over us.

God Save KING JAMES the Second.

LONDON.

Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* Deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1684.

(filed)

James the 2<sup>d</sup> proclaymd  
King Aprill 23<sup>d</sup> 1685

(filed)

Proclamation  
James 2<sup>d</sup>  
1684.

## XVII.

### HEZEKIAH HAYNES'S PROMISSORY NOTE FOR THE MOIETY OF NEVERS FARM PURCHASED OF REV. JOSEPH FITCH AND OTHERS.

I, Hezekiah Haynes of Copford in Essex Esq<sup>r</sup> do declare that at anytime after the first day of September now next insueing upon demand I will pay and satisfy unto M<sup>r</sup> James Porter<sup>1</sup> the some of Twenty & six pounds upon his produceing an authentique bill of Exchange order tre ove direction<sup>2</sup> ffrom M<sup>r</sup>. Ann fitch or hir sonn Joseph fitch booth or Ither of them ffor Twenty seauen pounds payable by Cap<sup>t</sup> fitch of Braintree<sup>3</sup>—in ffull of the s<sup>d</sup> bill xx s<sup>4</sup> There of haueing been already paid in part The same being to be paid by me in p<sup>t</sup> of purchase mony due & agreed to be pd. by M<sup>r</sup>. Samuells Willis<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In Trumbull's *History of Connecticut*, page 406, it is mentioned that "One Mr. James Porter, who was in London, had been very serviceable to the colony," and letters of thanks were ordered to be sent to him, and to Increase Mather and Mr. Whiting for the services they had rendered the colony. This was in May, 1691. Whether this gentleman and the James Porter mentioned in the text were identical, we are unable to state; but think it more than probable they were.

<sup>2</sup> Letter of direction. The *t* in the original has the mark of contraction over it.

<sup>3</sup> In Essex, England.

<sup>4</sup> Twenty shillings.

<sup>5</sup> Samuel Wyllys was the son of Gov. George Wyllys of Hartford, and married Gen. Haynes's half sister Ruth. Savage says Nevers farm was owned by Joseph Fitch, of Norwalk, Connecticut, his mother and elder brother Thomas, which estate "they gave power to Samuel Wyllys, when he went to England, to sell." If, as Mr. Savage asserts, Thomas Fitch owned a share in the property, we are at a loss to account for the omission of his name in the document given in the text, since he was living at the time the "security" was signed, and of the two brothers, he being the eldest, would probably have been mentioned in preference to Joseph, who was a minister, had there been any selection, instead of naming all the parties. We are inclined to doubt whether Thomas had any interest in the property, certainly none in the moiety here referred to.



ffor the moity of Neuers ffarme in the parish of Much Burch<sup>1</sup> in Essex

wetnes my hand this thirteenth day of May Anno Dño 1669.

Witnesse.

R<sup>o</sup> Blackborne

HE HAYNES.<sup>2</sup>

Notar publ

Elisha Coles.

A Trew Copey Witness  
James Porter.

(filed)

A cobby of Major Haines | his security ffor 26<sup>l</sup> sterlinge | To M<sup>r</sup>. Porter vpon | M<sup>r</sup>. ffitch his acct.

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<sup>1</sup> A parish in the Hundred of Lexden in Essex, sometimes called Birch Magna, but often Great Birch. It probably derives its nomenclature from the Saxon word signifying a bridge, from the bridge over the brook at this place, now known as Hickford Bridge. Great Birch and Little Birch were formerly united in one lordship, styled the manor of Great and Little Birch. The Parish is distant about four miles south of Copford, where General Haynes resided.

<sup>2</sup> Notwithstanding James Porter attests the paper before us, which appears to be wholly in his hand writing, as “a Trew Copey,” this signature of Hezekiah Haynes is either an autograph or an excellent *fac simile*.

<sup>3</sup> Any person noticing omissions, will please communicate them to the compiler.



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- " Two Sermons, Sunday, Sept. 16, 1739, at Braintree (now Quincy), on completion of the First Century of the Church, by the Pastor, Rev. John Hancock. Boston, 1739.
- " Second Edition, printed at the expense of President John Adams. With additional Notes, by Rev. Peter Whitney. Boston, 1811.
- " Sermon at Funeral of Rev. John Hancock, Pastor of the First Church, Braintree (now Quincy). By Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham. Boston, 1744.
- " Sermon on the death of Madam Abigail (Smith) Adams, wife of President John Adams, Nov. 1, 1818. Rev. Peter Whitney. With an Appendix. Boston, 1819.
- " Discourse at the Funeral of President John Adams, at Quincy, July 7, 1826, by his Pastor, Rev. Peter Whitney. Boston, 1826.
- " Sermon preached in Christ's Church, on completing a Century since its formation, Dec. 25, 1827. Benjamin C. Cutler. pp. 29. Cambridge, 1828.
- " Some Account of the Early History and present state of the Town of Quincy. George Whitney. pp. 64. Boston, 1827.
- " Sermon at the Dedication of the First Universalist Church, Quincy, Dec. 12, 1832. By Rev. Wm. Morse. Boston, 1833.
- " See "Amer. Quarterly Register," Vol. 8. Boston, 1836.
- " Two Discourses, Sept. 29, 1839, on occasion of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the gathering of the First Congregational Church, with an Appendix. William P. Lunt. pp. 147. Boston, 1840.
- " Commemorative Discourse, May 25, 1840, on the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Ancient Incorporation of the Town, with an Appendix. George Whitney, pp. 71. Boston, 1840.
- " A Commemorative Address to the Young Men of Quincy, with an Appendix. By Rev. George Gregory. Quincy, 1840.
- " Discourse at the Funeral of Rev. Peter Whitney, March 7, 1843. With Historical Notes. Wm. P. Lunt. pp. 29. Quincy, 1843.



- QUINCY. Discourse at the Interment of John Quincy Adams, March 11, 1848. W. P. Lunt. pp. 60. Boston, 1848.
- " Merry Mount, a Romance of the Mass. Colony. By John Lothrop Motley. Boston and Cambridge, 1849.
- " Discourse delivered Sept. 15, 1850, on the Death of Mrs. Josiah Quincy. Appendix. pp. 29. William P. Lunt. Boston, 1850.
- " See Diary of John Adams, and Life; and "Life and Works of John Adams," by his grandson, Hon. Charles Francis Adams. 10 Vols. Boston, 1850-56.
- " "The Quincy Patriot," a weekly newspaper commenced in Quincy in 1837, and still continued. First newspaper ever published in the Town.
- " Discourse on the death of Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, Jan. 8, 1848; with Historical Notes. William P. Lunt. pp. 34. Boston, 1834.
- " Discourse on the Twentieth Anniversary of his Installation, June 3, 1855, with an Historical Appendix. W. P. Lunt. pp. 32. Boston, 1855.
- " See "Inscriptions from the Burying Ground in Braintree." William S. Pattee. "New-England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vols. 11 and 12. Boston, 1857, 1858.
- " Address on the Occasion of opening the new Town Hall in Braintree, July 20, 1858. Hon. Charles Francis Adams. With an Historical Appendix relating to Quincy. pp. 86. Boston, 1858.
- " Evangelical Cong. Church Difficulties. pp. 31. Boston, 1857.
- " Historical Sketch of the Old Church. Frederic A. Whitney. pp. 17. Albany, 1864.
- " *Ibid.* "New-England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. 18. Boston, 1864.
- " See "Dorchester and Quincy Directory." Historical Sketch of the Town. Boston, 1868.
- " Sermon in the First Church, Quincy, May 30, 1869, on the death of Ebenezer Woodward. With an Appendix. By John D. Wells. pp. 16. Boston [privately printed], 1869.
- " The Double Anniversary, '76 and '63. An Address delivered July 4, 1869. With an Appendix. Charles Francis Adams, Jr. pp. 22. Boston, 1869.
- RANDOLPH. See "Amer. Quarterly Register," Vol. 8. Boston, 1836.
- " Sermon preached at the Funeral of Mrs. Joanna Strong. Historical Appendix. Calvin Hitchcock. pp. 15. Gilmanston [N. H.], 1848.
- " The Stetson Donation of a Town House and Fund for a High School. See "Report of the Selectmen, for the year ending March, 1851." Boston, 1851.
- " See "Historical Collections." John W. Barber. Worcester, 1848.
- RAYNHAM. A Topographical Description of the Town of Raynham. Perez Fobes. See "Mass. Hist. Coll.," Vol. 3. Boston, 1794.
- " See "New-England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. 5. Boston, 1851.



- RAYNHAM.** See "The Ministry of Taunton." Samuel H. Emery. 2 Vols. Boston, 1853.
- " See "Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth." Francis Baylies. Boston, 1830. New Edition, edited by Samuel G. Drake. Boston, 1866.
- " See "Historical Collections." John W. Barber. Worcester, 1848.
- READING.** See "Winthrop's History of New-England." Edited by James Savage. Boston, 1825 and 1853.
- " Half Century Discourse, May 19, 1811. Eliab Stone. pp. 23. Salem and Boston, 1811.
- " Churches of Reading. See "American Quarterly Register," Vol. 11. Boston, 1839.
- " Historical Address at the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town, May 29, 1844. With an Appendix. James Flint. pp. 130. Boston, 1844.
- " Result of an Ecclesiastical Council, June 15, 1847. pp. 94. Boston, 1847.
- [South Reading.] See "N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register." Inscriptions, from the most Ancient Burial Ground. Lilley Eaton. Vol. 7. Boston, 1853.
- REHOBOTH.** Narrative of Law Suits relative to property held and devoted to pious uses in the First Precinct in Rehoboth. James Ellis. Warren, R. I., 1795.
- " Discourse on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Congregational Church. Nov. 29, 1821. Otis Thomson. Taunton, 1821.
- " See "Historical Memoir of the Colony of New-Plymouth." Francis Baylies. Boston, 1830. New Edition. Edited by Samuel G. Drake. 2 Vols. Boston, 1866.
- " History of Rehoboth, comprising a History of the Towns of Rehoboth, Seekonk and Pawtucket, with Sketches of Attleborough, Cumberland, and a part of Swansey and Barrington. Leonard Bliss, Jr. pp. 294. Boston, 1836.
- " See "Historical Collections." John W. Barber. Worcester, 1848.
- " Historical Oration, 4th July, 1860. Sylvanus C. Newman. pp. 112. Pawtucket, 1860.
- RICHMOND.** [Name changed from Richmond, 1785.]
- " See "History of the County of Berkshire." Edwin W. Dwight. Pittsfield, 1829.
- " See "Historical Collections." John W. Barber. Worcester, 1848.
- " See "History of Western Massachusetts." J. G. Holland. Springfield, 1855.
- ROCHESTER.** Topography and History of Rochester. See "Mass. Hist. Collections," Vol. 4. Second Series. Boston, 1816.
- " See Baylies's "History of New Plymouth." Boston, 1830. New Edition. 2 Vols. Edited by Samuel G. Drake, Boston, 1866.
- " See "Amer. Quarterly Register," Vol. 8. Boston, 1836.
- " See "Historical Collections." John W. Barber. Worcester, 1848.



- ROCHESTER. See "Plymouth County Directory." Charles Sturtevant Middleboro', 1867.
- ROCKPORT. Part of Gloucester. Incorporated 1840.  
 " See "Gazetteer of Massachusetts." John Hayward. Boston, 1849.  
 " See "History of the Town of Gloucester, Cape Ann, including the Town of Rockport." John G. Babson pp. 610. Gloucester, 1860.
- ROWE. See "Amer. Quarterly Register," Vol. 10. Boston, 1838.  
 " See "Hist. Collections." J. W. Barber. Worcester, 1848.  
 " See "History of Western Massachusetts." J. G. Holland. Springfield, 1855.
- ROWLEY. See "Winthrop's History of New-England." Edited by James Savage. Boston, 1825 and 1853.  
 " See "Plain Dealing, or, Newes from New-England." London, 1642. Reprinted, Boston, 1867.  
 " See "John Dunton's Letters from New-England, 1686." Published by the Prince Society. Boston, 1867.  
 " Sermon at the Gathering of the Second Church, Oct. 4, 1732. pp. 19. Boston, 1735.  
 " See "Essex Memorial, for 1836, embracing a Register of the County." J. R. Newhall. Salem, 1836.  
 " History of Rowley, anciently including Bradford, Boxford, and Georgetown, from 1639 to 1840, including an Address, Sept. 5, 1839, the Second Centennial of the Settlement of the Town. By James Bradford. (pp. 114.) Thomas Gage. pp. 483. Boston, 1840.  
 " See "Hist. Collections." J. W. Barber. Worcester, 1848.  
 " Copy of the First Book of Births and Burials, &c., of the Town of Rowley. With Notes. Matthew A. Stickney. See "Historical Collections of the Essex Institute," Vols. 4, 5 and 6. Salem, 1862-1864.  
 " Churches in Rowley. See "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of Essex County." John Pike. Boston, 1865.
- ROXBURY. See "Winthrop's History of New-England." Edited by James Savage. Boston, 1825 and 1853.  
 " See "New-England's Prospect." William Wood. London, 1634. Reprinted by the Prince Society. Boston, 1865.  
 " Account of Two Voyages to New-England. John Josselyn. London, 1675. Reprinted, Boston, 1865.  
 " See "Remarkable Providences." Increase Mather. Boston, 1683. Reprinted, London, 1856.  
 " Roxbury Records, 1630-1790; copied from the originals. J. Wingate Thornton. Library of "Historic-Genealogical Society." Boston, 1869.  
 " See "John Dunton's Letters from New-England," 1686. Edited by William H. Whitmore. Published by the Prince Society. Boston, 1867.  
 " Roxbury Tax Lists, 1768-1770-1774. Library of the "N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society." Boston, 1869.  
 " Two Discourses on the Perils and Hardships attending the Planting and Improvements of New-England, April 6, 1769. Amos Adams. pp. 66. Boston, 1769.



- ROXBURY. See "Boston Magazine." Topographical Descriptions of the Towns in the County of Suffolk, and of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex, and Norfolk." pp. 102. Boston, 1785.
- " [Jamaica Plain.] A Sermon on the Anniversary of his Ordination. Thomas Gray. pp. . Boston, 1805.
- " Sermon at the Dedication of the First Universalist Meeting House, Jan. 4, 1821. Hosea Ballou. pp. . Boston, 1821.
- " A Sermon on the death of his Excellency William Eustis, Feb. 13, 1825. With an Historical Appendix. Thomas Gray. pp. . Boston, 1825.
- " Obituary Notice of Rev. John Bradford, who died Jan. 27, 1825. With an Historical Sketch of the three Churches of Roxbury. Thomas Gray. pp. . 1825.
- " Sketch of the History of the Grammar School in the Easterly part of Roxbury. R. G. Parker. Roxbury, 1826.
- " Address, Oct. 8, 1830, on Second Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Roxbury. With an Appendix. Henry A. S. Dearborn. pp. 40. Roxbury, 1830.
- " Change, a Poem, Oct. 8, 1830, on Second Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town. Thomas Gray, Jr. pp. 25. Roxbury, 1830.
- " [Jamaica Plain.] An Address at the Dedication of Eliot Hall, Jan. 17, 1832. Benjamin P. Williams. pp. . Boston, 1832.
- " Sermon at the Funeral of Rev. Dr. Porter, Dec. 11, 1833. With an Appendix. Geo. Putnam. pp. 18. Boston, 1834.
- " Address delivered before the Inhabitants of Jamaica Plain, July 4, 1835. Samuel G. Goodrich. Boston, 1835.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

LUNT.—Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, under the name of *Lunt*, has the following:—"HENRY, Newbury, s. of the preced. by w. Jane had Skipper (if Coffin is right), b. 29 Nov. 1679." Now Coffin was probably right, for, although "Skipper" is a somewhat odd Christian name or surname, it will be seen by the following extract from a recently published English work that it was, at a later date, a name belonging to persons of good repute in England:

"He" (William Hazlitt) "lived at one time in a house in Gloucester street, Queen Square, where *Mrs. Skipper* and her daughter, afterwards *Mrs. Basil Montague* and *Mrs. P—* used to reside formerly; *Mr. Montague* and *Mr. P—* lodged under her roof. *Mr. Hazlitt* entertained an unfeigned respect for *Mrs. Montague*, and I believe that he thoroughly relished and enjoyed the society of *Mrs. P—*, then *Miss Skipper*, who inherited a fair portion of her mother's talents and conversational powers."—*Memoirs of Wm. Hazlitt, &c., by Wm. Carew Hazlitt*. London: Bentley. 1867. II. 247.

The volume is at the Athenæum, Boston. I believe that "Mrs. P—" means *Mrs. Procter*, wife of "Barry Cornwall," and the name to be left blank out of deference to the living. L.

SAMUEL BRADLEE, Esq.—This gentleman, who died in 1867, at the ripe age of 88, was not born in Dorchester, as stated in the REGISTER, vol. xxi. p. 370, on the authority of a friend, who is usually very accurate in such matters, but in Boston. The house where he was born, on the south-easterly corner of Hollis and Tremont streets, is still standing.



**BLACKBURN.**—In part answer to *quere ante*, April No., p. 211, we submit the following. Dunlap's "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States," vol. i. p. 32, says: "Of Blackburn, all we know is, that he was nearly contemporary with John Smybert, and painted very respectable portraits in Boston." "John Smybert, of Edinburgh, was born in 1684; came to Newport with Dr. Berkeley in 1728; married a daughter of Dr. Williams, who was Latin school-master of Boston for fifty years; and died in 1751, leaving a son, Nathaniel, also a painter." Ed.

**WATERMAN.** I send you the following correction of the account of the family of Robert Waterman, inserted on the 204th page the April No. of the REGISTER. You may rely on its being authentic.

**CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MIRIAM (TRACY) WATERMAN:—**

1. Thomas, b. Sept. 1670; m. Elizabeth Allen.
2. John, b. March, 1672; m. Elizabeth Lothrop.
3. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 1675; m. John Fitch, July 16, 1695; d. June 15, 1751.
4. Miriam, b. April, 1678; d. Sept. 22, 1760.
5. Martha, b. Dec. 6, 1680; m. Capt. Reinold Marvin, of Lyme, Ct., 1708; d. Nov. 1753.
6. Lydia, b. Aug. 1683.
7. Joseph, b. Jan. 15, 1685—6.
8. Ann, b. April, 1689.

All the above born in Norwich, Conn.

Thomas Waterman, the father of the above children, died at Norwich in 1708.

T. R. M.

**LAFAYETTE**—claimed to be, and was often styled, "a citizen of the United States." When, and by what law, did he become such? X.

**TOURNAY—THORNTON.**—Gregory's *Geography and History of Tournay*, 1709, found in the Harleian Miscellany, ed. 1810, xi. 116, accounts for the name of Tournay of Walloon, Flanders, one of the most ancient towns in Europe, as follows: "And they called the name of the town Doornwick or Doorwick, signifying in Teutonick or old High Dutch, the ancient language of that country, as much as to say, Thorntown, or Town of Thorns, it having been built in a wood of thorns and enclosed with a hedge of the same. Which name it retains to this day. Accordingly the Latin name of it is Dornacum, or Tornacum, and the French call it Tornay, or Tournay."

In Howard's "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*," 1868, p. 80, it is said that "a colony of Flemings and Walloons settled in Halifax, Yorkshire, and the neighborhood, about the fifteenth century," and "a list of the names of these families" is asked for. 1818.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.**—Among the books lately presented to the Library of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY:—"Accounts | of | Shipwreck | and of other | disasters at Sea. | &c. Brunswick, Me. 1823." The only interest of this volume is that it was one of the earliest attempts of President Allen, of Bowdoin College, the compiler of the "American Biographical Dictionary," and was known among the Bowdoin students as his "Essay on Sheep-racks." 1818.

"**E PLURIBUS UNUM.**"—"On the 4th of July, 1776, the very day of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were appointed a committee to prepare a device for a Great Seal. They were the identical committee that had already reported the Declaration of Independence itself. Their report on the seal was made 10th August, 1776. Questions of detail intervened, and no conclusion was reached until 13th June, 1782, when the present seal was adopted, being the American bald eagle, with the olive branch in one talon, and a bundle of thirteen arrows in the other, and in his beak a scroll bearing the inscription, *E pluribus Unum.*" From whence did our fathers derive this motto? This is a question I have been often asked; and unable satisfactorily to myself to answer the query, I refer it to the readers of the REGISTER.

It has been suggested that as about the time of the Revolution, the *Gentleman's Magazine* had a popular circulation in the colonies, the motto may have been adopted from the motto on the title-page of that serial. The title to the first volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731, has the device of a hand grasping a bunch of flowers and the motto "*E pluribus Unum.*" And on the title to the first or January number, and all the subsequent numbers of the first volume, is the motto, *Prodesse et*



*Delectare.* The title of the Magazine says that its contents are "Collected chiefly from the public papers by Sylvanus Urban."

On the title to the second vol. (1732), the two mottoes are united thus:—

"Prodesse et delectare. [Device of a hand grasping a bouquet.] E Pluribus Unum."

And these united mottoes are continued on the title pages of the Magazine in 1833, a hundred years later, after which their use was discontinued. There were, however, some changes in the intervening years. From 1786 to '88 the volumes bore the mottoes without the device. From 1789 to '94, the device but no mottoes. In 1798, the mottoes but no device. In 1808, the device was changed from a hand grasping a bouquet to a *vase* filled with *fruit* and flowers, and this device with the mottoes, as established in 1732, was continued on all the volumes of the Magazine from 1808 to 1832. In 1834 a new series was commenced, and the old mottoes abandoned.

Now if the committee on the Great Seal took our motto from the title of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where it is certainly to be found as early as 1731, forty-six years previous to its adoption by them, where did Sylvanus Urban, or Mr. Cave the Editor, find and use it to express the manner in which its contents had been gathered from the many papers of the day?

A writer in Lippincott's Magazine for Feb., 1868, traces the origin of our motto to a Latin poem, ascribed to Virgil. He says:—"Perhaps in the minds of those who first chose it to express the peculiar character of our government it had no definite origin. It may have been manufactured for the occasion. Certain it is, when it was first used in the report of the committee of congress, Aug. 7, 1776, as the epigraph of the public seal, it was a phrase too familiar or too plain to need explanation or authority. But whether remembered, or re-invented on that occasion, almost the exact words occur in a Latin poem called *Morctum*, ascribed to Virgil, but which is not usually found in his collected works. It is a vivid description of an ancient Italian peasant's morning-meal, with incidental suggestions of his mode of life generally. The *moretum* is a species of pottage made of herbs and cheese, which with the help of his servants he concocts before dawn. He grinds up the various materials in a pestle. Then says the poet:—

'It manus in gyrum, paullatim singula vires

Dependunt proprias; color est E PLURIBUS UNUS.'

This poem has been seldom noticed."

P.

[NOTE.—Of the only complete set of this work, which we have examined, the first three volumes are of the *fourth* edition, but the subsequent volumes are of the *first* edition. In this set we find vols. 1 to 54 (1731 to 1784), inclusive, have the mottoes and device thus: PRODESSE & DELECTARE. [Device of a hand grasping a bouquet.] E PLURIBUS UNUM. Vol. 55 (1785) has neither mottoes nor device. Wherever the mottoes occur after this, down to vol. 92 (1822), the mottoes are PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—E PLURIBUS UNUM. Parts 2 of vol. 59 (1789), of vol. 61 (1791), of vol. 66 (1796), of vol. 67 (1797), of vol. 73 (1803), and of vol. 74 (1804), have the mottoes only. In other respects the above statement is correct.—Ed.]

MERRILL, HAYNES AND ABBOT.—The following information concerning these families was given, in 1846, by Benjamin Merrill, Esq., of Salem, now deceased. Such statements, by aged people, are worth preserving, as they are frequently of assistance to genealogists in supplying missing links in the family chain; but they should be received with great caution, unless they are found to be supported by other evidence.

A pedigree of the Haynes family, descendants of Jonathan Haynes, of Haverhill, is printed in the REGISTER, *ante*, vol. ix. p. 349.

The genealogy of the Abbot family, here noticed, was published in 1847, at Boston, in an octavo of 197 pages.

The notes at the end of Benjamin Merrill's statement, are by R. E. Merrill, of Newtonville, Mass. Ed.

"The two Merrills who first came over soon after 1630, John and Nathaniel, both settled in Newbury. John had no children but daughters, so that all the descendants bearing the name of Merrill, came from

1. NATHANIEL, who had 6 children: Nathaniel, John, Abraham, Daniel, Abel and Susanna.
2. His son Daniel continued to live in Newbury till he had 7 children: John, born 1674; Sarah, 1677; Ruth, 1681; Moses and Martha, twins, 1683; Thomas, 1684; Stephen, 1688. Daniel then removed to Salisbury, and afterwards to Haverhill, with his son.
3. John had 13 children: Abraham, John, Thomas, Mary, Daniel (who died infants), Daniel, Ruth, Hannah, Gideon, Nanny, Humphrey, Martha and Mary.



4. John (who was born 1704) married Jan. 15, 1722, Lydia Haynes (this John and Lydia were my grandparents). They had 4 children, born at Haverhill: Thomas (my father<sup>1</sup>) born Feb. 3, 1723; John, Nov. 25, 1725, killed by Indians at Ticonderoga in 1758; Moses, born Sept. 27, 1727; and Lydia, Nov. 30, 1728. John then removed to Concord, N. H., where
5. Nathaniel,<sup>2</sup> Jonathan, Hannah, and Abigail, were born. I have no dates of their birth.

The Haynes family never lived in Salem, but

1. JONATHAN Haynes in 1633 settled in Newbury; removed to Haverhill in 1692: was killed by Indians Feb. 22, 1698.
2. The oldest son, THOMAS, died there, 1771, aged 91.
3. Thomas's daughter, LYDIA, was married to my grandfather, John Merrill.

JOSEPH, brother of Lydia, had 23 children, one of whom, ELIZABETH, was mother of Judge Daniel A. White, of Salem, one of our most respectable citizens. He and I are second cousins; his grandfather and my grandmother having been brother and sister.

The Abbot family are now preparing a genealogy. The Merrills are tangled up with the Abbots, for my father's first and fourth wives were Abbots."

(Signed) BENJ. MERRILL.

"THE NEW-YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY"—was recently organized in the city of New-York. The objects of this society are stated to be: "To discover, procure, preserve and perpetuate whatever may relate to Genealogy and Biography, and more particularly to the genealogies and biographies of families, persons and citizens associated and identified with the State of New-York."

President, Henry Reed Stiles, M.D., of Brooklyn. Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, William Frederic Holcombe, M.D., of the city of New-York. Treasurer, Samuel Smith Purple, M.D., of the city of New-York.

STORY—STORER.—Joseph Storer and Jeremiah Storer, both of Wells, Me., convey all their interest in certain lands in Dover, N. H., "being the ancient possession of our father William Storer, late of Dover, deceased," to Samuel Cromwell, April 5, 1710. The lands described in this deed, are the same owned by *William Story*, of Dover, at his decease in 1658 (*ante*, vol. viii. page 130). C. W. T.

MAXIMILIAN OF BAVARIA.—Was Maximilian of Bavaria with the regiment "Deux-ponts" in America?

The editor of Count William de Deuxpont's Campaign in America disputes this fact. In the *Memoirs, Correspondence and Manuscripts of Lafayette, published by his family*, Vol. 2, page 113, this passage occurs, in a letter to Gen. Washington: "Now I am on my way to the *Deux Ponts*, where resides our friend, the future Elector of Bavaria," and a note says—The same who was in the service of France, in the corps of Rochambeau, was called Prince Max, and was the late King of Bavaria.

He was *colonel propriétaire* of the regiment "Deuxponts" in 1781. See French Army lists. F. S. D.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.—In the burial-ground, belonging to Chelsea College, near the entrance, is the following singular epitaph:

"Here rests William Hiseland, a veteran, if ever soldier was, who merited well a pension, if long service be a merit, having served upward of the days of man; ancient, but not superannuated; engaged in a series of wars, civil as well as foreign, yet maimed or worn out by neither. His complexion was fresh and florid; his health hale and hearty; his memory exact and ready. In stature he exceeded the military size; in strength he surpassed the prime of youth; and what rendered his age still more patriarchal, when above a hundred years old, he took unto him a wife. Read, fellow-soldiers, and reflect that there is a spiritual warfare as well as a warfare temporal. Born the 1st of August, 1620; died the 17th of February, 1732, aged 112."—*Lyson's Environs of London*, vol. 2, part 1, p. 96.

<sup>1</sup> Benjamin Merrill was for many years a lawyer in Salem, Mass., and died about twenty years since.

<sup>2</sup> Nathaniel Merrill (my grandfather) removed to Fryeburg (Maine), and had, I think, 12 children:—John, Moses, Nathaniel, Isaac (my father), James, Sarah, Dolly, Thos. Haynes, Samuel, Nancy, Betsey, and Ruth. These all lived in that section of country. I am unable to trace any of the brothers or sisters of Nathaniel Merrill.



MRS. MARY (WARD) WOODBRIDGE.—The date of the death of this lady (the wife of Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, of Windsor, Ct., Bristol, R. I., and Medford, Mass.), is given by Mr. Savage, and I think by all other writers who have noticed it, except Mr. Chase, as October 11, 1680. This is five years too early, as is shown by her tomb-stone still standing in Bristol, R. I. The following copy of the inscription on this stone was made by W. E. Woodbridge, of Glen Falls, N. Y., June 4, 1868. The monument is described by him as a horizontal slab of red freestone about 30 in. by 68 inches, the lines of lettering being cut lengthwise of the stone. It formerly stood in the old "Common" burial ground, but has been removed to the side of the fine edifice of the Congregational church. The inscription is remarkable, among those of so early a date, for the entire absence of titles :

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
MARY THE WIFE OF
BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE
DECEASED OCT 11 1685.
THEN BRISTOL LOST A FRIEND - - A - - ARTE - -
A LOVELY PATTERN - - - - - IN LIFE - - - D
- - DREADFUL - - - - - - - - - - - -
BEHOLD - - - - - - - - - - - -

Rev. Benjamin and Mary (Ward) Woodbridge, had five children, viz. : 1. *Elizabeth*, b. April 31, 1673 ; d. Dec. 6, 1729 ; m. 1st, Rev. John Clark, 2d, Rev. John Odlin. 2. *Benjamin*, died early. 3. Hon. *Dudley*, of Barbadoes, b. Sept. 7, 1677 ; H. C. 1696 ; d. Feb. 11, 1720. 4. *Benjamin*, of Boston, b. Oct. 12, 1680. 5. Rev. *Samuel*, of East Hartford, Ct., b. about 1683 ; H. C. 1701 ; d. June 9, 1746.

Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge married at Hingham, Aug. 31, 1686, a second wife, Mrs. Deborah Tarlton, widow of Henry Tarlton, and daughter of Daniel Cushing, who survived him. J. W. D.

COL. PITCAIRN.—[October] "28. At the commissioners house in Chatham dock-yard, after a long illness, Col. Pitcairn, of the 38th regiment of foot. He was a gentleman much respected ; son-in-law of Commissioner Proby ; son of the late Major Pitcairn, of the Chatham marines, who was unfortunately killed at the battle of Bunker's-hill, in the beginning of the American war ; and nephew of the late Dr. P. of London."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, November, 1797.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

FREEMAN=BACON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Boston, June 8, 1869, by Rev. Frederick Freeman, of Sandwich, assisted by Rev. George D. Johnson, of Boston, George A. Freeman, of Boston, to Mary A., daughter of William Bacon.

### DEATHS.

ALLEN, Hon. Charles, at his residence in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 6, 1869, after a prolonged illness, aged 72 years. For many years Judge Allen held an eminent position at the bar of Massachusetts and in public life. He was admitted to the bar in 1816, and began his practice in New-Braintree. He soon after removed to Worcester and became a partner of Hon. John Davis, who was then and for

many years after active and distinguished in public affairs. From 1829 to 1837 Mr. Allen represented the town of Worcester in one or the other branch of the State legislature. In 1842 he served with Hon. Abbott Lawrence and Hon. John Mills on the commission for the settlement of the north-eastern boundary, and received from Mr. Webster, at that time Secretary of State, the most cordial acknowledgment of the value and importance of his services. The same year he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but resigned two years later. He was nominated by Governor Briggs to the Supreme bench in 1847, but declined. His judicial career, interrupted in 1844, was resumed in 1858, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court for the County of



Suffolk, and Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth at the time of the reorganization in 1860. He held this position till the spring of 1867, when on account of failing health he was forced to retire. Soon after his retirement, he was stricken with partial paralysis, from the effects of which he suffered till within a few days, when he was prostrated by a second and fatal stroke.

Judge Allen represented the old Ninth district in the 31st and 32d Congresses, being chosen as one of the first representatives of the free soil party, which he contributed more than any other man, except, possibly, Senator Wilson, to initiate and sustain in its early day. He was an active and influential member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and was one of the delegates from Massachusetts to the Peace Congress at Washington in 1861. Besides these public offices, he held many places of trust and responsibility in the community where he resided, and whose respect for him was never shaken, even during the heated political contests in which he engaged. At the bar he was the associate and peer of many able men, among whom he was recognized as a sound and learned lawyer, and subsequently as an able and upright judge. Upon the platform he was an impressive speaker; he was conscientious in the performance of his public duties; and as a citizen was above reproach.—*Advertiser*.

CHAPMAN, Hon. Charles, in Hartford, Ct., Aug. 8, 1869, in the 71st year of his age. By his death (says the *New-Haven Palladium*), the bar of Connecticut loses one of its ablest members, one who, indeed, in some branches of his profession, had no superior. His ready and incisive wit, his boundless fertility of resources in the conduct of a trial, and his happy facility of expression often rising into rare eloquence, will long be remembered. With a jury Mr. Chapman was almost unequalled. His clear statement of a case at once won their confidence and was in itself an argument. In criminal trials his engagement came to be looked upon as tantamount to an acquittal, and it was in that branch of his profession that he achieved his greatest triumphs. Though no man in the State had greater power of stinging satire or used it more frequently or with better effect in pleading than did Mr. Chapman, his character was one of rare geniality and amiability. He was essentially kind-hearted, full of jest and pleasant anecdotes, which he told admirably, and to the last a delightful companion.

Few men so long retained the buoy-

ancy and light-heartedness of youth. His mental powers outlived his physical strength, and till within a few months, when failing health compelled him to retire from practice, he was as keen and dangerous an antagonist in the courts as in his youth. It is a precious quality of genius that it never grows old, and all the brilliant faculties which had distinguished Mr. Chapman during his long and successful career were his to the last day he appeared in the harness of the profession he so much adorned. His name and fame will long be cherished in the annals of the Connecticut bar, and it is to be hoped a permanent record of his life will be compiled by some one competent for the task. Charles Chapman was born at Newtown, co. of Litchfield, in June, 1799. He was descended from a family which had long been settled in the State. His father, Asa Chapman, was a lawyer of distinction, a judge of the Supreme Court, and at one time conducted a law school, from which many able lawyers graduated.

When the rebellion broke out, Mr. Chapman at once declared himself for the Union and made several able speeches on behalf of the government, in one of which, delivered in Brewster Hall, in this city, at a meeting called to raise troops, he declared "that the man who opposed the enlistment of men to put down the rebellion ought to be buried with his face downwards, in token of his infamy." As the war proceeded his tender nature shrunk from the inevitable destruction of life, and he returned to the democratic party, but of late years took no part in politics. He leaves three children:—Charles R., for years his partner in business, and at present Mayor of Hartford; Frances (the widow of Mr. Edward Filley), and Charlotte, the wife of Mr. Samuel McLean, a prominent merchant of New-York. In an obituary notice, the *Courant* says:

"Mr. Chapman is almost the last of a race of great lawyers in Connecticut. Of those who have been in active practice within thirty, most of them within twenty years, Roger Sherman, of Fairfield, Seth P. Staples, Governor Baldwin, Dennis Kimberly, Governor Dutton, of New-Haven; Henry Strong, of Norwich; Charles Hawley, of Stamford; Judge Sanford, of New-Milford; Chief Justice Church, of New-Milford; Governor Ellsworth, Chief Justice Williams, Chief Justice Storrs and Governor Toucey, of Hartford, are dead. Wm. Hungerford of Hartford, and Ralph I. Ingersoll of New-Haven, and Judge Seymour of Litchfield, have retired from active la-



bor. Thomas C. Perkins is the only one of the conspicuous lawyers of that generation, or we might say two generations, who remains in active practice. Mr. Perkins has been at the bar, in unremitting toil and distinguished rank, for nearly half a century, and Mr. Chapman had practised nearly as long."

**CAMPBELL**, Rev. George W., for many years pastor of the Congregational church in Newbury, Vt.—at his residence in Bradford, Mass., Feb. 2, 1869, aged 74 years.

**DIXON**, Joseph, Esq., in Jersey City, N. J., June 21, 1869, aged 71 years. He was a most remarkable, not to say extraordinary man. He made a machine to cut files before he attained his majority, learned the printer's trade, afterward that of wood engraving, then lithography, and afterward studied medicine, and in that connection became interested in chemistry, becoming finally one of the most accomplished and comprehensive chemists in the country. He was a thorough optician, and had no equal in his knowledge of photography. He took up the experiments of Daguerre in 1839, and was probably the first person to take a portrait by the camera. He showed Prof. Morse how to take portraits by means of a reflector, so that the subjects should not appear reversed. Morse tried to get the plan patented in Europe. Mr. Dixon built the first locomotive, with wooden wheels, but with the same double crank now used. He originated the process of photo-lithography, and published it years before it was believed to be useful. By his process of transferring, the old bank notes were easily counterfeited, and it was to guard against the abuse of his own process that he brought out the system of printing in colors on the bills, and had the method patented, but never received any benefit from the patent, all the banks having used it without pay. He perfected the system of making collodion for the photographers, and assisted Mr. Harrison in getting a true system for grinding the lenses for camera tubes. He originated the anti-friction metal, that has been for a great many years known as "Babbitt metal;" and he is the father of the steel melting business in this country.

**LITTLE**, Charles C., Esq., at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 9, 1869. Mr. Little was born in Kennebunk, and at the time of his death was about seventy years old. Nearly forty years ago, in connection with the late James Brown, he bought out the old firm of Hilliard & Gray, and from that time has been known as the senior partner of the largest

law publishing firm in the country, Little, Brown & Co. He was twice married; first to Miss Hilliard, daughter of the late Deacon Hilliard, of Cambridge, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, who survive him. His second wife and widow was Miss Wheaton, daughter of Henry Wheaton, the well-known writer on international law. Mr. Little owned a large amount of real estate in Cambridge, and many of the fine residences near Dana Hill are due to his taste and enterprise. Mr. Little's career as a business man is a long and honorable one. Integrity, uprightness and great prudence characterized all his business transactions, and his conduct toward his inferiors was gentlemanly, courteous and not overbearing. He was one of the most respected citizens of Cambridge, and was president of the Charles River Bank for years. He was also a prominent director of the Union Horse Railway and the Cambridge Gas Light Company.

**PIERCE**, Mrs. Abigail—wife of Mr. Nathaniel Pierce, and daughter of the late William Wellington, Esq., of Lexington, Mass.—in Lexington, July 15, 1869, aged 63 yrs. 5 mos. and 4 days.

**SWIFT**, Stetson Briggs, in South Reading, Mass., March 9, 1869, aged 54 years, 2 months and 15 days. He married Dec. 22, 1839, Sarah, daughter of David and Athelia Smilie, of Bath, Me. He was son of Josiah and Elanor (Spooner) Swift, of Wareham, Mass., subsequently of Farmington, Me.

Mrs. Elanor (S.) Swift was daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Young) Spooner, of Dartmouth. Cornelius S. died in service in Revolutionary army, having first enlisted in the company of Capt. Lucien Page, and marched for Roxbury, April 21, 1775, and thence on in service. We last find him, on "List of men raised in y<sup>e</sup> county of Bristol to serve in the Continental army agreeable to a resolve of y<sup>e</sup> General Court of Mass. of Dec. 21, 1781." Mrs. Elanor (S.) Swift was granddaughter of Simpson and Sarah (Lenney) Spooner, of Dartmouth; gr.-granddaughter of Isaac and Alice Spooner, of Dartmouth, and gr.-gr.-granddaughter of William and Hannah (Pratt) Spooner, of Plymouth and Dartmouth.

T. S.

**WANDELL**, Capt. Daniel T., at Greenpoint, L. I., June 18, 1869, aged 98 years. He was one of the oldest captains of Hudson river craft. He saw Major Andre executed, and the capture of Stony Point by Anthony Wayne.



## NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

## NECROLOGY.

[Communicated by REV. DOBUS CLARKE, D.D., Historiographer.]

ORR, Rev. John.—Rev. John Orr, the great-grandson of John Orr, was a teacher by profession, and came to this country from the north of Ireland, and first settled in Londonderry, N. H. He was of the stock called “Scotch-Irish,” yet he was a pure Scotchman and a Presbyterian. His youngest son, Hon. John Orr, grandfather of the subject of this notice, settled in Bedford, N. H., and was one of the worthies of that town. He was for many years one of the elders of the church; justice of the peace and of the quorum; senator of the third district; counsellor for the county of Hillsborough, and many years a representative from Bedford. Hon. Benjamin Orr, the son of John of Bedford, and the father of the Rev. John Orr, was born in Bedford, N. H., in 1772, and was graduated at Dartmouth College. He became an eminent lawyer and resided in Brunswick, Me. His wife, the mother of Rev. John Orr, was Elizabeth Tappan, from Newburyport, and daughter of Capt. Richard Tappan. She was of the fourth generation in descent from John Robinson, of Leyden memory. Rev. John Orr, lately deceased, was born in Topsam, Me., Sept. 2, 1813; was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834; studied theology at Bangor Theo. Seminary, and was graduated at that institution in 1838. He preached one year in Vermont, two years at Gouverneur, N. Y., where he received a call to settle, but declined. He commenced supplying the pulpit at Alfred, Me., in 1844; was ordained and remained there as pastor until 1867. A change of residence becoming necessary for his health, he came to Melrose in Nov., 1867, for rest. Two months after settling in Melrose, he had a severe attack of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered, his mind being partially impaired. He died in an apoplectic fit, Jan. 25, 1869.

He married Mary E. Moore, of Gardiner, Me., in 1842. Their family consisted of four children:—Benjamin Orr, now twenty-five years of age; Elizabeth Gay Orr, aged twenty-two years; Annie Moore Orr, aged eighteen years, and John Hammond Orr, who died in 1858, aged one year.

Mr. Orr furnished several articles for publication, among which was a tract on intemperance, which his parish published.

Mr. Orr had been in the ministry nearly 30 years; and it is quite remarkable that his ministry was chiefly passed in one place. He possessed more than ordinary mental capacity and culture. He was deeply thoughtful, and studious, and seldom left a subject till he had reached its depths. He was inclined to shrink from a large contact with the world, and chose rather the little world of his own household and self-communings. Yet his intercourse with his people and brethren was always courteous, agreeable and profitable. He could not have held his place in that shire town, of considerable culture, if he had not possessed high personal excellencies. He was conservative in his theology and opinions; open and zealous in his position; uncompromising in his views of right, and threats fell powerless at his feet. He held no views which he was willing to barter away for personal popularity, or personal position, and he prized above “theologies and questions of government,” the truth “as it is in Jesus,” which he loved to preach, which he beautifully illustrated in his life, and in the consolations of which, we trust, he died.

Mr. Orr was elected a resident member of this society, Feb. 26, 1848.

HAYES, Hon. Thomas M.—Thomas McCulloch Hayes, who was elected a resident member of this society, Oct. 2, 1867, was born in Kennebunk-Port, Me., Aug. 18, 1819, and died in Boston Feb. 1, 1869.

He was the son of Joseph M. Hayes and Susan (Wilde) Hayes. Joseph, the father, was born in Dover, N. H., and descended from a family long settled in that place. He settled first in Kennebunk, Me., and afterwards removed to Saco, where he died.

His son, Thomas, graduated at Bowdoin College; studied law, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Saco. Such were the qualities of his mind, that he soon rose to eminence at the bar of the county of York. His close and cautious logic; his thorough investigation of all details of the cases which were entrusted to his care; his quickness of apprehension; and a courtesy of demeanor towards his associates at the bar, which rarely failed him in his sharpest forensic



contests, soon won for him a large measure of public confidence, and the high respect of the legal profession. The fame of the young advocate extended beyond the limits of the county, and he was called to practise in several other counties in that State. His qualities, as a lawyer, developed and expanded with his growing reputation. With a riper experience, he rose to the front rank of the bar of Maine, and was acknowledged to be among the leaders in his profession.

Desirous of a still larger field of usefulness, in 1864 he removed to Boston. But he did not come here unheralded. His reputation came before him. With all the disadvantages of an untried position; with a new clientage to form; and with the ablest competitors around him, he was found equal to the task. At the Suffolk bar, in the presence of so much legal experience, learning and talent, he early took a prominent position. His energy, close study, quick perception, gentlemanly bearing, uprightness and honesty soon placed him, in the public estimation, among the marked and able members of the legal fraternity in this metropolis. His career here was short, but long enough to settle the point that if another decade of years had been added to his life, he would have filled out one of those grand old legal reputations which are cherished among the traditions of the bar of Massachusetts as the very acme of professional fame.

A meeting of the Suffolk bar was called to express their sentiments upon the occasion of his sudden departure, of which Hon. Henry W. Paine was chairman, and Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., Secretary, and in the resolutions they adopted, they speak of his "patient culture," "legal acumen," "readiness of apprehension," "forensic eloquence," his strict "integrity," "polished courtesy," and "the purity of his professional life."

Mr. Hayes had little taste indeed for politics. There was nothing in the structure of his mind, or in his moral principles, which allied him to the demagogue or even to the mere politician. He lived and moved upon a higher and nobler plane. In the year 1854, he was elected to the senate of the State of Maine, and in 1860 he was induced to accept the barren honor of a nomination for congress in his native district, but there his political career terminated.

Mr. Hayes was twice married. His first wife was Sarah S. Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Dolly Smith, of Kennebunk, Me. Their children were: Frederick L., Lucy W., and Joseph T. Hayes. The last two have deceased. His second wife was Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, whose maiden name was Leavitt. There were no children by the last marriage.

Mr. Hayes was reared and nurtured in the Calvinistic faith, and the judgment of his mature life affirmed the correctness of the principles in which he was educated. The suddenness of his departure left little opportunity to test the strength of those principles as a support in the final hour.

RICHARDSON, Joseph, Esq.—Mr. Richardson was born in Durham, New-Hampshire, November 24th, 1803, died in Boston, February 24th, 1869, and was buried in Mount Auburn cemetery on the 27th. He had reached the age of 65 years and three months.

The subject of this notice was the youngest of eight children. After some experience in a country store he was invited to enter a larger business establishment in Philadelphia, in 1821, at the age of eighteen, where he remained until the partnership was dissolved by the death of the senior partner, who left him, by will, a small legacy in token of his fidelity. In 1822, he came to Boston, and entered the store of the late Thomas West, wholesale grocer on central wharf. He continued with Mr. West until his majority, when he was taken into partnership under the firm of Thomas West & Co. After Mr. West retired from business Mr. Richardson formed a business connection, which proved an unfortunate arrangement. After this he did a small commission business with some South-American houses, and latterly found employment in the management of a large trust property. He served in the city council one year, but removed from the ward he represented before another election.

Mr. Richardson was twice married. His first wife was Caroline King, only daughter of the late Gedney King, of Boston, by whom he had five children, three of whom survived him, namely: Caroline K., Sara F., and Gedney K. His second wife, Caroline Mackay, daughter of the late John Mackay, of Boston, survived him.

Mr. Richardson shunned office and notoriety; with friends he was genial and kind to a remarkable degree, and those who knew him best loved him most. His many generous and obliging acts will long be remembered by the recipients of his favors. He was singularly guileless and confiding; greatly too much so for his pecuniary advantage.



His father, also named Joseph, was born in Boston, December 25th, 1756, and after serving in the revolutionary war six years, settled in New-Hampshire, and there spent the residue of his life. He was twice wounded in the left arm and shoulder.

His mother was Sarah Hanson, of Dover, N. H.; who was born December 22, 1762, and died December 19, 1831.

His grand-parents, on the mother's side, were: Humphrey Hanson and Joanna Watson, both of Dover. Humphrey was born August 27, 1738; married Joanna Watson, and died at the age of twenty-seven, leaving two sons and two daughters. Joseph Hanson, the father of Humphrey, married Sarah Scammons, of Saco, Me., who died Sept. 2d, 1738, six days after the birth of Humphrey. The Hanson family was very numerous, and owned a large share of land about Dover, with plenty of the race to inherit it.

Mr. R.'s paternal grandfather, Philip Richardson, was born, lived and died in Boston. His business was that of a ropemaker. "Richardson's Rope Walk" was well remembered by elderly persons living ten years ago. He married Esther Webster, daughter of Capt. John Webster, of Boston, designated in those days as a "London Captain." She was born March 19th, 1724, and died March 17th, 1810. She survived her husband many years.

Mr. Richardson, the subject of this notice, was elected a resident member of this society Oct. 2d, 1862.

VALENTINE, David Thomas, Esq., of the city of New-York, died there Feb. 25th, 1869, aged 67 years. He was born in East Chester, co. Westchester, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1801. He received a good common school education at the Westchester Academy, at White-Plains. At the age of fourteen he went to New-York, and for seven years was a grocer's clerk. In 1821 he was appointed clerk of the Marine Court, and in 1837 he was chosen clerk to the common council, which position he held, with equal credit to himself and advantage to the city, through all the mutations of New-York politics, till 1869, a period of 31 years, when, as he thought, he was quite unceremoniously suspended by the election of another gentleman to that office. From that time his health began to wane. About the same time his son, a crippled young man, was removed from his position of librarian of the city library. Whether these events, which were entirely unexpected to the aged veteran in the public service, hastened his departure from time, is a question upon which different opinions are entertained; but the simple fact is unquestionable, that from the occurrence of those events, his health failed, and he gradually descended to the grave.

Mr. Valentine was a man of marked traits of character. He was often called "the brains" of the common council of the city of New-York.

He was a man of remarkable industry. In 1842 he published the first number of his *Manual of the Common Council*, and continued it till 1868, having issued twenty-five volumes of that important statistical and historical work. We have thirteen volumes of that valuable work in our own library. These volumes are a storehouse of amusing and instructive matter, pertaining to the city of New-York.

Upon all matters relating to the history of that city, "Old Uncle David" was an authority, and an authority which the boldest man might well hesitate to call in question. His love of research, his love of truth, and his proverbial accuracy of details, rendered his public services invaluable. His close attention to business created, almost of course, some peculiar habits. Though residing in New-York ever since the year 1814, "it is said he never crossed any of the ferries connecting that city with its surroundings since the boats were first driven by steam power. He never manifested a desire to leave the city, never saw the inside of a theatre, and never attended any place where dramatic representations of any kind were given."

His honesty and urbanity were proverbial, and had their root in deep religious principle. Fifty-four years ago he connected himself with the Baptist denomination, and for nearly twenty-seven years was a deacon of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, of which the Rev. Dr. J. Ryland Kendrick is now pastor. At his funeral, Dr. Kendrick delivered an appropriate discourse from Acts 13, 36: "After having served his generation he fell on sleep"; The leading thought of which was: "The dignity and rewards of a useful Public Life."

Mr. Valentine was the only representative of the city government, who, for ten years past, has been admitted to membership in the New-York Historical Society. This is a fact of deep significance.

In addition to his "Manual of the Common Council," he published a "History



of New-York," which lacks indeed many reminiscences of its earlier career, but which is an agreeable volume.

Mr. Valentine's personal appearance was peculiarly majestic. His features bore a very striking resemblance to those of Washington.

He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Karnes, who died about seventeen years ago. His surviving widow is the daughter of Francis Spicer, Esq. By his first wife he had five children, all of whom are still living.

Mr. Valentine was elected a corresponding member of this society, May 2d, 1855.

**FOLSOM, Hon. George.**—The Hon. George Folsom, of New-York, was keeping house in Rome, Italy, with all his family, and died suddenly in that city, March 27th, 1869, probably from a renewed attack of paralysis. A letter from him dated March 23, only four days before his death, reported him better than he had been for some time, and that he was able to walk out.

He was born in Kennebunk, Me., May 23d, 1802. His father Thomas Folsom was a native of Exeter, N. H., a jeweller by trade, and of the same family with Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, an officer in the old French war, and a member of the continental congress. His mother was an Ela, of East-Haverhill, Mass. His father kept a tavern in Kennebunk, and moved to Portland in 1809, and followed the same occupation. George graduated at Harvard College in 1822, and commenced the study of law with Ether Shepley, late chief justice of the supreme court of Maine, in Saco; and while engaged in the study, he prepared the *History of Saco and Biddeford*, published in 1830, in which he preserved many valuable facts taken from original documents, relating to the early history of these towns and to the State. He soon after moved to Worcester, Mass., and established himself in the practice of law. His interest in historical studies introduced him at once to the American Antiquarian Society, and he was made its librarian, and in 1835, as chairman of the publishing committee, edited the 2d volume of its transactions.

In a year or two after this he moved to New-York, and engaged in the practice of his profession. The same zeal in historical pursuits made his services valuable to the N. Y. Historical Society, which was then in a very languishing condition, but which by his unwearied exertions he revived and placed on a new career of prosperity, for which it is now conspicuous. In 1838, he delivered two lectures before it on the discovery of America by the Northmen; in 1839, he delivered another lecture before it on the life and voyages of Americus Vesputius. In 1839, he was made its librarian. In 1841, he edited volume i., new series, of the collections of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., almost exclusively occupied with the annals of the Dutch colonists, and one of the most meritorious and valuable volumes published by that society. In 1842, he published "*Mexico in 1842*," 18 mo. In 1843, he made his first visit to Europe, and, on his return, published his translation of "*Letters or Despatches of Hernando Cortes*," in New-York and London.

In 1844, he was chosen to the senate of New-York for four years by the American party, and became a prominent member. As a member of the court of errors, then the highest legal tribunal of the State, his legal discussions and opinions gave him a high rank. He was dignified in manners, courteous in deportment and eloquent in his addresses.

In 1846, he delivered the anniversary discourse before the Maine Historical Society, of which he was an early member. His principal topics were the discovery and colonization of Maine, with notices of Sir F. Gorges, and the other prominent adventurers in the voyages to our shores, and their various fortunes. Gorges, as the proprietor of the province and the most active agent in the settlement of the territory, received ample commendation and illustration. The discourse was very able, and was published in the 2d volume of the Maine Hist. Coll., and in a separate pamphlet-form, with valuable notes.

In 1850, he was appointed charge d'affaires to the Netherlands, and there availed himself of the facilities the place and his mission afforded, to pursue his investigations into the Dutch history of New-York. His interest in historical studies never ceased while his health enabled him to pursue them, and his pen followed the activity of his mind in spreading their fruits before the public. Among his later performances was a lecture before the New-York Historical Society, on the life, character and services of Col. Barré, of the British parliament, in which he showed the important services rendered by him in parliament to the cause of America in the revolution.

Mr. Folsom married a daughter of Benjamin Winthrop, and granddaughter of Petrus Stuyvesant, who united in her person the blood of Gov. Stuyvesant of New-



York and Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts, and also of Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut. She died three or four years ago, leaving a son and two daughters, who survive their father, and were with him at Rome, at his death. The son married, in 1867, Miss Fuller, daughter of William H. Fuller, Esq., and niece of Margaret (Fuller) d'Ossili. They have one child, born in 1868.

Mr. Folsom received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vermont in 1860.

He was elected a corresponding member of this society, October 14, 1845.

ANDREW, Hon. John Albion, LL.D. For memoir, see *ante*, pp. 1—12.

POTTER, Hon. Chandler Eastman. For memoir, see *ante*, pp. 61—66.

FOWLE, William Bentley, Esq. For memoir, see *ante*, pp. 111—117.

BELL, Hon. Samuel Dana, LL.D. For memoir, see *ante*, pp. 249—253.

FLETCHER, Hon. Calvin. For memoir, see *ante*, pp. 377—391.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

*Boston, Wednesday, June 2, 1869.* A stated meeting was held at the rooms of the society, at 3 o'clock, P.M. The president in the chair. Mr. Albert H. Hoyt was chosen secretary, *pro tempore*.

The librarian, Mr. Wm. J. Foley, reported that since the last meeting the society had received donations of seventeen bound volumes and twenty-nine pamphlets; a MS. sermon preached by Rev. Moses Parsons, of Byfield, Mass.; a bronze medallion portrait of General Washington, and three large photographs. The first of these presents a view of "The old tavern-stand of Capt. Levi Pease, in Shrewsbury, Mass." Mr. Pease was a stirring man in his day; he established and ran a line of stages between Shrewsbury and Boston, which was the first in Massachusetts, and probably the first in the colonies. He procured a charter for the first turnpike road which was granted in Massachusetts. The second photograph gives a view of the "Old Homestead of Major-General Artemas Ward, where he lived and died, in Shrewsbury, Mass." The third brings before the eye "The old homestead of the late Capt. Clap, Willow court, Dorchester, Mass., occupied for a time by soldiers of the Revolution." This house is now the home of Miss Catharine Clap, daughter of the afore-named, and now in the eighty-eighth year of her age, and the only survivor of the family. For these photographs, and the medallion portrait of Washington, the society is indebted to W. A. Brigham, Esq., of Boston, who recently gave the society a beautiful photographic picture of the "Old homestead of the Rev. Peter Whitney, of Northborough, Mass., the historian of the county of Worcester."

Among the volumes are "The Mount Vernon Papers," the gift of Miss Martha A. Quincy, of Boston; Durrie's "Alphabetical Index to American Genealogies and Pedigrees, contained in State, County and Town Histories," the gift of Mr. Thomas Lang, of Malden, Mass.; a copy of Mr. Drake's very valuable "Annals of Witchcraft," just published, presented by the author; and "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova-Scotia, published under a Resolution of the House of Assembly, passed March 15, 1865. Edited by Thomas C. Akins, D.C.L., Commissioner of Public Records," the gift of the Government of Nova-Scotia.

The corresponding secretary, the Rev. E. F. Slafter, reported that he had received letters accepting membership from the following gentlemen: James L. Alexander, M.D., of Belmont, Mass.; Col. Joshua Winslow Peirce, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Messrs. Daniel Denny, George Bigelow Chase, Col. James W. Sever, Gen. George Bernard Drake, Charles Dudley Homans, M.D., all of Boston; and Isaac Borden Chase, of Fall River.

The historiographer, Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., read a biographical sketch of the late Rev. Pliny Holton White, A.M., a life member, who died at his residence in Coventry, Vt., on the 24th of April last. Mr. White, at the time of his death, was the president of the Vermont Historical Society, and in matters pertaining to local and biographical history was, probably, the best informed of the citizens of that State.

The board of directors nominated three gentlemen for resident membership, who were elected.

Rev. E. Sumner Atwood, of Salem, Mass., then read a very carefully prepared paper on the "Part which the town of Needham, Mass., took in the revolutionary war." The admirable manner in which this, hitherto overlooked but very important, chapter in our local history was presented, called forth the warmest commendations of the meeting.

Rev. George E. Day, D.D., Professor of the Hebrew Language and Biblical Theology in Yale University, and a resident member of the society, addressed the meet-



ing in regard to his visit, some years ago, to Leyden, and the results of his investigations there, in company with Rev. Dr. Dexter, concerning the residence and burial place of John Robinson, the "Pilgrim," and gave a detailed and interesting account of the circumstances connected with their placing a memorial tablet in the outer wall of the house now standing on the site of that once occupied by Mr. Robinson. Professor Day suggested the propriety of this society's availing itself of the opportunity also granted, of placing a mural tablet, commemorative of Mr. Robinson, in Peter's church, Leyden, where he was buried. The following committee was appointed to consider and report upon the suggestion of Professor Day, viz.: Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, George E. Day, D.D., J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., Winslow Lewis, M.D., Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Timothy Farrar, LL.D., Dorus Clarke, D.D., and John H. Sheppard, Esq.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the donors of books, &c., above named.

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### BOOK NOTICES.

*The Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812; or Illustrations, by Pen and Pencil, of the History, Biography, Scenery, Relics and Traditions of the Last War for American Independence.* By BENSON J. LOSSING. *With Several Hundred Engravings on Wood, by Lossing and Barritt, chiefly from Original Sketches by the Author.* New-York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers. 1869. Royal 8vo. pp. 1084.

Mr. Lossing is well known to our readers, and to the reading community generally, as an accurate and pains-taking historical writer. His *Pictorial Field-Book of the American Revolution*, of which this is a continuation, is one of the most fascinating books upon that period in the history of our country that has yet been produced. Its animated and graceful style, its new and interesting facts and its beautiful and appropriate pictorial illustrations, give freshness to a familiar subject, and even re-awaken an interest in the narrative among those who have been wearied by monotonous repetitions of the incidents of those days.

In order to prepare himself for his present task, Mr. Lossing tells us, in his preface, that he "has travelled more than ten thousand miles in this country and the Canadas, with notebook and pencil in hand, visiting places of historic interest connected with the war of 1812, from the great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, gathering up, recording and delineating every thing of special value, not found in books, illustrative of the subject, and making himself familiar with the topography and incidents of the battle-fields of that war. Access to the archives of government, state and national, and to private collections, was freely given him; and from the lips of actors in the events of that struggle he received the most interesting information concerning it, which might have perished with them."

The course which the author has adopted has some striking advantages over the manner in which history is usually written. It will be perceived that while he has not neglected published documents, the public archives and other sources of history commonly resorted to for facts, he has, at the same time, taken great pains to consult the scattered historical materials which remain in private hands all over the country. He has sought to make himself familiar not only with the events themselves, but likewise with the scenes where those events occurred. He has visited those scenes, and by the magic touch of his pencil has transferred them to his own pages for the instruction of his readers. The traditions of the spot, the narratives of the actors themselves or their relatives or acquaintances, and everything else concerning them which an intelligent curiosity could suggest, has here been carefully garnered up. The various squibs and caricatures of the day have not been forgotten, but have been used and frequently reproduced to illustrate the times and show the feelings of the people.

Fairness and candor are prominent characteristics of Mr. Lossing's writings. His whole object appears to be to present to his readers an unvarnished narrative of the events themselves. He maligns no man's character for the purpose of producing an effect, and, if he errs at all, he errs on the side of charity.

Among the natives of Boston, who distinguished themselves in the war of 1812, and are honorably mentioned in this work, we notice the following: in the Navy—Com. David Porter, who commanded the renowned frigate *Essex* in her memorable and final cruise in the Pacific ocean; Lient. James Sigourney, who commanded the schooner-of-war, *Asp*, in defence of which vessel, in Chesapeake bay, he gallantly fell sword in hand; and Midshipman Lewis Henchman, brother of Dr. Henchman, who, when a mere stripling, was in the engagement between the frigates *United States* and *Macedonian*. In the Army—Col. Thomas Aspinwall, who gallantly fought in repelling the attack of Sir George Prevost on Sackett's Harbor, and afterwards commanded a regiment in the desperate sortie from Fort Erie, under Gen. Gaines, in which conflict he lost an arm, and who is now spending the



close of an honorable life among us; Maj. Abraham Eustis, who fought at the capture of York and in other actions; Capt. Samuel D. Harris, who commanded the squadron of cavalry in the battle of Chippewa; Capt. Thomas Harrison, who lost a leg at that battle; Capt. David S. Townsend, who at the battle of Chrystler's Field also lost a leg; Capt. Alexander C. W. Fanning, distinguished in the battles of Sackett's Harbor, Chippewa, Fort Erie, &c.; Col. Josiah Snelling, distinguished in the battles of Tippecanoe, Brown-town, and other places, in honor of whom Fort Snelling was named; and Maj. John Mountfort, brother of George Mountfort, Esq., late U. S. Consul to Crete, who won distinction in the battles of York, Fort George and Plattsburgh, and in some of the severe encounters between the hostile fleets on Lake Ontario, having volunteered with his company, and served with them as marines in Com. Chauncey's flag-ship, "Gen. Pike." Four of the above named officers were natives of the "North End," namely, Com. Porter, Col. Snelling, Maj. Mountfort and Lieut. Sigourney.

Among those born in the vicinity of Boston, who distinguished themselves in this war, we notice the following: Capt. Alexander S. Brooks, at the battle of Plattsburgh, and his brother Lieut. John Brooks, of the Marine corps, a graduate of Harvard College, who fell in the battle of Lake Erie on board of Perry's flag ship; Capt. Abraham F. Hull, son of Gen. Hull, who gallantly fell in the battle of Chippewa, and Maj. Joseph Grafton, who fought in the battle of Chrystler's Field.

The present volume is brought out in an uniform style with the two volumes on the revolution. Like that work, it is profusely illustrated with engravings, the number in this work being over eight hundred. The book cannot fail to be liberally patronized. J. W. D.

*Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts.* By GEORGE H. MOORE, Librarian of the New-York Historical Society, and Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

That slavery existed in Massachusetts in her Colonial and Provincial state, every well informed person will admit; and the fact of its existence, with all its aggravating and extenuating circumstances, should be stated by every historian who treats upon the subject. Mr. Moore, in the work before us, has been very careful to present the evidence of the existence of slavery, but has neglected to furnish any proof that slavery existed here in a modified form. Nay, while he has apparently taxed his industry to collect evidence, and has shown great skill in collecting expressions and terms, showing slavery in the most odious form; he has failed to let one word fall, which would in any degree extenuate the evil. On the contrary, he says of the legislation of Massachusetts, "It sanctions the Slave Trade, and the perpetual bondage of Indians and Negroes, their children, and their children's children, and entitles Massachusetts to precedence over any and all the other colonies in similar legislation. It anticipates by many years any thing of the sort to be found in the statutes of Virginia, or Maryland, or South Carolina; and nothing like it is to be found in the cotemporary codes of her sister colonies in New-England."

This quotation from his eighteenth page shows us in advance what may be expected from Mr. Moore on this subject. He takes no note of the fact that the slaves were few in number, that they were mostly employed in families, and were treated like the other domestics; that they enjoyed the same marriage and religious privileges as the whites; united with the same churches, and sat at the same communion table with their masters. On the contrary when he finds any fact, circumstance or law to mitigate the evils of slavery, he appears to labor hard to show that it is no exception to the iron rule of slavery, and contains no evidence that the people had any aversion to the institution.

In 1641, the General Court passed the following law on the subject of slavery: "It is ordered that there shall never be any bond slavery, villinage or captivity among us, unless it be lawful captives taken in just war, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves or are sold to us. And these shall have all the liberties and Christian usages which the law of God, established in Israel, concerning such persons, doth require. This exempts none from servitude who shall be judged thereto by authority."

Though Mr. Moore says that this enactment does not afford "a trace of anti-slavery sentiment," yet I believe that every unbiassed person will view it in another light. In the first place, it will be seen that this statute does not establish or create slavery. On the contrary it absolutely prohibits it, except in some cases. These exceptions we propose to examine.

1. "*Lawful captives taken in just wars.*" During the war with the Pequots in 1637 some of the Indians that fell into the hands of the Colony were sold as slaves; and a few cases of the kind occurred in the Narragansett war some thirty years later. Now it is well known that the enslaving of prisoners of war was common at that day. Thousands of prisoners taken by Cromwell were sold as slaves, and many were sold in this country as late as 1650. Besides, it is a well established principle in the law of nations, that in war you can rightfully retaliate, when the enemy misuses your soldiers which fall into his hands. If he murders them or enslaves them, you may lawfully treat him in the same way. It is well known that the Pequots and the Narragansetts either put to death or enslaved our people,



men, women and children, whenever they were made prisoners; and whenever we sold any of them into bondage, we only acted on a principle recognized to be right at that day, and scarcely discarded at the present day by the laws of war. Besides, the well known treachery of the Indians forbid any thing like an exchange of prisoners; and the feeble, distressed state of the Colony at that period, rendered it exceedingly difficult and dangerous to retain, in their midst, prisoners as treacherous and ruthless as these savages were known to be. Under all the circumstances of the case, we see nothing in the conduct of our fathers, in this respect, which needs to bring a blush upon the cheek of their sons.

2. Another exception to the prohibitions is *those adjudged to servitude by authority*. This class of slaves were nothing more nor less than offenders, who had a fair trial, and were sentenced to servitude for a limited period, on the same principle that our courts adjudge men to prison at the present day. In this age we send offenders to the penitentiary—to prisons erected for the express purpose, where the convict is shut out from society, and the converse of men. But in the early days of the Colony, they had no such places of confinement; and when persons were guilty of theft and other crimes they were bound over to some suitable person, named by the court, to serve for the time specified. That this was the character of the servitude to which some were adjudged by authority, will be seen by the Colonial Records.

“At a quarter Court, holden at Boston, Dec. 4, 1638, William Andrews, having made an assault upon Henry Coggan, and struck him divers blows, and wickedly conspired against the life of his master, was censured to be severely whipped, and delivered up as a slave to whom the Court shall appoint.”

Here is an offence which would send a man to the State prison, in this or any of the neighboring States, at the present day. In 1638, he was adjudged to servitude. If the above brief record of the Court were all we knew of the case, we should not be able to determine the character or the period of the servitude. There is, however, one intimation which shows that he could not be bought and sold in the market. He was “to be delivered up as a slave to whom the Court shall appoint”—showing that the Court would see to it, that the convict had a suitable master. But a subsequent entry casts a flood of light upon this whole subject. “At a quarter Court held at Boston, Sept. 3, 1639, William Andrews, who was formerly committed to slavery for his ill and insolent carriage, is released (upon his good carriage) from slavery, and put to Mr. Endicott, he promising to pay Mr. Henry Coggan (the person assaulted) £8. 10s. Andrews to serve Mr. Endicott the rest of his time.” This example defines the character of the servitude. It seems that Andrews was put upon his good behavior, and within nine months was released from slavery—by paying a fine of £8. 10s.; and laboring the rest of the period for Mr. Endicott. This treatment is quite as favorable as the convicts of this day would receive at Charlestown or Sing Sing.

Another case found in the Colony Records shows the character of this servitude.

Gyles Player was, in 1638, “judged to slavery for House breaking and theft;” but this could not have been perpetual, for in 1640, for stealing from the Deputy Governor and Lient. Davenport, this same Gyles Player is by order of the Court “committed to them till they be satisfied.” From these examples, it is manifest that this species of slavery was nothing more than sentencing criminals to labor for a certain period, as a punishment for their offences. The same in principle as is practised at this day by every State in the Union.

It will be seen that the statute of 1641 prohibits slavery, except where strangers sell themselves, or are prisoners taken in a just war, or when men are condemned to servitude as a punishment for crimes of which they are duly convicted. This provision is an express prohibition of *hereditary slavery*; for the children of slaves could not possibly fall within either of these exceptions. They could not have sold themselves, they were not prisoners captured in war, nor were they adjudged to servitude for crimes of which they were convicted. This fact is very important in the history of slavery in Massachusetts. Though Mr. Moore labors hard to make it appear that the statute of 1641 establishes hereditary slavery, we prefer to take the decision of Chief Justice Parsons, backed up as he was by all the Judges of the Supreme Court. (See Reports, 4 Mass. pp. 127, 128; 16 Mass. p. 75; 13 Mass. p. 552; 10 Cush. p. 410; Quincy Reports, p. 29.) We admit that children of slaves were in many instances continued in servitude, and were often returned among the assets of deceased persons; but this no more proves that children could be thus held lawfully, than the sale of intoxicating liquors proves that it is done legally under the prohibitory law.

The Colony also passed at an early day a stringent law against the *slave trade*. In 1645, James Smith, a member of the church in Boston, brought in two slaves and sold them. Sir Richard Saltonstall made a strong appeal to the Court, and it was ordered that the negroes who had been brought from Africa, should be sent back without delay, and that Smith and Keyson “be laid hold on, and committed,” to answer for their doings. The Court express their detestation of the act in the following pointed language: “The General Court, conceiving themselves bound by the first opportunity to bear witness against the heinous and crying sin of *manstealing*, as also to prescribe such timely redress for what is past, and such law for the future as may sufficiently deter all others belonging to us, to have to do in such vile and most odious courses, justly abhord of all good and just men, do order that the negro interpreter with others unlawfully taken, be, by the first opportunity, at the charge of the country for the present, sent to his native country of Guinea, and a letter with him of the indignation of the Court thereabouts, desiring our honored Governor would please to put this order in execution.”

These measures show the sentiment of the great body of the people at that early day. But we are free to acknowledge that there were in Massachusetts at that period men who



were imbued with the spirit of the age, and who probably did not see in slavery those manifold evils which appear so glaring to us. Slaves were held, and the offspring of slaves were in most cases regarded as property and included in the assets of estates. But in all cases where the question was raised, the slave was made free by the decision of the Court, the verdict of the jury or the consent of the master. But the Constitution of 1780 effectually put an end to the institution of slavery in Massachusetts. It ceased from that time forth.

But though slavery existed in Massachusetts, it existed in a very modified form. Being few in number, the slaves were mostly employed as domestics, lived in the families, and were treated like other servants. They also enjoyed legal rights totally unknown in the southern colonies. The courts of justice were open to them; they were protected by law against the cruelty of their master; had a right to petition the court for a redress of grievances, and to hold any property that might fall to them, or that might be recovered in any suit in which they were the prevailing party. In fact they were treated so well, that many of the slaves chose to remain with their masters after slavery was abolished, and continued as one of the family to the end of their days.

Such was slavery in Massachusetts; and it is a matter of regret that a writer as able as Mr. Moore, was not so emancipated from prejudice as to be able to give an impartial view of this subject.

C. H.

*The Life of Timothy Pickering.* By his Son, OCTAVIUS PICKERING. Vol. I. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1867. 8vo. pp. 549.

The life of Timothy Pickering was a very busy and a very useful one. His services for his country—in the field, in the board of war, and in the responsible position of quartermaster-general, during the revolutionary war; and, after its close, in the cabinets of Washington and the elder Adams, in both houses of Congress, and in other places of trust—comprise a large portion of that life.

The present volume brings the biography of Col. Pickering down only to about three years after the revolution was ended. It consists largely of extracts from his private journal and his correspondence, and furnishes much matter that has never before appeared in print. The value of these materials, in illustrating the history of the United States, can hardly be over estimated.

The history of the famous Newburgh Addresses is given in considerable detail, and fills three entire chapters of the work.

We regret that a work so faithfully executed, and which promised to be so instructive and interesting, has been interrupted by the death of its author, which occurred last October (*ante* p. 355). We know not in what state he has left the work, but hope that sufficient progress has been made in it to encourage some competent person to complete it and carry it through the press.

The present is the second attempt by a son of Col. Pickering to write his biography. The distinguished scholar, John Pickering, LL.D., in 1840, more than a quarter of a century ago, commenced a life of his father, but at his death, in 1846, left only a few preliminary pages. This fragment his brother has incorporated into the present work.

The typographical execution of the volume is of a superior character, and it is illustrated by a fine steel engraved portrait of Col. Pickering.

J. W. D.

*The Genealogy of the Family of John Lawrence, of Wisset, in Suffolk, England, and of Watertown and Groton, Massachusetts.* Boston: Published for the Author by Nichols & Noyes. 1869. pp. 332.

This volume is the third edition of the genealogy prepared in 1847, the second being in 1857, by Rev. John Lawrence, of Wilton, Me., and is in many respects highly creditable to the compiler. The book is beautifully printed, the plan of arrangement is clear, and the dates are given with satisfactory exactness. In all these respects we can with pleasure assure the author that he has done a good work. We regret to have to add that one very grave defect remains to be noted. The English pedigree, now for the fourth or fifth time put in print, is certainly unproved and almost certainly erroneous. Various criticisms have been made on this subject, but evidently the corrections have not been expressed with sufficient clearness. The fact seems to be simply this:

John Lawrence, of Watertown, the founder of the family in this State, has been identified with the son of Henry Lawrence, of Wisset, co. Suffolk, Eng., and the family has been traced there by Mr. Somerby to a Thomas Lawrence, of Rumburgh, co. Suffolk, who died in 1471. Beyond this nothing is known, and as we have shown in the *Heraldic Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 35-37, the connection between these Lawrences and the Lancashire family is entirely imaginary.

The Lawrences can claim descent from a respectable family of yeomen in Suffolk, but we believe that there is no evidence that any of the ancestors of John Lawrence ever used a coat of arms, and we regret to see such a prominence given to coat-armor in this genealogy.

It is with regret that we make this correction, but as the author states that "the lineal ancestry of the Lawrences has at length been very satisfactorily ascertained," and then gives *nine generations of fictitious pedigree*, the truth cannot be too plainly written.

W. H. W.



*History of Athens County, Ohio, and incidentally of the Ohio Land Company and the first settlement of the State at Marietta, with Personal and Biographical Sketches of the Early Settlers, Narratives of Pioneer Adventures, &c.* By CHARLES M. WALKER. "Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit."—*Virgil*. With Map and Portraits. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1869. 8vo. pp. viii. and 600.

This volume is No. 2 of the "Ohio Valley Historical Series," heretofore referred to by us, and now in course of publication by the distinguished firm above named, the senior member of which is known for his intelligent zeal and interest in historical studies, no less than for his judgment and taste in presenting rare tracts and valuable standard works in attractive form to the reading public.

Eighty years ago the territory now bounded by the limits of the State of Ohio was a wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts; now, it is the abode of about 2½ millions of inhabitants, and in point of influence and wealth ranks among the first States in the Union. The first white settlement made in the territory of the North West, so called, was that at Marietta (which soon became and now is the county seat of the county of Washington, Ohio), April 7, 1788, under the auspices of the Ohio Land Company. From this point the settlers, increasing in numbers year by year, pushed rapidly out into the territory, and in 1797 the first permanent settlement in the present county of Athens was made on the site of what is now the town of Athens.

After years of patient and intelligent industry Mr. Walker has succeeded in gathering together and presenting to us in a very condensed form the history of the county of Athens, from its first feeble beginning—with sketches and statistics relating to the bloody Indian wars, the war of 1812, and the late civil war. It is also full of statistics relating to the several towns: such as the names of the officers, county and municipal; a history of its churches, schools, libraries, newspapers; with a description of its agricultural products, and of its mineral, manufacturing, and railroad resources. All this must make the volume of surpassing interest and value to the inhabitants of the county and to the people of the State generally.

Besides the above, Mr. Walker gives us biographical sketches of the leading men connected with the settlement and history of the county. And this feature of the work gives to it a peculiar interest for us; for the larger number of these were natives of New-England, and many of them men of high character and standing here. In fact the whole enterprise, begun and carried on by the Ohio Land Company, was the work of some of the leading spirits of New-England, who had been active participators in the revolutionary war. We know not where else so much information can be obtained relating to the origin and history of this company. The men engaged in it and the emigrants they led to the North West territory, gave to the population of Ohio much of the character of its present population, and many of the elements of their extraordinary prosperity.

The volume is beautifully printed, and is in all respects one of the handsomest and most complete local histories we have ever seen. It is embellished and enriched with finely executed steel plate engraved portraits of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sen.; Judge John Brown; Judge Isaac Barker; Judge Ephraim Cutler; and the Rev. Edward R. Ames, D.D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Col. George Rogers Clark's Sketch of his Campaign in the Illinois in 1778-9, with an Introduction.* By Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, of Louisville. *And an Appendix containing the Public and Private Instructions to Col. Clark, and Major Bowman's Journal of the Taking of Post St. Vincent.* Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1869. 8vo. pp. vii. and 119.

This volume constitutes the third of the "Ohio Valley Historical Series."

No intelligent man needs to be told who George Rogers Clark was, nor what were the great and peculiar services he rendered in the first instance to the colony of Virginia, in that part of its western territory now embraced in the State of Kentucky, and in what was then called the country of the Illinois, and, in the end, to the United States. It can scarcely be deemed an exaggeration to say that but for his untiring labors, extraordinary sagacity and rare tact, exerted too in the very midst of the revolutionary war, the western boundary of the confederacy would have been the line of the Alleghany mountains instead of the eastern shore of the Mississippi; that, in fact, we owe to him, mainly and directly, that vast area, once called the North Western Territory, afterwards the magnificent gift of Virginia to the United States; and, indirectly, of the vaster territory, west of that river, subsequently purchased of France by President Jefferson.

Col. Clark's sketch of his campaign was originally sent as a letter to his patron the Hon. George Mason, of Virginia—one of the purest and noblest statesmen of the era of the revolution—and by him presented to the Historical Society of Kentucky. It is now and here printed for the first time. The text of the letter is preceded by an Introduction from the pen of Hon. Henry Pirtle, of Louisville, who sets forth at some length the history of Col.



Clark, and shows how his enterprise and energy materially aided the negotiations made at Paris, in 1782, by Franklin and others—negotiations which resulted in the acknowledgment of our independence, and the fixing of our western boundaries on the line claimed by us in opposition to the wishes and claims of England, France and Spain. The letter itself shows how successful Col. Clark was in his treatment of those Indian tribes with whom he came in contact, and affords a pleasing contrast to the inhuman and impolitic course generally pursued towards the Indians since his day.

This volume is elegantly printed on tinted paper; is embellished with a fine steel engraving of Col. Clark, and has a good index.

*Genealogical Sketches of the Allen Family of Medfield; with an Account of the Celebration of the Golden Wedding of Ellis and Lucy Allen, with the Address read at the same. Also an Account of the Golden Wedding of Gershom and Abigail [Allen] Adams.* By their elder brother JOSEPH ALLEN, of Northborough. Boston: Nichols & Noyes. 1869. 12mo. pp. 88.

The author says, in his preface, that he has attempted to trace but one branch of the descendants of James Allen, a settler at Medfield in 1639. In the limit set, however, the work seems to have been thoroughly performed, and it should inspire others of the name to complete the task. The reader will find that many of the family have arrived to considerable distinction, especially in the department of education. The illustrations are portraits of Joseph and Ellis Allen.

W. H. W.

*The Congregational Quarterly.* July 1, 1869. Editors and Proprietors: ALONZO H. QUINT, CHRISTOPHER CUSHING, ISAAC P. LANGWORTHY, SAMUEL BURNHAM. Boston: Congregational Rooms, 40 Winter st. 1869.

This is No. 3 of the 1st volume of the new series, and of the 11th vol. from the beginning.

We have heretofore expressed our high appreciation of this learned, interesting and valuable periodical. And without disparagement to the other editors, we may say, that, since the accession of Mr. Burnham to the present editorial force, this quarterly has steadily improved in its literary character, and in the range and ability of its leading articles. "The Congregational Quarterly" aims to be historical, statistical and theological, and, with each successive number, grows more and more worthy of the generous support of, not only the denomination in whose interests it is published, but of studious and scholarly minds generally; but, like some other magazines, its matter is too solid and substantial to suit the dyspeptic intellects that feed on romance or transcendentalism.

Of the articles in this number, that on Jonathan Parsons, and the "Rare Tract on Witchcraft," will attract general notice. This Tract—the title of which is:—Some Miscellany | Observations | On our present Debates respecting | Witchcraft, in a Dialogue between S. and B. | — | By P. E. and J. A. | — | Philadelphia: Printed by William Bradford, for Hezekiah Usher. | 1692. | —was written by Rev. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, and published anonymously. It is a quarto tract of 16 pages, and contains an argument in favor of the theory held by the clergy, of the time, respecting Witchcraft, and their views of the true method of judicial investigation of alleged cases, in opposition to the views held by the magistrates.

A careful reading of this tract will serve to dispel somewhat of the mist from the eyes of those who think Salem witchcraft was the outgrowth of Calvinism.

*Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands.* Printed for James F. Hunnewell. Boston: 1869. Quarto. pp. 75. Large paper.

An edition of 100 copies of this elegant volume, has been printed by Mr. A. A. Kingman for our associate, Mr. Hunnewell.

The introductory note, by Mr. Hunnewell, states that "the Hawaiian Club, Boston, having proposed publication of various material relating to the country from which it derives its name, appointed, in the summer of 1868, an editing committee, consisting of William T. Brigham, Sanford B. Dole and James F. Hunnewell. An experimental work was desired, and this committee, allowed to furnish most of the contents, prepared and published 'The Hawaiian Club Papers, October, 1868.' (124 pages octavo.)

"At the suggestion of the last named member, 'A Catalogue of works published at or relating to the Hawaiian Islands,' formed one of these 'Papers.' \* \* \* The proposer furnished the portion referring to the 'Missionary Herald,' together with several minor paragraphs and general assistance. Mr. Dole made a list of the large number of books relating to the Islands, then in the library of Harvard College, and forming the most extensive existing collection of this description. The chief labor was, however, done by Mr. Brigham, whose industry and knowledge gave to this Catalogue much of its completeness and value. It contains material collected by the four chief previous writers on the same subject—Messrs. Dibble, Jarvis, Pease and Martin, and also many additions, references, and explanations. Works are arranged under the names of their authors, and, where the latter are unknown, under subjects. Cross references are also given." \* \* \* \* \*



"This Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands contains additions to the 'Catalogue' that appeared among the 'Club Papers,' and with a supplement, also added, may, not improperly, be considered the most complete work of its kind. This edition has been arranged in such a manner as to present in each opened volume printed text at the right, and a blank page for notes at the left. A brief introductory sketch of the discovery and civilization of the Hawaiian Islands is also given. The writer (whose connection with these Islands has been chiefly commercial, continuing similar, and other, connections begun by his father more than fifty years ago), offers this Bibliography as an aid to those designing to investigate the various affairs relating to *Hawaii huipua*."

This modest introduction gives a very incomplete idea of the intrinsic value of the information condensed into the dissertation on the discovery and civilization of that group of islands, which are destined, at no very distant period, to play an important part in the history of the United States. A glance, even, at the bibliography excites not only our admiration of the industry of the compilers of this catalogue, but a sense of gratitude that they have generously given to the public the fruits of their labors.

The text is illustrated with a few descriptive wood-cuts; such as a view of Kawaiahao Church, Honolulu; the present official insignia of the kingdom; and the face and neck of the ancient war-god, Kaili, whose intense ugliness certainly did not hinder, even if it did not hasten, his overthrow in 1816.

*Record of the Massachusetts Volunteers.* 1861-1865. Published by the Adjutant-General, under a Resolve of the General Court. Vol. I. Boston: Wright & Potter, Printers to the State. 1868. Quarto. pp. 793.

This work is issued by General Cunningham—the present accomplished Adjutant-General of Massachusetts—in accordance with the liberal provisions the State has made for a full and accurate record of every Massachusetts man who entered the Army and Navy during the late war.

The volume contains a list of the soldiers who served for short terms; i. e., three months, six months, ninety and one hundred days, and nine months; together with the Light Artillery, Heavy Artillery, and Cavalry, enlisted for longer terms of service.

The second volume will contain a record of the Infantry enlisted for long terms, and enlistments in the Regular Army, Veteran Reserve Corps, and other organizations.

This volume is handsomely printed, and on good paper, as are all the documents printed by the State. The work of preparing for the press, and superintending the printing of this huge volume, and the vast labor, care and patience involved in the task of compiling the original record, can never be fully appreciated except by those who have had a hand in similar work. This "Record," when completed, with Gen. Schouler's "History of Massachusetts in the Civil War"—the first volume of which we have already noticed—will be a worthy memorial of the thousands of patriotic men who served a noble State.

*The Life and Times of Hon. William Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vermont.* By his Daughter, MARY PEPPERRELL SPARHAWK CUTTS. Published by Hurd & Houghton. Cambridge: Riverside Press. 1869. 12mo. pp. xii. and 451.

The Jarvis family in New-England, in all its branches, has always borne a good name; the successive generations have been characterized by a high degree of mental endowment and social elevation, and several individual members have occupied important positions in church and state.

William Jarvis, the subject of this volume, was the oldest son of Dr. Charles and Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk Jarvis, and was born in State street, Boston, Feb. 4, 1770. His father was the third son of Col. Leonard and Sarah Church Jarvis (a granddaughter of Col. Benjamin Church). Dr. Charles was a learned physician, and a distinguished patriot and orator. He was graduated at H. C. in 1766. His mother was the only daughter of Col. and Elizabeth Sparhawk, of Kittery, Me.; granddaughter of General Sir William Pepperrell, and sister of young Sir William Pepperrell.

If certain epochs are more favorable than others to the generation of strong and virtuous natures, then we may reasonably believe that some of the peculiar traits of character which Consul Jarvis manifested in his eventful life were due, in part at least, to the remarkable era in which he had his birth. Then, as seldom before or since, public and private virtue and an indomitable energy of purpose characterized every rank in life.

William Jarvis enjoyed the best advantages as to schools that the troubled times in Boston and vicinity permitted, and subsequently attended excellent schools in Bordentown, N. J., and in Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen he became clerk to a merchant in Norfolk, Va., where he remained for two years, when he entered the counting house of a merchant in Richmond, Va., during which time he developed mind, business capacity, and sterling traits of character. At the age of twenty-one, having returned to Boston, he established himself as a merchant on Long wharf. Here he was prosperous; but, having become seriously involved as surety, he honorably and promptly parted with all his property, and gave his notes for a large sum to satisfy these obligations. To enable himself to



meet these demands he closed his business in Boston, in 1796, and went out as supercargo of a vessel bound for Corunna. During his first two voyages he studied navigation. For five years he followed the fortunes of the sea, as commander of a vessel, and by skill in purchasing and selling his cargoes, obtained means sufficient to discharge his liabilities—"money which he had earned amid self-denials, hardships, labors and perils, such as few men could have endured or overcome." Well may his biographer say: "Was there not true heroism and nobility of soul in these five years of unremitting toil and exposure—of unwearied energy and action for such an end? How differently are failures managed at the present day, when creditors are frequently obliged to sacrifice a large amount of their property, if not the whole; and sometimes the person failing continues to have more property *after his failure than before!*"

On the 4th of February, 1802, he was appointed U. S. Consul at Lisbon, by Pres. Jefferson, and at the request of Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, consented to act also as Chargé d'Affaires, at that Court. For the next nine years he fulfilled all the duties of a minister without pay, as such—carrying on an extensive diplomatic correspondence with our ministers in Europe, and with his own government; and corresponding at great length with the Portuguese ministry, to effect measures of much importance to the United States, which he invariably accomplished. We have not space to mention all his services to the United States government, and to American merchants in particular, during these nine years, a greater part of which time the continent of Europe was the theatre of almost incessant war. There are merchants still living who will never forget the benefit they received from his sagacious counsel and official labors.

One of his services which proved most profitable to himself, and one that exerted a great influence upon New-England industry, was his shipment of thousands of merino sheep from Spain to the United States.

In 1810, he returned to the United States, and soon after purchased and settled upon a large farm on Connecticut river, in Weathersfield, Vt. Here he lived till his death, Oct. 21, 1859. He took an active interest in the affairs of the country, and exerted by pen, and public speech, a marked influence upon the politics of his adopted state, and particularly upon the legislation by Congress on the subject of protection to American industry. He did not accept public office, though often urged to do so. Had he done so, it is easy to see that he would have stamped the impress of his great and original talents upon the times, still more beneficially.

Consul Jarvis was married in Lisbon, in 1808, to Miss Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk, a niece of his mother, and the lady to whom he was affianced before his failure in 1796. She was a woman of superior character, and died at the age of 30, in 1811. The author of this biography, the accomplished wife of the Hon. Hampden Cutts, our Vice-President for the State of Vermont, was one of the children by this marriage. In 1817, Consul Jarvis was married to Miss Ann Bailey Bartlett, a cousin of his first wife, and eldest daughter of the Hon. Bailey Bartlett, of Haverhill, Mass.

Consul Jarvis was an affectionate husband and father. His home was distinguished for elegant and refined hospitalities, and its master for wide spread kindnesses and charities. The influence he and his family have exerted upon the society of that section of New-England will long be felt. His death created a void that can never be filled.

We have not space to enter into the details of his life, nor fully to do justice to the merits of this most delightful biography. The volume abounds in reminiscences of Boston and its society in the latter part of the last and first part of this century, and closes with a sketch of the life and patriotic services of Major Charles Jarvis, the fifth child of Consul Jarvis, a rising member of the bar of co. Windsor, Vermont, who raised a company for the 9th Vt. regiment of volunteers, and lost his life in action near Newbern, N. C., in 1863; one of the noblest of the many sacrifices made during the late war.

The volume is handsomely printed, and is embellished with a fine steel engraved portrait of Consul Jarvis at the age of 85.

*Memorial of the Class Graduated at Dartmouth College, July 27, 1843, with Notices of its Septennary Meetings; also, Sketches and Tables, Biographical and Statistical, for the first twenty-five years of the Class history of all who ever were members of the Class. Prepared at the request and for the use of the Class. By JONATHAN TENNEY, Permanent Secretary. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell, State Printer. 1869. 8vo. pp. 164.*

Dartmouth College has always honored her own sons above the alumni of other colleges. Whenever an orator or poet has been selected for some special occasion, preference has never been given to the alumni of other colleges, or to non-graduates, except for cause. In this way Dartmouth has helped to build up the reputation of her graduates, and they in turn cherish their mother.

Class meetings and memorials, now universal, have grown out of this feeling of college graduates towards their *alma mater*, quite as much as from any affection they may have felt for one another.

The handsome pamphlet before us, from the press of Munsell, is such a memorial of his



class as we should expect from Prof. Tenney, one of the most successful and accomplished educators in New-England. We know how difficult it is to compile biographical statistics and memoirs of the living, and therefore we are surprised to find, as we do here, so complete a record; as free from eulogy as it is from partiality. Happy is the class of '43 in its memorialist, and fortunate is he in being a member of a class that has made for itself so good a record.

*The Melrose Memorial. The Annals of Melrose, County of Middlesex, Massachusetts, in the Great Rebellion of 1861-'65.* By ELBRIDGE H. Goss. Privately Printed by Subscription. 1868. pp. xxix. and 292.

The whole number of men furnished by the town of Melrose for the war, for the several terms of service of all arms, including Army and Navy, and including 8 citizens that enlisted on other quotas, was 454. Of these, 21 enlisted men lost their lives on the battle field, by accident, by disease, or in rebel prisons. Melrose is one of the youngest towns in the State, and yet when the war closed she had still in service 74 men over and above all the quotas called for from her during the war.

Mr. Goss, with most praiseworthy motives, and with rare fidelity and accuracy, has compiled this beautiful tribute to these patriotic men. He has been able to furnish a full list of the names of officers and men, brief biographical sketches of the dead, and a condensed account of the many battles and actions, by land and sea, in which they participated. Besides this, he has gathered into these pages much statistical matter of a more general nature relating to the war.

His generous and painstaking labors have been appreciated by the town, who at a meeting held on the 3d of Nov. 1868, unanimously adopted the following resolution, offered by the Hon. Samuel E. Sewall, viz.: "That the selectmen be authorized to subscribe and pay for a sufficient number of copies of Mr. Elbridge H. Goss's work, entitled 'The Melrose Memorial: The Annals of Melrose, County of Middlesex, Massachusetts, during the Great Rebellion of 1861-'65,' to furnish a copy to every inhabitant of this town who served as a soldier or sailor in the war, now living, and a copy for the family of each of said soldiers or sailors as have deceased; also for twenty-five additional copies for the town, any of which may be given to public libraries at the discretion of the selectmen." This considerate action on the part of the town of Melrose is what might have been expected from its people, and ought to be emulated by every town in the State.

The work is printed on tinted paper, and in type and binding is creditable to the taste of Mr. Goss. The style of composition of the book is in keeping with its other characteristics.

*The Methodist Quarterly Review.* D. D. WHEDON, D. D., Editor. New-York: Carlton & Lanahan, 200 Mulberry-street. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden.

We have received the numbers of this quarterly for January, April and July, 1869.

This periodical, now one of the oldest, as it long has been one of the ablest of the American quarterlies, is published by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its editors have been some of the most learned clergymen of that denomination, and include such names as Stevens, Curry and McClintock. Its present editor is known to scholars generally in this country, at least, for his rare literary, classical and theological abilities. In some departments this quarterly surpasses all others. If it lacks any thing, it is in not giving its readers, more frequently than it does, thorough and exhaustive articles on the social and scientific subjects that now attract public attention, and engage the critical study of the best minds. A denomination possessing the present resources in men and money enjoyed by this one, ought to make its chief publication the foremost quarterly in the land. If it is not, we are sure it is no fault of its present editor, but of those who fail to furnish the requisite pecuniary means.

*The Architect and Monetarian; A brief Memoir of Thomas Alexander Tefft, including his labors in Europe to establish a Universal Currency.* By EDWIN MARTIN STONE. Providence: Sidney S. Rider and Brother. 1869. 8vo. pp. 64.

This is an interesting and touching tribute to the memory of one of the most promising young men of this generation. Mr. Tefft, the son of William C. and Sarah Tefft, was born in Richmond, R. I., Aug. 3, 1826, and died while pursuing his professional studies, in Florence, Dec. 12, 1859. With very slender advantages of early instruction, and while pursuing his studies in architecture in Providence, he was induced to enter Brown University. He there pursued a partial course, and at the same time prosecuted his studies in architecture. He was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1851.

While pursuing his college studies he designed the unique school-house on Benefit street, Providence, now occupied by Rev. Dr. Stockbridge and his school for young ladies, and the Boston and Providence depot, a structure 750 feet in length, having two towers, each 120 feet in height. This last was a remarkable work for so young an architect, and was the first attempt in the United States to apply the Lombardic style to brick architecture. After his graduation, besides many private residences and other buildings planned by him, he



furnished designs for the South Baptist Church in Hartford, Conn.; American Antiquarian Society's Library, Worcester, Mass.; Williams College Library; Female Institute, Richmond, Va.; Factory at Cannelton, on the Ohio; Central Congregational and Central Baptist Churches, and the organ case of the First Congregational Church in Providence; Baptist churches in Wakefield and in South Kingston, and St. Paul's Church in Wickford, R. I.—“all evidences,” says Mr. Stone, “of the taste and versatile talent of the architect.” He also exerted himself to cultivate and elevate the public taste in matters of art, and became a director and active member of the Rhode Island Art Association.

In furtherance of his professional studies he departed for Europe, Dec. 15, 1856, where he remained till his death. While in Europe he received the benefit of the experience and counsel of some of the most distinguished architects. After three years absence he was about to return home enriched by travel, society and study, when he sickened, and after a brief illness, died.

Mr. Tefft had also devoted a good deal of thought before he left America, to the question of a universal currency, and this subject he prosecuted while abroad with marked success, by personal conversation and correspondence with public and scientific men, and by the use of the press. Among his own countrymen, then abroad, who seconded his efforts in this direction, were the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Thomas N. Dale, Esq., George Peabody, Esq., Prof. J. H. Alexander, Hon. J. Y. Mason, and Hon. Theodore S. Fay. Among foreigners who took more or less interest in his plan were Humboldt, Lord Brougham, Count Cavour, and others holding prominent political, professional, or social positions.

Mr. Tefft's plan for a universal currency was original, and immediately on his presenting it to the public, it met with the approbation of those who had given to the subject great study, and was generally admitted to be an easy, rational and perfect solution of the difficulties that had stood in the way of all former plans. At the time of Mr. Tefft's death, arrangements were in progress for an International Congress for the discussion of this subject, and had Mr. Tefft lived to have attended such a Congress, it is now obvious that his plan would have been adopted, substantially, and his name would have been forever associated with an enterprise of such merit.

An International Conference was held in Paris during the Universal Exposition, in 1867, upon the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon. Nineteen nations were represented. The United States Government was represented by Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New-York. Twelve propositions were presented for consideration, and a plan, identical in almost every respect with that devised by Mr. Tefft, was adopted. Measures are now in progress for securing the general adoption of this plan.

We have not space here to enter into even a brief outline of Mr. Tefft's plan, but we propose hereafter to publish, in these pages, a full statement of it.

We have devoted so much space to a notice of this memorial of Mr. Tefft, because his character, talents and labors were worthy of as durable a printed record as can be given to them.

It was our fortunate privilege to make his acquaintance on the deck of a steamer soon after leaving Cincinnati for Louisville, Ky., in June, 1856. At the latter place we separated, but met again at St. Louis, and kept company as far as St. Paul, Min., and the Falls of St. Anthony. Mr. Tefft was our senior in years and maturity of mind, and we were gratified listeners, on that long journey, to his fascinating conversation on the subjects which then, as well as afterwards, absorbed his mind. Our recollection of Mr. Tefft is very distinct and pleasant.

Mr. Stone has written his memorial with a loving hand, but with rare discrimination and good taste.

*The New-Englander.* Edited by Professor GEORGE P. FISHER, Professor TIMOTHY DWIGHT and WILLIAM L. KINGSLEY. July, 1869. *Nullius Addictus Jurare In Verba Magistri.* New-Haven: Printed by Thomas J. Stafford. 1869. [Vol. xxviii., No. 3.]

The character of this quarterly, as an eminently able conservator of literature, science, law and religion, is well kept up. It has long been one of the glories of Yale, that among her own officers and graduates a work of this kind could be carried on, which should in all respects appeal to the support, and meet the demands of those who require critical scholarship in all departments of learning.

Among the recent articles (either of which would give reputation to any quarterly) are those on “Divorce,” “The Alabama Question,” and “The Religion of the Future,” by Pres. Woolsey, and Prof. Porter's articles on “The American Colleges and the American Public.”

*The Galaxy* (Nos. for June, July, August, and September, 1869). Sheldon & Co., 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

This is in many respects the best of the magazines received by us. Among its leading contributors are Charles Reade, T. W. Parsons, H. T. Tuckerman, Justin McCarthy, John C. Draper, and Richard Grant White, who furnish a great variety of valuable, entertaining and well written matter. The tone of the *Galaxy* is always high.



*Epitaphs from the Old Burying Ground in Dorchester.* Boston Highlands. 1869. 8vo. pp. 21.

This compilation was carefully made by Messrs. Harlow E. Woodward and George S. Lewis, and is a praiseworthy attempt on their part to perpetuate the fast decaying, original records. Our associate, Mr. William B. Trask, prepared transcripts of the epitaphs in this old burying ground up to the year 1750, inclusive, and they will be found, *ante* vol. ii. p. 381; iv. pp. 165, 275; v. pp. 89, 255; vi. pp. 179, 236.

*The Bristol County Directory and Gazetteer for 1867-8, comprising a classified list of Professions, Trades and Mercantile Pursuits, arranged alphabetically for each City and Town. Also containing Historical and Descriptive Sketches, with Statistics of Population, Products of Industry, Real Estate, &c., and a full list of the Manufacturing Companies, and all Corporations in the County of Bristol, Mass.* Compiled and Published by DUDLEY & GREENOUGH. Boston: 1867. 8vo. pp. 223; 84.

*The New-Bedford Directory, for 1867-8, containing a General Directory of the Citizens, City and County Register, Business Directory, &c. &c. Number Eleven.* Boston: 1867. 8vo. pp. 306; 60.

*The Cambridge Directory for 1868, containing a General Directory of the Citizens, &c. &c. No. 15.* 8vo. pp. 348. The same for 1869. No. 16. 8vo. pp. 376.

*The Brookline, Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury Directory for 1868, containing a General Directory, &c. &c.; also Business Directory, &c. of the Towns of Dedham and Brighton.* Boston: 1868. 8vo. pp. 204; 68.

*The Dorchester and Quincy Directory for 1868-9, containing a General Directory of the Citizens, &c. &c.; also business Directories of the Towns of Milton and Hyde Park.* Boston: 1868. 8vo. pp. 264; 96.

*The Metropolitan Business Directory of Boston and vicinity for 1869 (formerly the Boston Business Directory), containing a classified list of all Trades, Professions and Pursuits, in the Cities of Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown and Chelsea. With a new Map engraved expressly for this work. Issued annually.* Boston: Compiled, printed and published by DUDLEY & GREENOUGH, No. 8 Congress Square. 1869. 8vo. pp. 404.

The seven volumes of Directories whose titles are given above are the productions of the firm whose names are in the first and last paragraphs. These books seem to require of us a brief notice.

Almost every one, though of moderate capacity, can, with tolerable accuracy, "keep the run" of the days and weeks and months of the year, while there are many, we opine, in city and town, who know not the name nor the business of their next neighbor. Of these and hundreds of other facts the Directory informs them. In regard to our personal experience on this point we may say, that we have been instructed and amused in comparing the voting list of the town in which we reside with the Directory. The names of certain persons, for instance, on the list of voters are unknown to us. We turn to the Directory. The names are pointed out and places of residence and of business, whether in the city or elsewhere. There are numerous wood-cuts or pictorial representations, with proper particulars embraced on a page, half page or less, setting forth, for the benefit of the public, the important points in the profession or calling of different individuals. New engraved maps of Bristol County, Cambridge, Brookline, West Roxbury, Dorchester, and Quincy, with seals of the various cities and towns, are given, together with a fine map of Boston and vicinity. The Publishers seem to have done almost every thing that need be done to perfect their work, and to make each of these books first-class Directories for the respective localities above mentioned. We noticed one small omission on the map of Dorchester, that of the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad, the track of which can be inserted in future issues, should they be called for.

The Bristol County Directory for 1867-68, is the first one that was published with that title, as is also the Brookline, Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury, and the Dorchester and Quincy Directory. Brief historical sketches of Brookline and Jamaica Plain—the former prepared by Bradford Kingman, Esq.—and of the towns of Dorchester and Quincy, with



descriptions of the Soldiers' monuments in the last two towns, and a wood-cut of the monument in Quincy, are given, as also historical notices of other towns and cities.

The Boston Business Directory has been published, annually, for the past six years, in 12mo. The first and second numbers for 1862 and 1863, by Mr. Dudley, were noticed *ante*, xvi. 387; xvii. 378. It is here presented to the public under the above new title of "The Metropolitan Business Directory of Boston and vicinity for 1869," &c.

Messrs. Dudley & Greenough, especially the former, have had experience in the art of Directory making. They know what is needed. The community are under obligations to them for their annual publications. With new type, extra paper and a pleasing and tasty style of arrangement and embellishment, their works are made attractive and useful. We hope they are correspondingly patronized, as they deserve to be, by the public. W. B. T.

*Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at their Semi-Annual Meeting, held in Boston, April 28, 1869. [No 52.] 8vo. pp. 79.*

The Report of the Council, by Rev. Dr. Sweetser, contains notices of the following named deceased members: Mr. George A. Bergenroth, who died in Madrid, Feb. 13, 1869, while prosecuting his researches in the archives at Simancas and other depositories of Spanish diplomacy for the English Record Commission; Col. Timothy Bigelow Lawrence, our Consul-General for Italy, who died in Washington, March 21, 1869; Usher Parsons, M.D.; and Hon. George Folsom. The last two were members of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, and notices of them will be found in the current volume of the REGISTER.

The larger portion of Dr. Sweetser's able report is devoted to remarks on certain tendencies in recent discussions concerning the date of the existence of man. His views are conservative and timely, and deserve to be read and pondered by many of the, so called, scientists of the day who claim our assent to their hasty conclusions from a partial survey of the great field of archæological and anthropological science.

The reports of the librarian and treasurer show that the departments over which they preside are in a very flourishing condition. The concluding paper is the substance of one read by Mr. C. C. Jones, Jr., before the Society, on the "Ancient Tumuli in Georgia." This paper is illustrated with drawings, and so far as the description of the tumuli is concerned, the paper is valuable.

[Several book notices, and a list of new publications received are unavoidably deferred to our next issue.

A copy of each publication, designed for notice in the REGISTER, should be sent to the Editor, independently of the copy sent to the Society.]

#### ERRATA.

- Page 55, line 10 from top, for 270 read xxix. and 292.  
 " 84, l. 2 from bottom, for 9 Dec. read 8 Dec.; and for 1820 read 1819.  
 " 86, l. 25 from bottom, for Davis read Davies.  
 " 87, l. 31 from top, for 1860-8 read 1840-68.  
 " 88, l. 9 from top, for Davis read Dana; and l. 35 from top, for 1863 read 1841.  
 " 110, l. 1 of note (1), for Mary read Elizabeth.  
 " 129, l. 4 from top, for Learning read Leaming.  
 " 152, l. 9 from bottom, for rains read winds.  
 " 211, l. 24, for Cleverger read Clevenger.  
 " 214, after notice of Frederick Salmon Pease insert the initials R. L. P.  
 " 226, l. 1, for L. J. Haddock read James Henderson.  
 " 234, l. 20 from bot., for Banfoot read Barefoot; and l. 14 from bot., for Gnat read Goat.  
 " 236, l. 11 from bottom, for Norse read Danish.  
 " 297, l. 23 from bottom, for Walker read Walter.  
 " 299, l. 9 from top, for Brainbridge read Bainbridge.  
 " 311, lines 4 and 17 from bottom, for Sampson read Lampeon; and l. 16 from bottom, for knighted read created baronet.  
 " 315, lines 12, 14, 22 and 23, for D'Aubray read D'Aulnay.  
 " 325, lines 8 and 11 from bottom, for Bonrighten read Bonython.  
 " 348, lines 26 and 27 from top, for nit read ult; and l. 27, for verger. read verges.  
 " 359, l. 27 from top, for only read second.  
 " 369, l. 20 from top, for Willdoe read Willows; and l. 29, for Willdoes read Willows.  
 " 407, note 4, l. 2, read May 10, 1643.  
 " 408, l. 2 from bottom, for [18] read [17].  
 " 409, l. 14 from top, for [21] read [20].  
 " 421, l. 6 from bottom, for Morrill read Merrill.  
 " 422, l. 18 from bottom, for Gill read Gile.  
 " 425, l. 25 from top, for Clapham read Chapman; and for Pomfret read Prospect.  
 " 450, l. 8 from bottom, for Jose read Vose.

Names of authors of book notices with initial signatures:—J. W. D. (John Ward Dean), 104, 238, 241, 243, 367, 368, 369, 486.—E. F. S. (Edmund F. Slafter), 107, 365.—W. B. T. (William B. Trask), 239, 240, 243, 370, 372, 494.—W. H. W. (William H. Whitmore), 239, 315, 366, 368, 486, 488.—J. R. B. (John Russell Bartlett), 364.—S. G. D. (Samuel G. Drake), 371.—C. W. T. (Charles W. Tuttle), 373.—C. H. (Charles Hudson), 486.



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